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IRISH COMPOSITION

BY THE

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

A SEQUEL TO "AIDS TO IRISH COMPOSITION."

SUITABLE FOR MIDDLE AND SENIOR GRADES,
INTERMEDIATE, AND FOR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.



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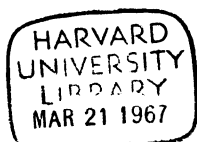
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PREFACE.

As a means of acquiring a new language, translation is now justly recognized to be of little value in the earlier stages. When, however, some progress has been made on "direct" lines, translation is valuable, as affording an excellent intellectual exercise, and as leading to a facility in the natural expression of ideas in both languages, by the gradual mastering of the modes of thought and expression peculiar to each. To attain these ends a carefully arranged course is essential; it must, however, be borne in mind that the "direct" method must be pursued *pari passu* with translation, if the best results are to be attained.

This book provides materials, of graded difficulty, for translation from English into Irish, suitable for students who have mastered the "Aids to Irish Composition." The *First Part* consists of parallel passages in Irish and English. The Irish passage should be carefully worked through, any difficulties that may present themselves being explained, as far as possible, in Irish. It should then be used as a basis for conversation. The first lesson has been developed in this way as a model: all the others should be treated similarly. When the Irish has been mastered, the parallel English passage (B) may be attempted. Assistance is given in the notes where any difficulties occur not easily overcome by a careful study of the Irish passage. The short English sentences (A) are mainly intended to direct attention

to peculiarly Irish methods of rendering phrases in everyday use. As some of the later exercises in Part I. are rather difficult, the whole of this part need not be worked through before attempting Part II., which contains additional passages in English of increasing difficulty, assistance being afforded in the earlier pieces by copious notes.

The Christian Brothers desire to tender their thanks to the following for their kindness in giving permission to use and translate extracts from their writings :—An t-Achtair Peabair na Laochairne, Canónac, S.P.; An t-Achtair Pádraig na Duinnín, Máire Ní Cinnéir, úna ní fáirceallais, Dul Amuiga (Máire Ní Síti), Conán Maol (Pádraig Ó Séagda, Lonnouin), Beirte fear (Séamar Ó Dubháil), Feargur Finnbeil (Diammuir Ó Foglaoda), Sruagac an Tobair (Pádraig Ó Séagda, Gleann Garb), Concubair Ó Dearmuidna, Conall Cearnac (F. U. Ó Conaill), An file (Pádraig Ó Súilleabháin), Liagán Luaimneac (Liam Ó Maolúomhnaigh), Pádraig na Léime (Pádraig Ó Séagda), Tóina (Tadh Ó Donnóda), Sceilt na Sceol (Seán na Ceallais), Pádraig Mac Suibne, Domnall Ó Sealbáin, Miceál Ó Raigallais, Seantún (Tadh Ó Muiréada), and Miceál Breaclnac; also to the Gaelic League, the Managers of “banba” and of the Irish Book Company for permission to make copious extracts from their publications.

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PART I.

The numbers in brackets refer to the General Notes on Grammar and Translation in Part III. of this book, whilst those given at the bottom of the pages refer to *Ḥráiméar na Ḥaeóilge* (third edition).

1.—AN SGIACTÁN LEATAIR AGUS AN EAS.

"Oo ruḡ ear ar ḡsictán leatair. "Ó! ná mairb mé! Iaraim ar ḡráó é" * oinḡ é, tabair faoiréam uom!" arar 'n ḡsictán leatair.

"Ní éugaim uol ar (94) o' éunaib," arar 'n ear.

"Soó, ní h-éun mire. Féuc, ir luó mé," arar 'n ḡsictán leatair.

"O' féuc an ear air. "Ir uóic liom ḡo bfuil an ceart agat," ar riré, agus oo ḡḡoíl rí uaiti é.

Tamal 'na óiaio ran oo ruḡ ear eile air. "Ó!" ar reirean airir, "ná mairb mé! Iaraim ar ḡráó é" oinḡ é, tabair faoiréam uom."

"Ní éugaim uol ar oo luóib," arar 'n ear.

"Soó, ní luó mire," ar reirean. "Féuc, riniaoo mo óa ḡsictán. Ir éun mé."

"Ní veirim ná ḡo † bfuil an ceart agat," arar 'n ear, agus oo ḡḡoíl rí uaiti é.

AN MÚINEAO.

Ir maic an ruo oo ‡ óuine óa ḡraing oo beic ar a boḡa aige, áct (120) ḡan feall oo óéanaí ar doinne leó.

AN T-ATAIR PEADAR NA LAOḠAIRE.

* § 182.

† § 452.

‡ § 642.

CEISTEANNA.

Ḃreacair rianh ear? rciaťán leatáir? Cao é an méso atá ionnta? Cao leir go Ḃruil ear (rciaťán leatáir) veallratar? Cao 'na tsoḂ go tustar "rciaťán leatáir" air? Ciacā éan nḂ luť rciaťán leatáir? Cao é an trát a Ḃionn na h-ainniḂte reo aś rḂlátar ḂiḂ Ḃóib féin?

Cao tḂḂairt an rciaťán leatáir reo leir an ġcáo ear? Cao é an rreagha tḂś an ear air? Ar nḂ leir tḂl ó'n ġcáo ear? Conur? Conur a Ḃ'éirig leir tḂl ó'n tarna h-ear?

Cao é an ainm a tḂśtar ar rcéal ve'n tragar ro? Ḃruil fíor aśat cé innir ar tḂúir é? Cé cuir ġaḂlḂuinn air? Cá raiḂ aerop 'na cḂnnuḂte? Cao cuir go mbíḂ ré aś cúmaḂ rcéalta ve'n tragar ro? Cao é an múinead ir cóir a Ḃaint ar an rcéal ro?

Cao é an róro ruo "boġa"? An úrástear boġanna fé látair?

Cao é an Ḃrig atá leir an abairt rin "Ḃá fíraig oo Ḃeit ar a boġa aige," aśur leir an aśuirín rin "at ġan feall oo Ḃéanadh leo?"

CEISTEANNA ġRAMAḂAḂÁ.

1. Caoé cár an focail "leatáir"? Caoé an t-ainmnead?
2. "ní tḂġaim." Caoé a ainmirín? A thḂ?
3. "Ḃ'féad." Caoé a ainmirín? Abair an céso reairr iḂra ve'n ainmirín láirig? An ainm Ḃriatarda?
4. "Ceairt." Caoé a inrcin-rin? Abair an ġeineadhac, ir cuir an talte roithe.
5. "Ḃeirim." Ḃein ġramaḂaigeadt air-rin. Abair iomlán na h-aimirre tairt aśur na h-aimirre cḂġaimn.
6. "Oinig." Cao a tḂġann tú air rin? Caoé a cár? Abair an t-ainmnead?
7. "Ḃá fíraig." Caoé a uirirín? Conur aśuirín an cár ġeineadhac.
8. "Ḃéanadh." Ḃein ġramaḂaigeadt ar an Ḃfocal roin.

A.

1. Put that long white rod on the high chair, please. 2. Did you break that window, James? 3. Yes, sir, but I could not help it. 4. She was closing the big window as I came in. 5. He said he was tired and hungry, so I gave him sixpence. 6. I know those men well, but I do not admire them.

B.

A weasel once caught a bat. "Spare me this time, I implore you," said the bat. "I always kill birds," replied the weasel. The bat answered that he was not a bird but a mouse. The weasel having examined (4) him closely released him.

Soon after the bat was captured by another weasel. He implored the latter to release him. The weasel replied that he never let mice escape. "See, I am a bird, not a mouse. Look at my wings." "That's strange," said the weasel. "I thought at first you were a mouse; but you seem to be right, so I will release you."

2.—**TRÍÚR MAC NA BÁRΘ-SCOLÓIGE.**

Bí weasailbrádaí ag áraoirtsearthaí na n-áb * ainn an báro-scológ. Bí tríúr mac aige. Ní maib ran dothan toir ná tair beirt ba mó fogluim (32) ná an báro-scológ 7 a weasailbrádaí. Agus i staob tríúr mac na báro-scolóige ní maib éinní fé flaitear ná maib eolar aca ari; ac amhara bí don trí ceirteanna amáin 7 do éuaio díob ran do réirteac.

Dubhadar go maḡairiḡ go uḡi an uoḡan toiri cun
 rior o'ḡaḡáil ar na tiri neitib-reo 7 go maḡairiḡ go
 ruiz (125) Ámaoirceatoil ar uḡuir aḡ ná cuirfioir
 rior a nḡaol uo. Nuair a bíodair tamall ó'n uḡiz,
 o'imḡiḡ an té ba fine aca 7 uo cúair fé uéin Ámaoir-
 ceatoil 7 o'ḡiafriuiz fé ué an bḡaḡaḡo fé aimirai
 uair. "Cao o'ḡeaoḡá 'uéanaḡ uoḡ?" ar eirean.
 "O'inneorainn† rcealta bḡeáḡta uuit," ar an fear
 eile. "Coinneoaḡo go ceann iáite tu," ar eirean.
 1 ḡciorann tamall eile táiniz an tarina mac, 7 o'ḡiaf-
 riuiz an uḡóḡḡai é 1 n-aimiri. "Cao é (49) an tḡliḡe
 mairiḡna aḡa aḡaḡ?" ar eirean. "O'ḡeizilrinn
 bó nó uo cḡuḡḡainn," ar an fear eile. "Ní ḡáb-
 aḡaraiḡe fear eile," ar eirean, "fan go ceann iáite
 go h-áiuḡe." 1 ḡciorann tamallin eile táiniz an uoine
 uéiuḡeanaḡ, 7 o'ḡiafriuiz an iaiḡ buaḡail aḡ ceaf-
 taḡáil uair. "Cao ir fḡioiri leat 'uéanaḡ?" ar
 eirean. "Oo ḡeairirainn aḡmao go maiḡ 7 uá mbaḡ
 ḡábḡo, uéanrainn ceaḡ aicilliuḡeaḡt náḡ é," ar eirean
 ḡan cuirneam o'á ḡiuim.

Scéaluirḡeaḡt Cúige Muḡan.

The Notes (p. 223) give assistance in rendering the numbered passages in italics.

A.

1. Shall I ask Tom where he put them? 2. He told me he did not know when they went away. 3. If you had been here, he would not have done it. 4. Is John taller than James? Yes, he is the tallest boy in the school. 5. I saw the boatmen raising the large heavy stone that was lying at the end of the strand. 6. Is that big boy the boatman's son? No.

* § 542

† § 299.

B.

The Bard Scolog had three sons. There was nothing they did not know except three things, and they knew that their uncle had a knowledge of these. *They set out on a journey*¹ to learn these three things from him. *As they were on their way*² they met him. He asked them where they were going. The eldest having replied (4) that they were going to work, he asked him what was his trade. He answered that no one *who ever held a flail*³ could excel him. The uncle then asked the second what his trade was. He replied that no one who ever grasped an axe could fell a tree as rapidly as he. On his asking (4) the youngest what his trade was he replied that he had never seen a man who could shorten the night so excellently as himself. "How would you shorten the night?" asked the other. "I should tell a story," he replied, "and no one ever took my two brothers without taking me also." Thereupon the gentleman arranged with them. He gave a flail to one of them and told him to go to the barn. To another he gave an axe and told him to go to the wood to (80) cut down the great trees in it.

3.—OBΔIR ĆRUΔIŲ.

Ćus řé mac an ří řo břuać na řaiřřę ařur ĉaiřbeán řé řeana-ćaiřleán řo. "Anoir," ařř' eirean leir, "ćaiř řać aon ćloć řa ćaiřleán řan amać řa břaiřřę ařur bíoć řan véanta ařat le linn řřéine a ōul řé" (65). Ćus řé a bććari airi anņřoin. Ųo ćřom mac an ří ař obair, ać bi na ćloća řřeamuiřće

o'á céile com uaingean roin, náí féao ré don éloc
aca vo b'ieit leir agur oá mbíod ré ag gabáilt vo go
o'í inoiu ní deao éloc ar an gcáirleán aige. Suib
ré ríor anhran ag macnaí vo féin ar cao (56,8) baó
ceapit vo a uéanaí, agur níorí b'faoa supí táinig
ingean an tpean-íí cuige. "Cao é reo atá oir," ar
ríre. "O'innir ré oí cao a bí aige le uéanaí. "Ó!
ní h-éinníó é rin," ar ríre. "Uéanrao-ra féin é."
Anhrain éug rí bíad ir veoc vo; éarraig amac rlaicín
omaioeada, buail buille oí ar an peana-cáirleán,
agur fé ceann nóimic bí an * uile éloc ve i o'óin
puill. "Anoir," ar ríre, "ná h-innir oom' a'eari supí
míre vo uéin an obair rin uuit."

A.

1. They were winnowing the wheat at mid-day yesterday. 2. If I see him to-morrow I will ask him for the book you want. 3. He became very angry when I told him what you said. 4. Do you know the man in the black suit? Yes, that is James O'Leary. 5. He is the best doctor in the city. 6. Let each one do his best; he can do no more.

B.

"Now," said the king, "your work for to-morrow will be to raise the stones out of the sea and to erect the castle just as it was before." He went to the edge of the sea, but could not perceive a single stone so black was the water. He sat down on a rock, and not long after that the princess came to him and said, "What have you to do to-day?" On his informing (4) her, she replied. "Do not grieve, I

can perform that task." She then gave him food and drink. She *produced*¹ the little magic wand, struck the water of the sea with it, and *in an instant*² the old castle was *standing*³ just as it had been the previous day. Then she said to him, "For your life (9) do not tell my father that I accomplished the task for you, or that you have any knowledge *whatever*⁴ of me."

4.—**TRÍÚR MAC NA BÁRÓ-SCOLÓIGE.**

(Ar leanamhaint.)

Nuair a connacadar é ag triall ar an áit 'na rabadar, oo ruḡadar ar uan; oo mairbhúigeadar é 7 oo éimileadar a cuio fola o'á gcionnaiscib 7 o'á lámhaib 7 oo ḡearradar trí triom-ḡéasáin 7 reo (55) iad ag gabáil ar a céile. Connac eirean iad, ac ní raib fíor aige céib' iad, ámh. Oo áit ré é féin eatorra ag véanam eadar gabála ac rin mar ir mó oo lúireadar a céile, mar o'ead. Fé o'eiread fuidir ré a rcamhaint (89). "Cao ir fáit leir an uirio reo?" ar eirean. "Mar ḡeall ar an scoill reo," ar an té ba fine o'ioib, "ac ir liom-ra í." "Ní leat," ar an tarra mac, "ac liom-ra." "Ní le h-éinne aḡaib í anoir," ar an triomad mac, "ó tátaoi ag uil éirge rin ac ir liom-ra í." "Conur ir leat-ra í?" ar eirean leir an té ba fine aca. "Mar," ar eirean, "o'fás m'adair a bfuil críon 7 ḡlar oe'n coill aḡam" (57). "Aḡur conur ir leat-ra í mar rin?" ar eirean leir an tarra mac. "O'fás m'adair a bfuil cam 7 o'iread oe'n coill aḡam-ra." "Ac conur ir leat-ra í, ámh?" ar eirean leir an té ab oirge aca. "Mar," ar eirean, "o'fás m'adair a bfuil fé talam

7 or a cionn agham-ra!" as féadaint ruar go neamh-
 fuiread ar an aca. U'nfíúc an t-acad ias a uerúir
 i noiaio éin cionn féadaint an maðadair uáiríuib leir ac
 níor cúireadair níreao ir rmiota gáire arca ac (121)
 ias com mánla le reana-acat 'na fuíoe i bfiadónuire
 an gúioraig. "Ní féoir liom-ra féirteac eadraiab,"
 arir an t-acad.

Scéaluirdeact Cúige Muman.

A.

1. Connemara is a beautiful country. 2. It is I who went to Drogheda on St. Patrick's Day. 3. Throw that stone over the wall. 4. Get up! It is a quarter past eight o'clock. 5. There were about sixty persons present at the meeting. 6. He was lighting his pipe by the roadside when the car passed him. 7. I see something stirring in the grass. Is it a dog or a cat? 8. Cait was never in Kiltimagh until the other day.

B.

He called two servants and bade them go for* the soldiers *and have*¹ the three men seized. The soldiers set out in pursuit. The three men knew they were being *pursued by the soldiers*;² and after some time the eldest, looking back (4) said they were caught now (70). They saw a tree, and began a sham quarrel about it. The soldiers came on *the scene*,³ and inquired of the eldest why they were fighting. He replied that this was a tree his father had bequeathed to him. "How much of it did he bequeath you?" "All that was crooked and straight." "He left it entirely to you then." They asked the second how much had been bequeathed to

* § 613.

him. He said all that was young and old. They enquired of the third how much his father had bequeathed him. He said he had left him all that was under and over ground. "Then he left it all to you," said the soldiers. *They could not bring them to an agreement,*⁴ and returned home. The master asked them whether they had seen the three men. They replied that they had seen no one but three who were partitioning a tree. "Those were they," answered the master, "and you must go in pursuit of them again."

5.—111STOIR.

1r maiṭ 1r cuiṁin liom an lá breagṡo vo buaileamair 1r teac 1 gcuiaṡ aṡ cuiaṡl ar 111rtoir, an t-oileán 1r luṡa o'ileánaiṡ áriann. Bí an fáirrege an-éúin ar fao 7 na oacanna aṡ ríor-áearruṡaṡ ar an uirce--ó úub go gorm 7 ó gorm go ṡlar 7 aríṡ gan móilṡ go uub-gorm. Ní maiṡ veirir ar bíṡ orainn 7 mar rin ve, leigeamair amac na voruṡanna le (cun) riunnaṡa* vo ṡabáil (93); áct oáir noóisṡ, bíoṡar óri-éirionna úúinn 7 ba beag an cairbe vo ṡeagán ar † ṡabamair oíob an lá rin. 1r cuiṁin liom fór cionnar mai vo éuáomair 1 uirir ar an nṡainmṡ te, an ṡrián aṡ rcairt orainn 7 ar na oaoirib vo bí 'na fearaṡ ar an tráisṡ.

Níor bí fada uainn an áit 'na † noéantar na cuiaṡa 7 buaileamair ruar cum féacaint orṡa oá noéanaim (87). Bí cuiaṡ veair nua-ṡléarta ann ar aṡaíṡ na ṡriéine, an cairiaṡ aṡ orṡliuṡaṡ air fá n-a rṡlar. Bí conablaṡ cuiaisṡ nó oó ar leat-taoib ann 7 a lán vo fearn-éuiaṡaib oá noeiriuṡaṡ.

Úna ní fáirceallaiṡ.

* rṡar éirce.

† § 235.

‡ § 234.

A.

1. I asked him for the book and he gave it to me. 2. Do you like oranges? Yes, but I prefer apples. 3. He was driving the horse across that big pasture field. 4. I lived in Ardee when I was a boy. 5. Is that the book I lent you?

B.

Afterwards we spent the greater part of the day exploring the island, and examining the old churches, etc., to be found* there, and especially Grace O'Malley's castle, which is situated on a green terrace overlooking¹ the sea.

In the evening, when the sun *had set*² and its *last rays*³ were *lighting up*⁴ Dun Fearbhuidhe out opposite us, and the cloud-shadows fell on the sea east of the Cos, we journeyed back to Inishmaan. We reached the slip, just as the fishermen were putting out to sea for the night.

We were often on the southern island afterwards, but it is the first view of a place which *makes an impression on one's mind*.⁵

6.—na capail lé óraoióeact.

Nuair a bí na peact mbliaóna iméighe, ouðair an bpaímin le loircán lá, “Caitéiró mé iméact uair; abair leir na comuippanaib go noeagar amú agus go gcaitéiró tú uil ar mo loirc. Nuair a maíaró tú ar riubál, tabair aíaró ar cáirleán an fátaig agus iair reirbír air. Fiafpióaró ré óioe cao ir féioir leat a óéanaim. Abair leir: ‘Níó ar bit ó’áf noéapina fearu maím.’ ‘Sé an maígaró a óéanaró ré leat ná† oo

* § 571.

† § 237.

dothrom féin o'óir buíde a tabhairt tuit má theineann
 tú gac níó dá* n-omóccáir ré tuit ar feadh leat-
 bliadóna. Réiricis leir ar an gcoinníll rin. Ac
 véarfaid ré leat mura bfeadair gac don muo do
 véanaí gó mbairfeair an ceann uiot. Abair leir gó
 bfuilir fáirta. Bior-ra i gcairleán an fátaig agus
 cuirfeair a cuio capall ré ómaoióeacé agus ní
 féadann éinne iao do tabhairt amac ar an rtabla ó
 rin. 'Sé an céad muo a ó'iarraíad ré oir ná f na
 capall do tabhairt amac cun veoc a beir aca. Beao-
 ra caob iricis ve'n nooir; ciomáin amac mé agus
 leairfaid gac don capall ra rtabla me.

A.

1. Ask him if that tall man is the president.
 2. He was doing it for the express purpose of making
 you angry. 3. When the house was built, they did
 not go to live in it for some months. 4. Will you
 sometimes think of me when I am far away? 5.
 That is all I have to say. 6. Is that the man to
 whom you were speaking yesterday?

B.

On the following morning Lorcan enquired
 amongst the neighbours if they had seen the foal;
 but no one had (5). "He has gone astray," said
 Lorcan, "and I must go in search of him." Then
 he set out and *went in the direction of*¹ the castle.
 When he had come as far as the castle, he saw the
 giant, and asked *to be taken into his service*.² "I
 will make a bargain with you," said the giant. "If
 you can perform everything I shall *enjoin*³ you
 during (106) six months, I will give you your weight
 in gold, but if you fail, you shall lose your head."

* § 237.

† Gr., page 307.

"I am satisfied," said Lorcan. "Go into the stable and lead my horses to the lake in front of the castle, and allow them to drink." Lorcan drove out his own foal, and all the horses in the stable followed him.

7.—AN PRIÓCÁN AḠUS AN CRÚSCA.

Ḑí raḡpaḡḡ bḡoḡalaḡ ḡiḡim ann Ḑí an ḡalaḡḡ 'na ḡalaḡ (40), an féup 'na fḡuip, an iḡip 'na ḡeo, an ḡḡian aḡ ḡḡoḡḡaḡ na ḡḡiann aḡur "an ḡḡiḡcán aḡ cur a ḡeangān amaḡ" le neaḡḡ ḡealaḡin aḡur bḡoḡail. Ḑí aon ḡḡiḡcán amáin aḡ ḡḡuaipḡeaḡḡ ḡḡío an ḡḡéip aḡur é ḡ ḡoḡḡailḡ ḡuḡḡim ḡum ḡailḡḡ le ḡaḡḡ. ḡonaḡḡ ré ḡḡúḡca aḡ ḡaḡḡ bḡḡailḡ. Siúḡ (55) anuaḡ é féuḡainḡ an ḡailḡ uipḡe ḡa ḡḡúḡca. Ḑí ḡḡuḡḡal caol aḡ an ḡḡúḡca. Ḑ'féuḡ an ḡḡiḡcán ḡíoḡ ann. ḡonaḡḡ ré an ḡ-uipḡe ḡíoḡ aḡ ḡí an ḡḡuḡḡal ḡó caol aḡur ní féaḡḡaḡ ré a ḡeann ḡo ḡup ḡíoḡ. ḡupḡ ré ḡun an ḡḡúḡca ḡo leaḡaḡ aḡ ní féaḡḡaḡ ré ḡilleaḡ ná ḡeaḡaḡ 'ḡaint aḡ. Ḑí ré ḡ ḡḡuaḡḡ-ḡáḡ. ḡa ḡḡuaḡ an ḡḡeal é. É ḡ ḡḡeipḡe an anma le ḡaḡḡ aḡur an ḡ-uipḡe aḡḡúḡ oḡ cóḡailḡ a ḡúl * ḡá ḡḡeāḡaḡ ré ḡeaḡḡ aḡ. Ḑ'féuḡ ré 'na ḡḡḡpal. Ḑí ḡaḡḡḡeal leaḡḡa aḡ an ḡḡḡḡail. Ḑ'imḡiḡ an ḡḡiḡcán aḡur ḡḡom ré aḡ na ḡloicḡíni beaḡa ḡo ḡioḡaḡ aḡur ḡo ḡaḡḡailḡ leip 'na ḡḡob aḡur ḡo ḡaḡḡeāḡ ḡḡḡeaḡ ḡa ḡḡúḡca. Nioḡ ḡ'ḡaḡa ḡup ḡáinḡ an ḡ-uipḡe aḡiníoḡ aḡur ḡup (5) ól ré a ḡóḡḡin.

An Múineāḡ.

"Íḡ cuma nó muc ḡuine ḡan ḡeipḡ."

"An ḡ-é ná ḡuil láioḡip ní ḡoláipḡ ḡó beipḡ ḡḡic."

An ḡ-aḡailḡ ḡeaḡaḡ.

* § 49.

A.

1. He was urging me to do it. 2. I shall have to go for the money to-morrow evening. 3. I don't know whether that is a mill or not. 4. Don't go to-night if you wish to have your work properly done. 5. No sooner did he see us than he ran off as fast as he could.

B.

One very hot day in summer, a crow came to a pond to* get a drink of water. But the weather was very hot and the pond was dried up. The poor crow was parched with thirst, but he could not get water anywhere. At last he espied a water-jug some distance away, and *flew to it with all speed.*¹ He saw there was water in it, but the neck of the jug was so narrow that he could not get his head in, *and so he was unable*² to drink the water. He then tried to upset the pitcher but it was too heavy for him. What was he to do? There was the water a few inches away, yet he could not reach it though he was dying of thirst. *It was a terrible predicament.*³ He went away a short distance from the jug, and then came back. Then he noticed a small heap of gravel. Instantly he set to work, carrying the pebbles in his beak and dropping them into the pitcher. At last the water rose to the neck of the pitcher, and he was able to quench his thirst.

* § 569.

8.—AN FÓGHMAR.

Ó luḡnara go Samain ir ead* áirníḡṡeari an fógmar, i n-éirinn. Bíonn mí na luḡnara bhoctallac go leor, agus fógann a lán ve muinntir na ḡcaṡrac a mbaile, agus téigeanṡ ríao coir fairrige i n-áit éigin, agus fanaito annrair ar fead mí, nó mar rin.

Ní bíonn don níð le véanaíḡ aca coir fairrige, acṡ as tabairt aige o'á rláinte. Bíonn ríao as ríadáí 'ran bfairrige agus as bánoiríacṡ agus as iarcairíacṡ agus as aeríóacṡ ar na hailltib ḡac lá 'ran treacṡ-máin, agus bíonn ceol ir cleairíóacṡ ir-oíóce aca.

'San b'fógmar ir ead baínítear an t-arbair agus veintar iṡacáíóe † óe, agus buaítear é, agus cuirítear go oí an marḡad é.

Ir minic, ámtac, a ṡagann an uairn fliuc, ḡaoṡmar, agus lobann an t-arbair ar an ocalam, i oíreo nac féoiri é baínṡ i n-am, agus ṡagann oiríacṡán ar na ríacáiríob, i oíreo go millítear cuio móir oíob, go móir-móir le hair na fairrige, mar a bfuil na oaoine ar beagán calaí.

Ir móir an tṡuaḡ oaoine boṡta o'á raḡar i ḡcoṡmar ‡ an ḡeíṡmíó nuair a meacṡann na ríacáiríóe, ‡ nó an coirce oíṡa. Ir teann a éiríóeann an t-oírar leo go oṡagann an fógmar aríṡ oíṡa.

Ir doirínn beíṡ as ríubal oíó an tír lá fógmar agus an ḡrían as ṡaíṡneam go lonnrac, agus na ráirceanna buíó le harbair, agus ríṡ o'á baínṡ ir mná o'á éangailṡ; ḡac doinne go raóṡrac as cuin-niḡad aóṡair lóin i ḡcoṡmar ‡ an ḡeíṡmíó.

An t-ácarí páoíraḡ na Duinnín.

* § 214.

† íóe = i.

‡ i ḡcoíṡ.

A.

1. The Shannon is wider than the Moy. 2. I am afraid to-morrow will be wet. God forbid! 3. Eoin Mac Giolla Brighde had fourteen horses to sell at the fair of Gort last Tuesday. 4. Come back soon, or we shall be lonely. 5. Be quiet now, Sighle, or you will repent it. 6. I think you are not right in what you say about Ireland. 7. That is the man whose house was burnt. 8. He told me not to stir until he returned.

B.

In Ireland we reckon summer from the first of May till the first of August. The days *increase in length*¹ till St. John's day (24th June); from that *onward*² they shorten again. At mid-summer the days are so long that there is scarcely any darkness, though the sun sets for a short time.

Throughout the summer, the *heat of the sun increases*,³ and it is not unusual *to have the weather oppressively warm*⁴ in July. But the month of May is always mild and agreeable.

In summer, the dew lies heavy and glistening on the grass in the mornings, and it is pleasant *as well as*⁵ healthful to walk through the smooth meadows, while the dew is thick upon them. It is delightful to listen to the birds carolling on the tree-branches.

But at midday, and *onwards*² till four or five o'clock, the heat is often so great *as to make*⁶ walking difficult. Even* the cows run from the heat, and lie quietly at rest in the shade of the trees.

The meadows are beautifully luxuriant, and in some

places they are being mown with scythes or mowing machines. The country-folk are everywhere actively engaged working at the hay, tossing and spreading it in order to dry it.

9.—**ḠADAIÖE ḠAN CEANN.**

Ṭáinig fé cun reannuine bíodh ag véanamh píḡíní 7 a leitéirí. 'Do cūaíó fé le ceirio cúige. 1 ḡcionn tréimhe cūaíó an ríáfla amac ḡo ríab an banb ba bheagta o'á ríab ag éinne ríamh ag méire na caṭarac ro mar a ríab an beirt cun comnuiröte 7 ḡur mórí ab' fíú uil 7 é feicirint. Cūaíó an buacail 7 a máiḡirirí fé óéin na muice 'ran oíöce 7 baileḡeavari leo ḡo baileac í. Lá ar na báireac fuairtar ḡo ríab an banb imṭiḡte ḡan bit a tuairirce.* 'Sé an comairle fuair an méire ná baipile lán o'airḡeao oo cūi ran áit mar a mbíodh an banb 'á teapbáint, poll oo cūi learmuiḡ óé 7 pic leacṭa 7 carraíó meapṭa ar fuao a céile ioir an baipile 7 an páil 1 rliḡe éigín ná caḡarfaó an bitéamhac fé noeapá é, tpeo ir ḡo otioṭaó arír 7 ḡo mbéarfaí air. Ḡab an buacail an bóṭar arír. Cūaíó fé abáile 7 o'innir ḡac éinníó mar bí o'á máiḡirirí. U'fuarirte an oṭoc-feolaó 'cūi air, oá liaṭacṭ† a bí fé, mar bíonn an uúil 1 noiaíó na caṭuiḡte, o'imṭiḡeavari apoon arír 1 lái na h-oíöce. Nuair a tángavari ḡo otí an páil, irteac leir an reannuine 7 nuair oo léim fé óéin an baipile cá raḡaó fé ac ḡo cromán 1 nouibeagán an carraíó 7 na pice 7 nuair a túḡ fé iairiacṭ fé féin oo carriac ar, ir amlaíó (I7) cūaíó fé níor voimne 7 níor voimne.

* ḡan tárc ná tuairirce air.

† Gr., page 168.

Níorb' fáda go nveaíadú an tarruad 7 an píe irtead
'na béal 7 riar ríor a ríóiríad 7 vo íluig ré (71) 1
gionn tamail 7 an buadail d'fádaínt ari 7 ná
féadfaó cabair coire ná láime 'taóairt vo. 'Dubairt
reirean leir féin annan go bfuigí amad cé bí ann,
nuair a tiocfaó an máisean. "Ac tá a ríor d'gam-ra
cad a véanfaó," arir eirean, d' baint an éinn v'a
máigirir. Lá ar na báiread fuairtar an fear fuar
marb, ac ní féadair éinne cé ro' v'ioó (30) nó cad ar
é, nó ná maib ríor, fagáil ná feicirint ar a ceann, 7
bí d'ad éinne d' véanam iongnadú ve'n mibiteamnad
ná r'is a ceann leir d' véanam na d'auíreacra.

Scéaluiréadú Cúige Muman.

A.

1. I saw him take it and put it in his pocket.
2. If that were not the best book, would you take it?
3. Tell the girl not to shut the door.
4. These books are sold at sixpence each.
5. I could not help laughing when I saw the plight they were in.
6. The wind is south-west; we shall soon have rain.

B.

He went to work with a man who made spinning-wheels, and it was not long till the apprentice was better than the master. The mayor's house was close at hand, and sheep belonging to him used to come outside the wheel-maker's door. He and his apprentice went out one day, seized the sheep and killed them. The mayor knew that someone was stealing his sheep. He had a treasure-house, and he left its door open one night while he and three servants concealed themselves to see if anyone would go in.

The apprentice and his master went in, and carried off a bag of gold, without the mayor's seeing (4) them ; but the following morning he discovered that the gold had disappeared. He stationed his dog at the door that night, but the apprentice got in without being perceived (4) by the dog. The next morning the mayor came to the house and found that more of the gold had disappeared. He had only one more plan left. He went and placed a vessel full of tar in the house, and closed the door, leaving a small aperture to* enter by. The apprentice found out that the tar was inside so he asked his master to go in that night. The master, fearing (4) lest the apprentice would leave him if he did not do as he was asked, went in. The house was in darkness and he did not see the vessel of tar ; he stepped on the tar and sank into it. Thereupon the apprentice entered, and saw his master stuck fast in the tar. He was unable to pull him out, so that he was smothered in it. The apprentice could devise no plan then but to cut off his master's head, leaving the trunk in the house. He carried off the head and buried it. When the mayor came to his treasury next morning he saw the headless trunk, but he could not *identify it*.¹

10.—AN RUO ADEIR AN DRÚCT.

Ír amlaio a tuicim im' bhaontaib beaga ó'n rpeir,
 ašur luigim go ciuin, rocair ar an bfeair. Flucáim
 é, ašur cuirim oac glar air. Dim aš tuicim liom ar
 fead na hoioce go léir, nuair ná bíonn néalta 'ran

* § 565.

rpéir, agus ir moč ar maiuin a bim le faǵáil ar na bántaib agus ar an scoirice, agus ar an bféarí fáda.

Ir breáǵ, bog a bim fá córaib na mbuačáill. agus iao as riuabal amac go moč dóib féin. Ir breáǵ liom, buačáill maic o'feicirint as riuabal oim ar maiuin, agus ní gábaó óó don eagla oo beic air go ngorpó-
cáio ré mé.

Ir amháio ir maic liom mé oo éiotaó ar an bféarí fáda ar an scalam. bim coirca ó beic i n-don ionao amáin i scoirnuioe. Mar a mbeaó mife ní beaó féarí ná geamair asáib 'ran tramháio, agus ní beaó na ciraínn ná na tuir cóim ǵlar ir bíonn riao. Ir breáǵ féačaim nuair a bíonn an ǵrian as caicneam oim.

Árrouǵeann an ǵrian léi mé i mē an lae, agus ǵeibim ceao teacé (90, 91) tar n-air cúǵaib ir-oioce. Má bíonn tú io' buačáill maic agus éirige (116) go moč ǵac don maioean tramháio,* beao-ra mómac ar na bántaib. Beio neapic asat riuabal oim, agus ir veap, cneapca beao fáo't córaib.

an t-Ádair na Duinnín.

A.

1. I did not expect to see you to-day. 2. These are the candlesticks I was asking the price of. 3. Have you as many books as your brother? 4. The house was being knocked down as I passed. 5. Which do you prefer, the south wind or the west?

B.

Spring has always been reckoned in Ireland from St. Brigid's day (1st February) till May-day. A considerable portion of spring is cold, wet and stormy, especially of *late years*,¹ and sunny days rarely come till May overtakes us.

* § 24.

† § 186.

When the spring arrives, *one can*² feel it in the air. *It brings mild and agreeable weather with it.*³ Blossoms come on the trees which are sprouting *vigorously.*⁴ The grass begins to grow and the air becomes warmer and milder.

Soon the fields are covered with fragrant and brilliant flowers, and the woods and thickets are green and beautiful. *The birds sing gaily*⁵ on the bushes; and *are busy*⁶ building their nests. At the end of Spring, the cuckoo *suddenly comes*⁷ to us. She arrives from across the sea, and it is pleasant to hear her song through the country.

In spring the farmers begin to cultivate the land, and to sow seed, whilst everyone is busily engaged from morning till night. *How pleasant it is*⁸ to watch the young lambs gambolling in the fields, or running after their dams, bleating. *And pleasanter still to watch*⁹ the flocks of young birds *amusing themselves by flying*¹⁰ from branch to branch or swimming gently and smoothly on the surface of the water, with nothing in the wide world to trouble them.

11.—buačaili catoilicead agus fear san creiream.

Ní fada ó b'í buačaili beag catoilicead ar an
tírean ag dul ó Bhrícheir go Namúr. B'í ríróuig-
teoir ríóile ra cáiríní ceanna. Fear san creiream
vo b'eas é. Nuair a b'í an tírean ag gabáil tar
eaglaí vo bain an buačaili a cáirín v'á ceann go
húiríamag ag beannúgao vo'n Naomh-Sacraimint. B'í
an ríróuigteoir ag léigead páiréir go tí reo, ac

nuairi a tug ré ré noeara uirriam an buacalla do'n eaglais vo cuiri ré gáire ar aghur vo labhair ré: "I r vóca sur Catoiliceac tú, a éara," ar reirean leir an mbuacall. "I r ead, a éuin' uairil," ar' an buacall, "aghur i r gearu go nglacraio mé mo Céad Comaoim. Tá an Teagarz Crioirtaioe nác móri ve glan-meabhair agham anoir." "Cao a múineann ré rin uuit?" "Rúin-viamha an éreioim." "Cao'iao na Rúin-viamha ro? Táio riao imtigithe ar mo éeann fad ó, aghur beio an rceal céadna aghat-ra i gcionn tamail." "Go veimín, ní beio, a éuin' uairil, le congnaím Dé, ní leograio mé ar mo éeann go veo Rúin-viamha na Tríonoioe ró-ndomta nó don éeann eile aca." "Cao a éalluigeann an Tríonóio ró-ndomta?" "Don Dia amáin i uirí Peairanadib, a éuin' uairil." "An ucuigeann tú é rin, a éara?" "Ní cuigrimio Rúin-viamhar go mbeimio ar neam, cé go bfuil orainn é éreioeamaint."

Oul Amuza.

A.

1. He pointed his finger at them as a sign of scorn. 2. Do you notice how cold the weather is to-day. 3. The sooner he goes home the better. 4. He could not catch the apple when she threw it to him. 5. Fionn lifted the full of his two hands of water out of the spring, but he spilled it on the ground before he reached Diarmaid. 6. Necessity knows no law.

B.

"I believe only what (58) I understand," said the gentleman. "Well, sir," rejoined the boy, "if you believe only what you understand, tell me this. How can you move your finger when *you will*?"¹

"I move my finger when *my will sets in motion the muscles in my finger.*"² "But do you understand how it (51) is done?" "O! certainly" (5). "Very well, if you understand that, tell me why you can by willing it move your finger, while you cannot move your ear as an ass can."

The (44) question was too difficult for the learned gentleman. He smiled and said under his teeth, "*Nonsense*,³ young man, you are too young to teach me." He resumed the reading of his paper, and did not raise his eyes from it until the lad had left (75) the carriage.

12.—AN FIAÐÁC.

Ḫí bpióga ari.éuio aḡaínn, 7 tá 'fíor aḡ an paóḡal
 ḡur tpiom an t-uadac íao bpióga ari ḡairún lá fiaðaisḡ
 (107). Oo baíneamari vinn na (39) bpióga, 7 oo éuip-
 eamari íao féin 7 ári ḡcuio leabari 1 bpiolac 1 otop móri
 aicinn ari élaríoe an bóitín. Siúo (55) riari pinn éun
 ḡo utángamari com paosa le taob na h-abna. Ḫí an
 ḡeaoac ró-ápio úúinn an át a ḡabail, ac le h-áomari-
 aḡe an voimain bí mac Cátail na bó aḡ cupi ḡairbéil
 amac ari an mbótar, 7 éuip reiréan tar abainn anonn
 pinn. 'Na úiaio pinn níori b'paosa úúinn éun ḡur
 puḡamari ari an bpiadac.

1 ḡcinn tamailí u'éipis ḡeapífiad ari a ḡnátóis.
 Píeabairíe téaḡaríe láioiri a b'ead* é. Siúo (55) éun
 riubail é, 7 riúo na ḡaðari ḡo vian ari a tóir, 7 na
 marcais ari fálaiab na nḡaðari. Ḫí rúil aḡaínn ḡo
 mbuailíeadó ré riari ó tuaió (9) tré Cnoc na ḡiafaíoe

* § 215.

7 50 mbeaó maóaric bpeáξ aξainn-ne ar an bpiabac
 ó'n gcnoc, ac vo bí a maílaire o'fuaóar fé. Féaránaó
 anuar ó rna cnocaió a b'eaó an buacaili úo, 7 ir ar
 na cnocaió tuξ fé aξaió arii. Siúo ó óear é. Cuir
 fé an aóa anonn oe 7 irteaó leir i lári poireaiξ an
 ξuire buioe aξ bun na gcnoc. Tuξ na gaoóaruaiaóe
 ar an gaeirriaió vo leanaíaint, ac ba beaξ an
 maítear oóib é. Oo féio an aóaric, 7 an méio aca vo
 éuaio éar aóainn anonn o'filleaóar anall 'na gceann
 7 'na gceann (40) 7 baó oóis leat le féaóaint oiré 50
 maib róire náire oiré fé maó ir gup rcaóileaóar uaóa
 an gaeirriaió.

beire féar.

A.

1. I thought a few weeks ago the work would have to be abandoned. 2. Take care lest the dog bite you. 3. Do not conceal anything from me in future. 4. This is the book I was speaking of the other day: I have just sent for it. 5. Don't trust that man or you will suffer for it.

B.

We did not care to go along the road, not knowing (4) *whom we might chance to meet*.¹ We thought it better that none of the other pupils should see us. The day had been excessively warm, and we knew that the Gaddagh would be much lower than it had been in the morning. Entering (113) James O'Shea's* meadow we *crossed the ford*² at the foot of the cliff. *We did not lose much time in*³ going (eastward) along the lane, until we *made out*⁴ the bush in which we had left our shoes and books (39). Alas! there were neither shoes nor books *there*.⁵ Affairs were bad enough for *those who had lost their*

books,⁶ but those who had lost their shoes *were in a sad plight.*⁷ Some of us began to cry, "*I should not dare go home*⁸ to-night without my shoes," said John "But if you were to *cry your eyes out*⁹ what would you have *by it*¹⁰ *in the long run?*"¹¹ said another.

"I know very well what I shall get as a result of to-day," said I, "a whipping from my father and a scolding from my mother. But *look here,*¹² how do we know but that someone has taken (17) the shoes and books and hidden them somewhere else purposely to give us a fright. Let us search both fences of the lane." We did so, but had our labour for nothing.

13.—SNEΔCΤΑΘ.

Τά ρέ ας κάταθ ρνεαcταιθ. Ρέαc να λυβόζα μαρ ταιτεαnn ριαθ 'n-a μιλτιb (40) ζο βρεαζ, βοζ, ύρ. Ναc ciuιn α εαζαnn ριαθ ι νοιαιθ α cέιλε; ναc βρεαζ ζλέι-ζεαλ αn ρναρ ατά ορεα. Δcτ 'n-a θιαιθ ριν ιρ uιλε, cά αn ρπέρι ζο λέρι νορεα λέο.

Ρέαc μαρ λεαζαnn ριαθ αρ οcύιρ, ιρ μαρ νεινταρ uιρce θίοb, αζυρ μαρ ρύζαnn αn ταλαm αn τ-uιρce ριν. Δc ρεο ι νοιαιθ α cέιλε ιαθ, ι οτρεο ζο βρυιλ βιατ bάν αρ αn οταλαm uαcα, αζυρ ιρ γεάρι ζο mβειθ αn ρνεαcταθ τιοιζ αρ αοιρce * αρ αn οταλαm. Αζυρ βειθ ρέ νιορ αοιρce ρόρ αρ εαοb να ρίονα νε'n cλαιθε.

Τάιο να βοίcτρε αρ ραθ λάν νε, αζυρ ιρ νεαcαιρ ριυβαλ ορεα. Mo cριυαζ-ρα να hέιν βοcτα, cά βρυιζιθ ριαθ βιαθ ιρ ροιcτιn ζο λεαζαριθ αn ρνεαcταθ?

Να cριαοβαcα ι n-αρ† ζηάc leo ουλ cυm ρυαιν, ρέαc μαρ α βρυιλ ριαθ cλύουιζce ρέ ρνεαcταθ, αζυρ αn ριoc ο'ά μιζμουζαθ cεαna ρέιν.

* § 618 (b).

† § 542.

CAO A DÉANFAIÚ NA CAOIRIÚG AR NA CNOCAIB ZAN FÉAR,
ZAN LÓN, ZAN IONAD CUN † LUIGE ACA? CAO A DÉANFAIÚ
NA BA 'RAN BPÁIRIC, ZAN BIAÓ, ZAN †† FOITIN?

ΔΣΥΡ ΖΟ ΜÓΡ-ΜÓΡΙ CAO A DÉANFAIÚ NA VAOINE BOÉTA
NÁ FUIĹ VÓTAIN NA HOIÓCE ACA, ΔΣΥΡ ZAN TEINE NÁ
ÉADAC CLUÉMAR LEABÉAN ACA; ΔΣΥΡ ZAN MÓRÍÁN ÉADAIĞ
LAE NÁ OIÓCE ΔĞ Á BPÁIRCIÓIB?

BA ÉAPIC VÚINN ZO LÉIR CABPUĞAÓ LEIR NA VAOINIB
BOÉTA AR TEACÉT AN ZEIMPIÚ.

AN T-ΔÉTAR UA DUINNÍN.

A.

1. What right have you to this book? 2. I cannot write as long as you are in the way. 3. He used to go to Galway three times a year. 4. In the year 1559, Seaghan the Proud was elected chief of his clan (write out the date in full in its Irish form). 5. The house was being put in order when I returned. 6. I have nothing further to say about this matter. 7. This man, I know, is twice as old as that one. 8. In the year 1905 there was hardly anyone in the town who was not learning Irish (write out the date fully in its Irish form).

B.

*Winter lasts*¹ from 1st November to 1st February, according to the *Irish*² *mode of*³ reckoning. It was much more severe formerly than it is now. In Winter *we have*⁴ cold and frost and snow, *as well as*⁵ rain and severe winds. *Daylight is of short duration*,⁶ but the nights are exceedingly long. The water is covered with ice, to skate (64) upon which (60) is a pleasant and healthful exercise (7). People

† § 565.

†† § 605 (1).

must wear extra clothing to protect themselves from the cold.

At night, after the day's work is done, the household sit cosily by the fireside. A number of the neighbours often *join them*⁷ and songs are sung and tales of the Fiann are told, while fun and merrymaking and enjoyment *reign supreme*.⁸ They tell of Fiann Mac Cumhail and of Oisín of Oscar and of all the Fiann. Very often, too, they tell stories of the "Good People," or of ghosts, "creepy" stories that would frighten one. And when the neighbours are going home late at night, some of them are afraid, especially if they have to pass a churchyard or a wood or any "lonesome" place of that sort.

14.—AN FIAΘAC.

(Ar leanamaint.)

! gceann tamail bíg do táinig na gádaí amac ar an gcuirfiad, iad lán de cáirta 7 ruaitte tuirpead go leor. Do leanadair an gearrifiad 7 do leanadair-na iad-ran ar fead tamail bíg. Níorí deacair coimeádo ruar leo anoir. Bí na maicaiḡ aḡ gluairead do tuig. Seo cuḡainn aniair tuiú* nó ceatḡairí aca ar corandairve 7 an bean uaral ar torac. Bí bóitḡin cumang ann, geata ar taob ve 7 beairna cloc ar an uiaob eile. Bí an geata uinta. Ní féadad don capall vart mair mair an geata 7 an beairna do glanad. Bí capall na mná aḡ véanam ar an ngeata 7 maicad eile 'na uiaob, a uiairuaob tead ruar léi, ac ní raib

* §§ 481, 482.

† § 422.

don maitear do ann. B'í uroch-fuasoir fé capall na mná. Ní raib an geata reacht maíaine uata. B'íor féin ar ché (83): bíomar go léir ar ché: "Maibó-rarí í," arsa m'ire, 7 mo éiríodé im béal agam: ac an raib ír beiteá ag cuimilt do cluairé b'í Seagán Tairgín anuas ve'n clairé ar an mbóitín, an geata orcailte aige, 7 an bean uasal éar beairnain irteac mar a beab éan. Do lean an marcad eile í. Ac geallaim-re úit gur bain ríre an tearbad o'a capall nuair a fuair rí irteig ía páirc móir é. B'í fé minigte aic ag fágaint na páirce úo.

beirt fear.

A.

1. Who has the best book? I have the biggest book, but I don't think it is the best. 2. He has not been here for the past week so far as I know. 3. I shall write the first six sentences of the next exercise. 4. Ask him to lend you the book. 5. That is the first swallow I have seen this year.

B.

I heard the young woman remarking to a horseman who was near her that she would like to know who* was the boy who had opened the gate into the lane *for*¹ her a short time before. "Do you see him here?" said he. "Even *if I saw*² him," said she, "I should not recognize him, my horse was *careering along so wildly*³ that I had not time to look at him whilst crossing the lane. Try whether he is here, if you please." "Does anyone know," said the gentleman aloud, "who opened the gate of the lane a short time ago for this lady." I looked over at John, but he

* § 235.

did not stir. "I know who it was," said I. "That is he over yonder." "Come here, John," said the gentleman. The lady dismounted. "Now, my little lad," said she, "I ought to be very grateful to you, and so I am. You saved my life to-day. *Were it not that*⁴ you opened the gate for me *just now*⁵ *it is to be feared*⁶ that I should not be here at present, but, thank God, *the day has not closed with disaster*.⁷ To you alone under God *my thanks are due*.⁸ Upon my word," added she, holding out her hand to John, "there is no fear that I shall forget this day *as long as I live*."⁹

15.—beann éadair.

1 ngiorraíct naoi míle nó mar rin vo b'aire áta Cliaí t'á beann móir áluinn ar a vutgar beann éadair—ó éadairéac éigin vo bí 'na cōmnuiré ann na céadta* bliadán ó foín. Ir féoiri le ouine oul ann anoir ar bair na triucallac tinntrige, agus ir caic-neamác an t-airtear é. Téigeann an bótar coir na fairrige agus má tá éan-eolar agus ar rtar na † h-éireann ir móir ir riú ouit an tuiar. Gabann an triucall tinntréac triearna na h-áite 'na vutgar ‡ an ouir ir mó ve'n éogaó an lá úo vo cáill b'ian móir b'oróime a anam as trioir i scoinne na n-állmuriac. Téigeann an bótar tar an treancill as Cill-bairiac 'na b'uil P'oinréar ó h-úigín †† 'na luige. Ni féoiri linn oul triearna gan ouimneam ar "aimiri na triob-lóire," ar an n'geairtalac uaral ós, agus ar an

* § 175.

† § 473 (2).

‡ §§ 26 (e), 279.

†† Commonly known as "The Sham Squire."

mbraṭasóirí mbréan úo atá anoir ran uais, gan éloic
 or a éionn. Cnoc móir áluinn ir ead beann éadair
 réin, an fáirige 'na éimceall ac amáin ar ead ve.
 le linn an traimhaid agur an foimhaid bíonn ré clúo-
 uighe le rraoc ir le h-aitinn breágh óiróa, ac inr an
 geimhead ir fuar lom an áit é. Tá maðaric ana-
 breágh ó bairi an énuic; rleibce Muðairn go glé goim
 i bfao uait, an fáirige ag caiteadh ré mar bead
 ríor-airgead fé foillre na gréine, na h-ailce bána
 ag éirge ruar ó bpuac an uirce, agur raṭanna
 éasraimla ar goṑ ead vóit.

Máire ní éinnéire.

A.

1. I am as good a man as you. 2. He asked me
 to hasten lest I should be late. 3. "I am exceedingly
 thankful for all you have done for me." "Don't
 mention it!" 4. The doctor who was sitting near
 us at the concert is the handsomest man, I think,
 I have ever seen. 5. Nothing astonished me more
 than to hear that *you* had done it. 6. The more we
 have, the more we wish to have.

B.

The greater number of the inhabitants of Howth
 are fishermen, and *they are able to support themselves
 comfortably*,¹ as there is an abundance of fish in the
 vicinity. The little town contains a considerable
 number of shops and a few hotels. During the summer
 months a large number of visitors (7) from Dublin
 resort to it on Saturdays and Sundays, and some
 remain for a few days (105), from Saturday to Monday,
 whilst others stay for a week or a fortnight. There
 are good boatmen in the place, so that one can *take*

a trip² on the water and pay a visit to Inis Mac Neassan, the little island which is called "Ireland's Eye" in English. The island takes its name from three saintly men, the sons of Neassan, King of Leinster, who lived there in the seventh century. It is a wild and lonely spot, in which the ruins of an old church are still to be seen, but there is nothing else *of interest*,³ *with the exception of*⁴ an old tower and a large cavern at the water's edge. In this island was preserved and probably was written the collection of Annals called *Craoib-Éilearc* *Óinne Éadair*.

16.—AN MACÉIRE AGUS AN T-UAN.

Bí macéire agur uan lá breáḡ raḡḡarḡ ar bhuac ḡḡann ag ól. Nuairí bí ḡ ḡeoc ólta ag an macéire, tós ré ḡ ḡeann, agur o'féac ré ar an uan.

"Cao ḡuige ḡuit beic ag raíluḡḡḡḡ an uirḡe oim?" ar reirean.

"Ir oó," arí' an t-uan, "má tá éinne agḡḡḡḡḡḡ ag raíluḡḡḡḡ an uirḡe ar an ḡuine eile, ní fuláir ḡur tura atá o'á raíluḡḡḡḡ oim-ra, mar ir tú atá lar-tuar, agur ir uait anuar im' éreó-ra atá an ḡḡa ag ḡḡḡḡḡḡ."

"Ní hé rin ar raḡ atá oim," arí' an macéire, "ḡḡ cao ḡuige ḡuit an ainm éarḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡo éḡḡḡḡḡ oim, tá leat-ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ó foim ann?"

"Ní mipe éḡḡ an ainm ḡḡ oir," arí' an t-uan, "má tḡḡḡḡḡ oir í, mar ní'l leat-ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ fór ó ruḡḡḡḡ mé."

"An é an t-éiteac ḡo mearfá ḡ éḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡom, ḡ

"How can that be," said the lamb, "for the water runs down from you to me?"

"Be that as it may," replied the wolf, "you are a rascal; and I have been told that you spoke ill of me about half a year ago."

"Upon my word," said the lamb, "at that time I was not born."

"Well, sir," said the wolf, "if you did not, your father did; and that is all one." So he seized the poor lamb, tore it to pieces, and ate it.

17.—**RAÓARC Ó ÒROICEAO IOCTRAÓ NA GEADAIŞE.**

Ir ana-áluinn ar fad an raóarc atá le feircint ó'n noioiceao triátnóna ramhaidh 7 an grian ag dul fé. Tá na Cruacha Dubha ar an staob éar, Corrán Tuathail 7 binn Caerhad 7 iad ruar ir anuar le céile féadaint cé aca ir doime, an dá Sulbain—Sulba Mór 7 Sulba Beag—ar rcát na beinne, Cúm Caillige ag bun an chúic, 7 fiacal na Caillige ar a éliatán. Soir ó éar 7 ar an staob éall ve bearnain an cuimín tá na Tóime 7 an Mangarta, 7 ó'n Mangarta com fada soir le bun an dá Cíc nil na cnuic ar raóarc. Féad riad uait ar luige na gneime 7 táio cnuic Gleanna Cáirteag 7 cnuic Uib Rádaig "ag bagairt a gcinn ear dhruim a céile" aniar oir. Féad ear Cáirleán na Mainge "an bótar ó tuaid cun triag lí 7 an comgar a tuaid" ear éliatán Sléibe Mír. Ó Sléib Mír riad tá na cnuic le feircint cun go mbuailéann ríad an fáirige Mór lairtiar ve Óaingean Uí Cúir 7 ve Baile 'n Fírcéirig.

beirte fear.

A.

1. It was with the greatest possible difficulty he made his escape. 2. He was silly enough to tell her he had changed his mind. 3. I think he was afraid to tell me the result. 4. I am surprised you have not heard of Fitzgerald: he was a scientist of considerable eminence. 5. Oh! do you allude to the Fitzgerald who said the ancient Irish were mere savages? He was a Trinity College professor, was he not? 6. Habit is second nature.

B.

The parish of Tuagh¹ is situated (97) on the western side of the *Lakes of Killarney*,² between the Reeks and the river, Laune, these beautiful hills being on the south, and the "river of the Fiann" on the north of the parish. *Travelling*³ westwards from Killarney along the borders of the Lakes, *you have merely to turn*⁴ southwards over the Laune bridge, instead of pursuing the road to *Killorglin*,⁵ and *you will find yourself*⁶ in the parish of Tuagh. Journey on a little farther and you will *reach*⁷ *Beaufort*.⁸ This road goes directly southwards through *Dunloe*⁹ and the Windy Gap, and thence into *Kenmare*.¹⁰ Beaufort is a very pretty little town. From it (5) a road leads westward over *Robin Bridge*¹¹ until it reaches *Labanabo*.¹² From the cross-roads at Labanabo there are two roads going westwards, one leading down beside the *Church of Knockane*,¹³ over the lower *Gaddagh*¹⁴ Bridge, through the "*Whitemeadow*"¹⁵ and down beside the Laune to Killorglin; the other road going westwards from Labanabo through the centre of the parish, through *Killocan*,¹⁶ and over the upper bridge of the Gaddagh.

18.—muinntear St. Lawrence.

“Mairtirtir bhinne éadair” (99) a glaoótar ar an tcrean-cill, agus uaine de Muinntir (29) St. Lawrence, tigeairnaí na h-áite; vo éirir ar bun í, ir dóca, tim-
cheall na bliadna 1225. Tá cuma bheáig uiréi fóir,
agus tugtar aige máit ói.

Seo (52) mar a fuair, Muinntear St. Lawrence tigeairnar i mBinn éadair. I mbliadain 1169 (27), nuair éainis na Noimannais go h-éirinn fé éirleadh
Óiarmsa na nGall, éainis Sir Armoricus Tristram agus John De Courcy cun tíre i mBinn éadair. Loélanais (99) vo bí na gcomnuiré ann, ir dóca, agus buair Sir Armoricus oiré. Tug an ní fliateamail
úo, an uair éirí beann éadair vo agus iunne fé tigeairna bhinne éadair de. Cúpla bliadain 'na óid
reo, vo b'éigean vo'n tigeairna nuad tpoio ar ion a tigeairnaí,
mar airis fé go maib na Óanairi as teacé 'na éinne. Bí lá feile
Lorcain as teacé, agus gell an tigeairna Tristram vo'n naomh go nglacfao fé St. Lawrence mar ainm air féin agus ar a flioc go vo,
vá gcaibrióad an naomh leir. Ní feadair ar éadairis nó náir
éadairis ac, pé rcéal é, buair tigeairna bhinne éadair ar a naomh
as agus tá ainm St. Lawrence ar a flioc ó ion. Go uir tamall
gairi ó ion bíoó “marín” ar riubal i mBinn éadair gac éin feile
Lorcain.

Máire Ní Cinnéroe.

A.

1. That is the best writing I have yet seen.
2. There is no blindness to compare with it.
3. Get up! it is a quarter to seven.
4. There were about fifty present at the meeting.
5. He was lighting

- his pipe by the roadside when the car passed him.
 6. I was speaking to a friend of yours the other day.
 7. The horse jumped out over the wall.

B.

As I am speaking of the St. Lawrence family, there is another anecdote in connection with them which deserves mention. When Grace O'Malley was returning from England, after *her visit*¹ to Queen Elizabeth, she interrupted her journey here. The people of the castle were *at*² dinner, and the gates were shut. Grace in anger remarked (4) that it was a *strange*³ *manifestation*⁴ of hospitality to shut the gates while dinner was in progress. In order to teach them better manners she carried off the young heir, who was amusing himself on the castle lawn. She brought him to Connemara, and kept him there (III) till Lord Howth promised to leave his gates open ever afterwards at dinner time. It is only a few years since this custom was abandoned. Everyone was welcome to share the repast, but *on the advent of the railway*⁵ to Howth, too many visitors (7) came, and the St. Lawrences (29) were compelled to desist from their *universal*⁶ hospitality.

19--MÓIRÍN.

Ḟuairí rí culait b'eadḡ éadadḡ, ó mullaḡ calaim,
 (I23), ar b'ad an airḡis, ḡ dubairt rí le Móirín iad
 roin do cūr uimrī. Tairmairḡ rí b'rob eile ar an uir
 ḡ do b'ein ead donn se. Dubairt rí le Móirín teadḡ
 1 n-airse ar an ead roin ḡ ḡo mbéairḡad rí ḡo rí an
 t-adonad í ḡ tair n-air anairḡ arir ḡan don ríurḡad;
 "adur," ar ríe, "tabair cūrḡa ríur an adonadḡ

irteac 7 nuair a bheim ag veanam ar an ngeata ear n-air, beir an uaine uaral ós io éoinnib ann. Fiaf-ródair ré óiot: "Cao ar tú leo toil?" Abair-re leir gur ó bairle na Láiminní, 7 cair abairle gan moill 'na óidair roin: tabairfar-ra aine do'n tís go dtí go bfillir ear n-air."

Sin (52) mar a bí. Táinig Máirín i n-áirde ar an ead. Comáin rí léi 7 éadair rí go dtí an t-aonad. Nuair a buail rí irteac trió an aonad bí gac éinne ag féadaint uirtí 7 ní féadairadair* do'n uóman cé'ir b'í an bean uaral breag go léir; 7 go móir móir bí an uaine uaral ós 'á† tabairt ré noeair go géar, gur eus rí cúir ar an aonadís irteac 7 go maib rí ag veanam ar an ngeata ear n-air. Níoir b'é a dearmad roin beir ag an ngeata roimprí, 7 le linn (65) gabáil cairur oi, o'fiarpruig ré ói cao ar í le n-a toil.

Concubair Ó Dearmumna.

A.

1. He had just got up when I arrived. 2. Do you know the MacCarthys? 3. I am surprised you have not seen him. 4. Ask him to lend it to me. 5. We asked him for one but he refused. 6. We need such men. 7. He was asking me how you were.

B.

Soon afterwards the young gentleman returned having forgotten his whip (122). "Moreen," said he, "try *like a good girl*¹ (67) to get me my whip."

Moreen went off, and having got the towel as on the former occasion, brought him the whip in it. He set off (113), and Moreen went to the little cat. "Now," said the latter (5), "mount this steed, and drive off to the fair. Go round about the field² as you did

* § 425.

† § 577.

before, and when you are (76) approaching the gate *on your return*,³ the young gentleman will be there *to meet you*.⁴ He will ask you where you are from. Say from Whiptown. He is determined not to part from you without getting *fuller*⁵ information than he has got, and he will endeavour to grasp your horse's rein. He will not succeed in doing so (51), but instead, will *in the endeavour*⁶ catch your foot and carry *off*⁷ your shoe. Never mind that, but ride off home as rapidly as you *possibly*⁸ can, and I shall be here to meet you."

20.—*ναοὺν πάροραϊς*.

Θεῖν πάροραϊς φέιν ζυρ ζιύιρτῖρ Ῥομάναδ Ἀ δαίρῃ, ἡ ζυρ ἰ mBannaven Taberniae το κομνυζεαοαρ νυαῖρ το ζαδ να h-Ἐπεανναῖς ἐ φέιν. Δαίρῃνυζεαδ αἰνμ αν βαλλ ριν ὁ φοῖν, ἡ θεῖρ αν εἰσο ἱρ μό θε ρνα ηυζοαῖρ ζυρ αβ ἐ αν αἰτ ἐ ζο ηγλαοόταρ Cill πάροραϊς Ὀύιν βάρρτυν ἰ n-Ἀλβαιν αἱρ ινοῖν. Θεῖρ υζοαῖρ εἰλε, ἀμ, ζυρ ρα* βῆραινnc ατὰ αν αἰτ ὕο φέ αἰνμ εἰζῖν εἰλε. 'Sé mo εἰαῖρμ φέιν ζο βῆρῖλ αν ceapc acu ρο, μαρ νυαῖρ ο'εάλυζ πάροραϊς λειρ δβαἰλε —ο'εῖρ φέ mβλῖαδαν το εαἰτεαμ τό 'να αοῦαῖρε αρ Sliab Míρ ἰ n-Ἀονορμ—ἱρ ἀμλῖαδ το εἰζ φέ Ἀ αζαῖδ αρ αν βῆραινnc. Το β'εἰζῖν τό δά εέαρ mλε το ριυβαλ ρυλ Ἀ βῆρῖλ φέ long το βέαρφαδ léi ἐ, μσο náρ ζαδὰδ τό Ἀ θέαnαμ δά mb' αἰλ λειρ οὐλ ζο h-Ἀλβαιν, μαρ τὰ Sliab Míρ ἰ ηγεαρραδτ ρεαδτ νό οδτ θε (38) mίλτῖβ το'η φαιρῖγε ἡ οοβ' ρυρμρτα το πάο-ραῖς νό ο'αον εἰλε κυρὰδ ο'φάζαἰλ ἰ ζcuanταῖβ Ἀονοpoma αν υαῖρ ριν το εόζφαδ ζο h-Ἀλβαιν ἐ. Ní

* §.473 (2).

ceapaim go raib don gno aige go h-Albain mar nac
raib don bainc aige leir an tiri rin, ae sur b'e a bi
uaidoul abaille go sti an ffrainnc 7 sur b'e rin an
rat sur riubluig re da ceao mile o deat go Pope
Lairge no go Coricais le h-agaid luinge o'fagail.

Conán Maol.

A.

1. Have you ever come across a man named
Hayes? 2. He asked me if I had ever heard of
Owen Roe O'Neill. 3. I am a son of his. 4. She
bought these oranges at a penny a piece. 5. Here
are three books—have your choice. 6. It will take
me two days to reach him. 7. Do nothing to-day
you might be sorry to have done to-morrow.

B.

Patrick attended school at Tours, in France,
and for a while was under the tuition of St. Martin.
When he returned to Ireland he had been ordained
priest. He had a great admiration for the Irish. He
understood their customs and their language, and he
worked hard, day and night, on their behalf, spread-
ing the Gospel amongst them. There had been
Christians and saints also in Ireland before his time,
for the Irish had intercourse with Rome long before
Patrick came. It was said that Cormac Mac Art
himself was a Christian, and that Fionn Mac Cumhail
also had a knowledge of the faith. Pope Celestine
sent over to Ireland a priest named Palladius (who,
it would seem, did not know the native language
(7)), but the Irish expelled him immediately. It
was not so with Patrick. He understood them and
they understood him and *his labours* though arduous
*were fruitful.*¹

21.—AR SCOIL.

Nuair a táinig an veic a clog agus na rcoláirí go léir bailiúgte ac fo-úine, táinig an máigiurcui ircead. Buail ré ríor ruar (9) uirlár (104) na rcoile cúpla uair. Céarar féin suir as féadaint oirinn bí ré. Ar reiréan :—“ Na buacailli (15) vo lean an ríadac inóe tagairí amac anro ar an uirlár; tá beagán agam le mád leo i vtaob na h-oibne.” O’éirigear féin go mall 7 go migin. O’éirig an beirt eile. Ní maib bogad ar éinne eile rór. “Tá ré (24) com maic agaid ceac amac anro, maic ir maic acá ’fíor agam cé h-iaó a bí ann,” aar an máigiurcui. O’éirig beirt nó triúr eile, agus vob’ é veiread an rceil é go maib veic-neadair agairn amuic ar an uirlár i vteannta ’céile. O’féad an máigiurcui oirinn. “Ir veap na buacailli rib, bail. ó Oia oirib 7 ir ró-maic é * mo gnó-ra anro ó ceann ceann (123) na reactmóine a o’iairib rib-re a múinead, agus bui muinnteari ra baile as rtracacó leir an raogal cun rib-re a cuir ar rcoil. Vad cóir go mbead náire oirib, ac cím ná fuil a leicéio agus ó’r ruo é suir buacailli gan náire rib b’féirui go noéanfad (66) eagla rib vo leigear.”

Vo címil gad uine agairn a ceanga vá bair. Vo bain an máigiurcui cúpla cara ruineamail nimneac ar rlaicín caicféilinn 7 vo buail ré aníor cuagam-ra. Le n-a linn rin vo buailead cúpla cnas ar an nooirar.

Beirt fear.

A.

1. He told me to do what I pleased. 2. By the way, have you heard that Walsh has just left town? 3. I think he is a sailmaker. 4. He accompanied me for some distance. 5. It is the best course we can adopt. 6. He had not proceeded far when he heard the man scream. 7. His money is of little use to him now.

B.

"You probably have not yet commenced (70) the day's work, sir," said the gentleman.

"Not *quite*,¹ sir," said the master. "I just had a little to say (81) to these boys *about their absence from*² school yesterday."

"I think I recognize some of them, and what brought this lady and myself (19) here was *precisely*³ to beg the boys off *for*⁴ yesterday."

"I should not like to interfere with your work, sir," added the lady, "but I fancy that, if you knew what (56) one of these boys did yesterday, you would not be so *strict with*⁵ them as you now are. Were it not for that boy over there, I am afraid I should not be here to-day," and she related the whole story *in detail*,⁶ *how*⁷ John had saved her life *by opening*⁸ for her on the previous day the *gate leading into the lane*,⁹ *it being quite impossible for her*¹⁰ to avoid the dangerous place. "And now, sir," she added, looking him *straight in the face*,¹¹ "*let them off*¹² this time."

The gentleman spoke to the master in an undertone, and the result of the affair was that both ourselves and the girls' school got a half-holiday in honour of the hunt.

22.—AN GAI SCIḠEACḠ AGUS AN ÓIGḠEAN.

“briathar féin! ná maḡao,” arís Seagán, “aḡur nác * ḡáo liom é! níl don uíl ra raḡar roin rpoíre aḡam, aḡur a máigiririr, tá ionḡnaó aḡat ’á cur oim, aḡur rpoíre a ḡlaooáó i n-aon cor ari; má tá ceapbac [cioppac] oir-ra, níl don píoó ve oim-ra. Comáin leat aḡur leos uom féinig.”

‘Do b’éigean do’n máigiririr imteacḡ, aḡur nuair a fuair Seagán imtígḡe é, comáin ré leir na ba irteacḡ ra coill ari. ‘Do vein ré veitnear maic ḡo nveaḡaró ré ḡo cúir na n-aacḡ. ‘Do fuair ré culait airm aḡur éavaiḡ an tarra h-aacḡ, aḡur curi ré uime iao. Comáin ré leir ḡo uti an rtabla, aḡur fuair ré capall an aacḡ céavna aḡur vo ruḡ ré ar a éleit anhran. Táinig ré i n-áirve ar an ḡcapall aḡur bi imteacḡ neam-coitceanta fé. ‘Do bi malairt vaḡa ar an ḡcapall aḡur malairt vaḡa ar a culait airm aḡur éavaiḡ ná maib inóe poimir rin. ‘Cuḡ ré aḡaró a capall ar an ḡnoc, aḡur fé vein an cuain aḡur ba ró-ḡearr an moill ari é ’ḡpoirir. ‘Bi na h-áirvo ḡo léir, timceall an cuain, vub le vaoinib. ‘Bi an bean óḡ ceangailte ran áit céavna poimir, ḡof maib ri inóe. ‘Do vein Seagán ceann ar aḡaró irteacḡ aḡ curall uirí aḡur o’fíarruig ré ói cao é an cúir ḡo maib ri anhran. ‘O’innir ri óo mar o’innir ri vo’n ḡairciḡeacḡ inóe poimir rin aḡur vubairt ri ḡur táinig ḡairciḡeacḡ inóe vo fábbail í, aḡur ḡo maib rúil aici ḡo vciocraó ré inoiu aḡur ḡo fábbárfacḡ ré ari. i.

Concubair Ó ‘Dearmúina.

* § 452 (note).

† § 233 (note).

A.

1. I shall have to get shelter from the weather.
 2. He saw a house a short distance in from the road.
 3. I told him to come in and he did so. 4. He had paid dearly for it. 5. In that case I shall not remain here any longer. 6. He had not been long there when he heard voices approaching. 7. I thought I was done for.

B.

The master then departed, and John drove off his cows. *He lost no time in*¹ getting them into the wood, and then proceeded *on his search*² until he discovered the giant's castle. He procured the steed, arms, and armour of the first giant he had slain, and having donned them he *mounted*³ the steed. *You may be sure he did not forget*⁴ to take his club, as his confidence in it was greater than in any other weapon of defence. A large high hill lay between him and the harbour to which his master had said the reptile *I have mentioned*⁵ would come, in order to bear off the king's daughter. He accordingly faced his horse for the hill in the direction of the harbour. When he came in sight of it he perceived a *concourse of people*⁶ on the slope of the hill and on the fences, and he saw *in the distance*⁷ the maiden bound to a tree near the strand. He dashed into the midst of the people who fled in all directions on perceiving *his*⁸ wild career. He made no halt until *he stood in*⁹ the maiden's presence.

23.—SÉADUNA AGUS AN FEAR DUB.

“Cao na tsoib ná fuilir ag gluaiseacht liom?” ar reirlean, fé dheire. “Ná cuimhin leat an marigad?” “Ir cuimhin liom an marigad go dian-máit,” arir Séaduna, “ac ní dóic liom gur cuimhin leat-ra é.” Agus ir amlaio (17) a ceap fé, fé mar a ceap fé ar an gcnoc agus é ag caint leir an mnaoi, náir b’é a glóir féin a bí ag teacht ar a éilab.

“Náir b’é an marigad,” arir ‘n fear Dub, “mire do tadbairt (88) oiread ariusio (92) uirt-re agus cean-nóc’ leatari uirt ar fead trí mbliadán noéas,* agus tura do teacht liom nuair a bead an méad rin aimirie caitte?” “b’fin é (54) an marigad,” arir Séaduna. “Cao na tsoib ná gluaisean tú oir, má ‘fead?” ar reirlean. “Mar ní’l an aimirie caitte,” arir Séaduna. “Ní’l an aimirie caitte, an ead!” arir ‘n fear Dub. “Tá trí bliadna oéas anoir oiread ó cuirear mo rparián do láimh irtead cúgat.” “b’féoir go bfuil,” arir Séaduna, “ac ní’l an rparián trí bliadna oéas am feild-re fóir.” “Conur ran?” arir ‘n fear Dub, “Mar do cógad uaim ar fead tamail é,” arir Séaduna. “Do cógad uait é!” arir ‘n fear Dub. “Ní éireoirinn focal uait!” “Ní éireoreá! Má ‘fead cao na tsoib ná féadan tú baint liom?” arir Séaduna.

AN T-ΔΕΙΡΗ ΠΕΛΟΡΗ.

* § 508.

A.

1. He knew from her manner that she had come for no good purpose. 2. That man is calling you ; he whistled for you three or four times. 3. He remained standing as he was, till I came up. 4. He jumped for joy that he had been chosen in preference to anyone else. 5. You shall know it only too soon. 6. Where shall we go this evening ? 7. I am going to spend a few months in Switzerland.

B.

He will come *to-morrow night*.¹ He imagines that the time *will have expired*² at midnight to-morrow. The period will not be completed till four hours later. The agreement, *confirmed by oath*,³ was that (88) you were *to get the purse*,⁴ and that it was to remain with you for thirteen *complete*⁵ years. The day you went to the fair to buy (80) a horse and a milch cow, the purse was taken from you, and it was out of your possession for four hours. I took it from you. I took it *without his being aware of the fact*.⁶ Had you bought⁷ the cow or the horse on that occasion, and paid for (116) the purchase, you had violated the agreement, and he had you *at his mercy*.⁸ When I perceived what *your purpose was*⁹ I took the purse from you so that (117) if you made the purchase there would *be no chance of*¹⁰ your paying for it. You got the money to buy leather. He has been watching (76) *ever since*¹¹ to see if you would buy anything except leather with it.

24.—AN T-AMADHÁN AGUS AN GALLÁN.

Níorí óeagaidé ré i b'rao ó'n uatig nuair a éuimníg ar an reanvuine oo leas ré i lár na páirce inoé moimír rin 7 oo éuaidé ré fé n-a óéin, féacaint cé ada beo nó maib a bí fé. Nuair a éuaidé ré irteac ra páirc mar a maib an reanvuine oo éonnac ré vuine uaral agus gunna aige i oreannta an gallán. Bí an vuine uaral as féacaint ar an ngallán 7 é as óéanadh iongna oo cau oo leas é. Bí fé ar tí ionpáil ó'n ngallán nuair a óein Seagán air. “An b'eadar air cao (56) oo leas é?” ar an vuine uaral. “Tá fíora (agam) go maic,” air Seagán, “oo leas ar féin é.” “Cao na éab' gur leas ar é?” ar an vuine uaral. “Oo éanag annan amac inoé.” air Seagán, as feircint mo éab'ar, agus oo éonnac, annan, 'na fearadh i lár na páirce é rin, agus reacacac as réveac air. Oo éainig trias agam oo, 7 oo bainear óiom mo éota móir 7 oo leacac timéall air i. Éuad'ar abailé annan agus nuair a éanag ar bail air oo bí mo éota móir caite aige óe anuair ar an reacacac. O'fíar-puigear oe cao na éab' gur éac fé uaidé i agus níor éus fé don fíeasgla oim. Oo óeinear irteac air agus oo éusar mo éuala óo 7 oo leas ar é, 7 bí liciní néata go léir ran áit go maib fé 'na fearadh.”

Concubair Ó Dearmuina.

A.

1. I never needed you so much as I do now. 2. He caught the heavy hammer, swung it and cast it from here to that white rock. 3. On their way they met one of the landlord's stewards. 4. “Take that for your impertinence,” said he. 5. He shouted to them

as the other man had done. 6. Did he throw the hammer and the stone the same distance? 7. He told him to catch the wheel and prevent it from revolving while he was going past.

B.

There came a snowy day in winter, when (4) John *had to*¹ go to drive out his goats, but when he saw that the snow continued falling he ran home leaving (4) the goats *behind*.² *When the day was far advanced*,³ and⁴ his mother saw that there was no *appearance of the snow ceasing*,⁵ she told John to go to see *to*⁶ the goats. He shrugged his shoulders, and said the *weather*⁷ was very cold. She told him to take his overcoat, wrap it around him, and bring the goats home, *lest they should be buried*⁸ in the snow.

John took his overcoat and went out (113) through the fields to look for the goats. In one of the large fields he came across a high pillarstone, which (4), not recognizing, owing to the *accumulation of snow*⁹ on it, he *took for*¹⁰ a man. He approached, and addressed it, asking (4) *what on earth possessed it to stand*¹¹ there on such a snowy day. The pillar stone, *naturally*,¹² did not speak a word. "*I compassionate you*,¹³ poor fellow," said John, "*you must*¹⁴ be *perishing from*¹⁵ cold."

25.—ՏԱՐԾ ԴՏԱՏ ՔԵՐԱՆ ԱՆ ԵՐԱՄԱԻՃ.

“ԷՐԷ, Ա ՏԱՐԾ!” ԱՐԷՐ ՔԵՐԱՆ ԱՆ ԵՐԱՄԱԻՃ, “ՆԱ ԲԻՈՒՑ ՇԵՐԷ ՕՐԷ. ԴՆ ՔԵ ԲԱՃԻԼԷ ԻՐԵԱԾ ԱՄ ԱՅՆԵ ԴՏԱՐ (122) Ա (57) ՔԱԻԾ ՎԵ ՆՃՈՐԻՆԵ ԶԱՆ ՇԻԱԼԼ ԱՐ ԱՆ ՏՈՆԱԾ ՔՕ ՈՐՈՒ, ”

nað foláir nó * ir mío-geairi go bfaðfar i mball éigin
ar a mearf § amadán vo pórfaró gan rpré tú.”

Airiú, vo léim rí ar a corp, aður rui a raib a fíor
aige cao a bí cuige bí an vá láim go vainingean aici
'na cuio féaróige aður í 'gá rtaðo. Vo rtað rí
anonn é aður vo rtað rí anall é. Cuir ré a trí nó a
ceatáir ve béiceannaið (38) ar, mar cuirfeað gáman
holláin (35) le linn na rgeine vo cur ar a rjórnaið.
Níor buail ré í, cé gur mór an fóirne aige é. Cuir
ré an vá láim léi aður vo caic ré uaið amac í, aður
vo rui ré leir féin. Ní folam a tug ríre na (39)
méireana léi. Ba vóic leat go vcuirfeað an t-anam
cur teit ar a (57) raib láitfead nuair conacadar an
folatáctao a ruair fear an biamaið aður nuair
conacadar an féarós ar méireanaib §aob.

An t-áirí peadar.

A.

1. You let me be hurt. 2. He asked me how many I wanted. 3. They asked us not to do it. 4. He said he did not need such a thing 5. I can't help being content. 6. I said I would write seven times as much. 7. I am causing you too much inconvenience.

B.

The individual on the other side of the king wore (15) long grey hair also; a golden fillet round his head kept the hair back from his forehead, he had a long grey beard, exactly like the harper's; but he was by far a heavier and bigger man (102). Sadhbh took in¹ the entire situation whilst walking up² towards the king. When within about five yards of him, she stood still, “Come up a little nearer, my dear,”

* § 644.

† § 612.

said the king. She did not move. "Come up. Do not be *disconcerted*,"³ repeated the king. "Move up. Nothing is going to happen you," whispered the *axe-bearer*.⁴ She *merely*⁵ *unbuckled her cloak and allowed it to fall behind her*,⁶ sprang at⁷ the beard of the *powerful*⁸ man who was *stationed*⁹ on the king's left hand, and began to drag at the beard just as she had done in the case of the owner of the colt *on the night after the fair*.¹⁰ At the second pull both hair and golden band came away in *one piece*¹¹ in her hands; and *to the amazement of all*,¹² there¹³ before her, *as large as life*,¹³ was the honest Siogaidhe.

26.—*ouine ve sna míltib.*

"Ír mór an náire úit a Séamair beic 'ór brágaime náir n-aonair* 1 noeirhead ár raogail, agus gan mac gan ingean eile agaimn ac tú," arís Seagán Mór le n-a éan-mac. "Ní le fuac úit-re ná vom máctair," arís Séamair, "atáim ag imtead, ac níl uil agam ar puinn raibéir vo fhoicint inr an áit seo. Tairbeán Tadó bairé vom fceibinn ó n-a mac Doimnall,† agus veir ré go bfuil veic fceillinge ríceao aise o'á otuilleam ra† ló, agus rin airgeao (53) nác féoir voimra a cur le céile i gcoicéir." "A mic mo éiríde," arís an t-áitir, "ná creio ó éinne go bfuil gac uine cuair go h-áimeirice lán ve fceibéir, agus veir móran ná fuil ann ac obair éiríde 7 gur beag an t-airgeao bíonn ag fear oibre tar éir oíol ar a cuio bíó ir éadag ir órtuigead" . . . "Níl leigear air,

* § 651.

† § 477.

‡ § 473 (7).

a dtairi," aipr^a Séamar, "tá ré buailte irthead in
 aigne sur seairi go mbeir mórán aigisio agam agus
 anroin fillread abaille cuḡat réin agus cun mo mātair
 . . . ní ḡlacrao Séamar comairle ó éinne, agus, o'fás
 ré a baile uúair, 7 bí a dtairi agus a mātair go
 tubad (36), robrónad na úair. Do réir a aigne réin
 bí garra ve buadailleib 7 ve cailinib ó Ciarraide
 le (81) beir 'na coinnib i Nuad Eabroc. Nuair fhoir
 ré an baile mór fan, ní raib ruine ve'n aicme reo
 roimur agus cuair ré go tig órta bí comḡarad oo'n
 air sur éairis an long cun talman.

Micéal Ó Raḡallais.

A.

1. We are six papers short. 2. Don't delay me !
 3. He lay down on the sofa and soon fell asleep.
 4. The doctor cut off his leg. 5. He treated them
 in the same way as he had the others. 6. He invited
 me to dinner. 7. They passed a house the door of
 which stood open.

B.

"Dan," said James, the night previous to
 his going to work, "what shall be my wages per*
 day, and what sort of work shall I have?" "Ten
 shillings a day," said Daniel; "as for the work, I
 shall not give you any information about it for I
 should prefer to let you have a trial of it, and you can
 then form your own opinion." "Did you not say
 when writing to your father that you had thirty
 shillings a day? Only for that statement of yours
 it is very probable that I should not be here now."
 "I pity you," said Daniel. "I sent my father that

* § 473 (7).

account to cheer up the poor man. I did not wish to let him know *the life of hardship*¹ endured by artisans in this country, for I knew how grieved he would be to know that I was slaving here every day since I left Ireland. Take my advice and send home to your father for some money and return as speedily as you can. If I had any possible chance of saving up as much money as would pay my passage to Ireland I would not be long in this country."

The next morning they were up before five and were at work at six. James was carrying mortar on his back from the street up four ladders of *twenty rungs each*.² About eleven o'clock when he was more than half way up the fourth ladder he slipped and fell three storeys, coming (4) on his back on the ground floor. The priest prepared him for death, and then he wrote the following letter home.

27.—SÉADUNA AGUS SEAGÁN NA ZEALAIGE.

Bíor oíche (107) ag teacht abhaile ó'n rriáio, agus ag 5. báil i leit an bótar leatán dom,* vo táinig iapaict ve laige oim, agus vo fuithear ar cloic i lúib ve élaíoe an bótar. Vo éuit mo cóula oim (9), agus nuair a dúirígear bí an coom beag imtígte, ac bí ré i n-am máirb na h-oíche. Píeabaf am fuithe agus éugar aghair ar an mbaile, agus zeallaim éuit ná maib don máirbicitige iní na coraib agam. Oíche bíeag rpréir-zealaiqe vob' ead í. Nuair a bíor, mar vearra, píce rlat ó'n zeiporaiqe cé zeabao aníor bótar na bpió ac Seagán na Zealaiqe, an iporaiqe biteamnaiz

* § 622 (2).

(35). Nuair a éonaic é, do éadar lárneac do mabar méir. Le n-a linn rin u'airgead an ouine ag riubal am úiaig. O'péadar ear mo gualainn. Cé beaó ann ac Séadna, agus a óa íúil ar veary-laraó, agus rígan arí earian ag, rígan coire ouibe. Do ghuair ré earim amac agus eus ré agaió ar an rppio. Le n-a linn rin do éonaic rplannc larpac, 7 lárneac na úiaig ran do éonaic Séadna ar an áic agus (I22) é 'na donari.

An t-Ádair Peadar.

A.

1. Was the table laid when you arrived. 2. He remarked that this might possibly be the place. 3. The cold is so intense in Newfoundland that if you touch a piece of iron, your fingers will stick to it. 4. "That won't do either," said I. 5. He made me run down the hill. 6. I sent him word that I was ready. 7. He asked the chief to assist him in conquering his enemies.

B.

At first he was a mortal man—a *highway*¹ robber. He used to be out at night, plundering by moonlight. His name was John, and on account of his brigandage, *he was nick-named*² "Moonlight John." He frequented Bothar na Bro at night, watching for any who might chance to pass along the road at a late hour, and robbing them. At length, one dark night, he committed a murder there, and shortly afterwards, another. Thereupon *the friends of the murdered men*³ came and concealed themselves near the road. When the night was pretty well advanced, one of them,

coming (4) out on the road, pretended to be intoxicated. John was likewise on the watch, and when he saw the drunken man, as he thought, he leaped out and attacked him. Forthwith they all rushed out and Moonlight John was killed. Thenceforward, a ghost was seen in Bothar na Bro,[†] and the name "Moonlight John" continued to be *applied*[‡] to the apparition.

28.—na gÉanna fíadaine.

"Ír roṁ (oṁ) liom a leicéirín rín vo élor ar vo béal, a ádairí Peavair.* Fan go bfeicfirín na rluaidte gaeṁeal ír na fíanncaig éirte vo éiocfáir anall ar an mbliadain reo éugainn cún na nGallapúic vo éraoṁaṁ." "Í gceao oib-re, ír beag ná cuimeann an éainne rín ag úirlicean mé," arí an ragaire, agur laraṁ 'na pluc le paireontaṁ.¹ Láimríg ré a fíuan, buail ré leirṁb ar a fíean-éapall macánta vo bairíneab airí agur reo cún ríubail é.

"A gába, cao vo gnír (veinir) leir an ádairí Peavair?" arí Mac Fingín Dub ar gábail írteṁ vo ra éapíocain éúca.

"Níor gníor-ra (veinear-ra) píoc leir féin ac cuimear cínú fé n-a éapall," arí an gába, ag umlu-gaṁ. Bí fé ag cnáimreáil ír gá (41) ráṁ go bfuilmíro ag rúil ar aimleir, ír ag reolaṁ ar n-óigfíear éar ráile gan éoinne le n-a oteṁṁ (89) éar n-air," arí Diaimuro. "Ní bfeag cur vo rín," arí Mac Fingín Dub, "ac ní fíuil leigear† air. Tá beagán ve'n éaire

¹ fearg.

* § 477.

† § 650.

áige, ámh. 1r beas an cábaíri atá ag na Fhianncasg o'á
 cábaíre uom-íat mar cúiteamh ar an méio fear uo
 feolair cúca. Mar rin féin, níl ré 'nár gcumar fíu
 uo gléasad agur uo cóiriuasad annro a san fíor uo
 Sárana. Caitfeair an méio rin uo óéanam larmuic."

Conán Maol.

A.

1. He brought his two eldest sons with him. 2. I
 heard of him, but I have never seen him. 3. We saw
 him as he was approaching the house. 4. She sent
 out a servant to see what sort of person he was. 5.
 I ran in to tell him who was there. 6. Move back.
 7 I left him at home as I considered him too young.

B.

"I am not at all certain of that. The English
 were ever treacherous," said the smith, whirling his
 sledgehammer and scattering a shower of brilliant
 sparks from the piece of iron which he had on the
 anvil. "I tell you, Diarmuid, they must be hammered
 in that manner." "Indeed, Tim, there is no
 necessity to soften them in the fire like that piece of
 iron," remarked the priest. "I do not care in the
 least how they will be got rid of *provided they betake
 themselves away from us across the water*,"¹ added the
 smith. "*I assure you*,"² said Diarmuid, "they shall
 soon be rooted out." The priest looked out through
 the forge door over the harbour and said, "I have
 been listening to such talk since my boyhood. They
 have not come back yet, and moreover I do not think
 they ever will. *Within my own recollection*³ thousands
 of men have gone to France and to Germany, and

† § 220, note.

what have we, or even they, gained by it? During more than forty years many thousands of them were killed in the French wars, and Maria Theresa is to-day trying to get more of them from us. They are always to return this year or next, but only an occasional one ever does come back, *and for what purpose?*⁴ Some miserable subordinate position having been given him in the foreign army (4) he is sent over here *decorated with ribbons*⁵ and accompanied by a Frenchman or some other foreigner that with their falsehoods they may decoy poor fools to destruction."

29.—MUINNTEAR CONAMARA.

1^o daoine b'fáigta b'fíogmáir 1^o muintear Conamara. Tá fíao c'fíofeámaíl m'fíneámaíl a^our ní mórán aca a b'fíuíl b'fíar leirge nó f'fíofántaír ionnta. Tá fíuan na fíaoíte a^our na fíéine oírta. 1^o fíeoir a (41) fíao le fííunne fíur daoine fílan-fíofáltáca, neam-uíróíofeáca, fíala, fílaíteámla 1^o. 1^o fíeacair daoine níof b'fíeíte ná 1^o o'fíááíl a^our maí fín ní fíiongnaó ná b'fíuíl aon fíeíteállaó ionnta. Ó náóúr, 1^o daoine macánta, ciúine, ceanníra 1^o, aó ní fíiongántaó an fíuo é a^our (122) fíuíl te na n'fíeóeal, a^o fíoir-fíe a^our a^o cuípeáó 'n-a fíeírfíeácaíb, fí n-éíuífíeann aóaríann nó fíeárfíeá fíeá aí uáíuíb fíoir c'fíofárfíeáíb maí fíeall aí b'fíeáuífíil bó nó aíraíl, fíeágan b'fílla, nó fíofíeáíl fíeá fíuáíe eíle aó maí fín fíeín 1^o fíuáí fíeíofíuífíeáó eáofíeá 1 fíeómníofe, cé fíe fíeíofíeann fíe 1 fíeáíraíb an fíeíge fíe m'fíe.

míeál fíeáíeáca.

A.

1. He sent his son to ask her to return. 2. He saw the ship pass in full sail. 3. I should not have done it only for you. 4. I soon fell asleep as I was sleepy. 5. He came to where I was. 6. "He is up yonder," said I, pointing to him. 7. He said it would perhaps be better to leave him as he was.

B.

Every Sunday and holiday, both before and after Mass, the people may be seen gathered together from every quarter of the district on the open space in front of the chapel, or on the fences round about. There, stretched on the green grass or standing in groups they discuss every topic *under the sun*,¹ and impart or receive *the news of the week*.²

Within the chapel, during Mass, their deportment is pious and devout, and at the time of the Consecration a low murmur of prayer is heard; they devoutly raise their eyes, and striking their breasts, they implore, in melodious sweet-sounding Gaelic, forgiveness of their sins from the God of Mercy. You will see a rosary-beads in each one's hands, whilst he lovingly kisses his crucifix in memory of our Lord's Passion. On Sundays, in all the churches, there is preached in Irish a sermon which frequently causes the congregation to shed tears, and the people are often heard speaking of it during the ensuing week. After Mass some of the older members of the congregation will be seen performing the Way of the Cross, whilst the younger folk, both* boys and girls, form classes to learn the Catechism for an hour.

* § 628 (2).

30.—AN SPRIO.

Ní b'ion don eagla coitíche oim moim don muo ve'n
 tróim fan, pé trác ve'n oitíche beaó ann, nuair a b'ím
 ag véanam mo gnóta féin. Ní féioir oitíche baic le
 uine a b'ion ag véanam a gnóta féin agus fan é ag
 cur cúta ná uata. Ac uine beaó ag uil i n-áitea-
 naió deiaá i n-am mí-trátaimail agus le coir
 vanaíveaáta, ní h-don ionghaó go gcurfaí a málairt
 ve cúiam air uaireanna. Ac, pé rgeal é, féuáint
 o'á tuagar toim cao a cíonn ac an bean agus í 'n-a
 ruitíe (I22) ar an leat-laóa eile ve'n triucail uaim,
 agus a oim liom. Nuair a conac í, ir oóca gur
 táinig iaiaá ve laige oim toirg an uioó-ainim a beic
 ar an áit. Pé muo a táinig oim níon lean pé i b'ao
 oim. Ba gair gur famluigea mar beaó lám uine
 ag uil irtea am' b'iolleá mar a mab pé pingin
 airgí a bí agam. Ní túirge mótuigea an lám 'ná
 tuigea láitrea gur uine raogáta a bí agam agus
 vo luigea gheim ar an lám. Lám curanta láoir
 vob' eao i agus colpa teann córaó téagaíta uiréi.
 'Do tuagaó iaiaá ar í b'ic uaim, ac ambaa coimeáo-
 ar mo gheim agus fé mar* a táinig liom mo gheim a
 coimeáo vo áar mo mairéa oim agus mo neairt.

AN T-ÁDAR PEADAR.

* § 453.

A.

1. The fact is he was a good deal afraid of her.
 2. He pranced about the room like a madman. 3.
 We saw two shepherds in the distance. 4. In what
 direction did they go? 5. They are worth going
 to see. 6. Ask her for something to eat. 7. He is
 to get 15s. for his day's work.

B.

I was coming home from Cork last night, when (4)
 a woman came into the car to me, pretending she was
 a ghost. She put her hands into my bosom with
 the *intention*¹ of taking my money from me, but
 she did not succeed. I do not know what *need*² a
 spirit would have *of*³ gold or silver. I grasped the
 hand. The ghost was a strange one, *seeing*⁴ that it
 had a hand of flesh and blood (9). I intended to retain
 my hold of her, and to bring her home with me that
 I might know what sort of spirit it was. But she
 was too quick for me. She snatched her hand from
 me, and leaped out of the car. The wheel passed
 over her head. I could not help* that. It pro-
 videntially happened that (10) she was not killed on
 the spot. However, I think that she was sufficiently
 punished that time. I do not know who she is nor
 what is her name (30), but if I hear of her repeating
 that trick, or if I catch sight of her at home or
 abroad, (9) I shall *hand her over*⁵ to the law.

* § 650.

31.—CAILÍN ZROIÖE ZAOÜALAC.

‘Sé an íóite porta fuair í ná* cléirneac i n-oiris
 an íuirt as rtao na traneac, tíar amac i lár an máig
 —áit uaigneac ná bíoó uaine ná veoiriöe le feircint
 ó máioin go h-oiöce ac amáin nuair bíoó an trane
 rtopta as an áit, óá uair ía† ló asur uair ían oiöce.
 Cailín óána neam-rpleaóac a b’eao í, ámhac, asur oo
 óóg í an obair uirtí gan don eagla íoimír an uaigne-
 ar. Ac oiöce áirigíte asur í as cuimneam ar óul a
 óoalaó oo baíneao ppeab airí asur óá méio é a
 neam-rpleaóacar oo táinig eagla uirtí. Asur níoirb’
 don iongnao é. Beagáinín íoimír íin ía réarúir bí
 áro-gleo ína páiréarab marí geall ar an oíocf-obair
 bí ó’á véanam ar fuair na tíie as ícata ganuioöe as
 goio asur as íaoabaó asur go minic as marbuíao na
 noaoine oo buail íiearína oíta. Nuair a óualao í
 íaríann na ícapall amuic oo óait í í íéin ar a óá
 ílúin asur ó’íarí í ar óia asur ar an máigíoin
 ííuie cabair ír congnam oo óabairí oi. An íao oo
 bí í mar íeo oo buaileao buille írom ar an noíar
 asur óubairí uaine éigin amuic é ’oríait gan íoill.
 Óubairí í léi íéin go íaib íé óom íaí óai é ’óéanam
 asur oo óein. Óo táinig uaine írteaó, íear íóir boíb
 a b’eao é, asur na óiaíó, íríur eile. Óo labair an
 óéao íear asur óubairí léi bíao oo óur ar an íboíio
 oóib. Óo óein í amíao gan íoill asur óoíruig-
 eaoar as íte.

íáoíais na léime.

* Page 307.

† § 473 (7).

‡ § 493.

A.

1. Don't come till then. 2. He wrote as many as on the previous day. 3. He arrived just at sunset. 4. That is the book I was reading yesterday. 5. Try to put an end to it. 6. He did so, and then went home. 7. This is better than all the books you have read.

B.

The telegraphic apparatus was *at the further end of*¹ this room, and whilst they were engaged in eating she moved noiselessly over to it. She at once sent a message to the police barrack about ten miles distant ; but one of the robbers noticed her, and dragged her from the place. Nevertheless the telegram had been despatched, although (122) they did not suspect it. Supper was barely finished when the leader ordered her to show them the place where the money was kept. *Making no demur whatever*²—*for which indeed she can hardly be blamed*³—she preceded them out of the room. She passed through a hall, and then mounted a staircase at the top of which was the strong room. She unlocked the great iron door with a large key. *Despite her utmost*⁴ endeavours to push it in, the door would not yield. She tried repeatedly, but all in vain. Presently, the four men turned round and pressed their backs against the door. *As they did so,*⁵ she touched a small button inserted in the wall close by. The door flew (113) open so suddenly that, before the desperadoes realized what was happening, they found themselves in a heap in the middle of the room. Thereupon she released the button, and the door suddenly closed with a bang, leaving the four men prisoners (40) within.

32.—CAITEAMH AN UIRO.

Do rcaoil Mac Fingín Dub a clóca de. Car ré an t-oir, rcaoil ré uaid go raoráiríeac ar riubal é. Bual an ceann fearó go leit ear an rian vo gnió (dein) Mac Coll agus éirí an éor anonn 'r anall ear éir an fuinnim vo bí fúite. Tug Pilib ar n-air an t-oir. Cait an taoiríeac de caróirín cuirp pláinín bí lairtíe ar, o'fíll ré muiniltíe a léine, rcaoil ré an bóinna agus óing ré ríor ar a cliaib é go maib a b'rágair leir, o'fáiríe ré cuir leatáir bí timceall a caoil agus o'féac ré ar earraig leir i gcláiríe naoríe ríainne véas ear an gcomairíe vo gearr Mac Coll. Car ré an t-oir go bog ar oúir, vo leir ré a ceann ar an rcalam aríe, o'féac ré uaid ar an gearraig leir ra cláiríe, agus éiríom ré anníe ar an oir vo earáir éirí gairíe leat gairíe earéu é féin ó fáil go baitear (9), agus an t-oir maríe ríe timceall a cléiríe. Do rcaoil ré uaid ran earíe ré deiríeac é as fearóiríe, fearáiríe (fear) ré féin nóir rcalca as fearáiríe i ríeairíe an uiríe ríe, bíeiríe 'na maíe, luiríe 'na pluc, a béal íeíe, an anál 'na (40) féiríeairíe ar pollaib a ríeíe a é an t-oir as ríeall maríe pléaríe ar gairíe; amac leiríe or cionn na earraig leiríe, amac leiríe gairíe buail ré an t-uiríe agus gairíe aríeíe ré ríeanníe ríeíe ríeíe ríeíe 'na cuiríe (40).

Conán Maol.

A.

1. He did as I told him. 2. The three of them went home. 3. He gave a sudden spring, and closed on

him. 4. I am not going to injure any of you. 5. He then went to war with the King of Spain, for the purpose of depriving him of this island. 6. They hurled him over a cliff. 7. I caught him just as he was in the act of getting over the wall.

B.

Kit took the great sledge-hammer in his hand, "I challenge any of you at throwing this," said he. He cast the hammer extremely well but three or four of the O'Sullivans (29) surpassed him. "They shall never triumph over us," said Kit. "MacColl would surpass any man in Ireland, and we shall send on board for him immediately." This MacColl was a naval officer, a red-haired, grey-eyed, powerful fellow from the islands off the west coast of Scotland: his back was as broad as a gate; his arms thick, hard and hairy. "Gracious! what a bulk! He is almost as powerful as MacFinghin Dubh himself," exclaimed some of the women. When MacColl bared his breast and arms *to cast the hammer*,¹ the countrymen and women shouted *encouragement*² while the sailors clapped their hands. Their encouragement (51) was unnecessary, for at the third attempt, he cast the hammer to the mark made by Philip O'Sullivan, the foremost competitor, and at the fourth throw sent it a yard beyond it. Philip threw the hammer again and again, but though he improved on his previous casts, it was in vain, for MacColl did the same (5). The sailors *shouted themselves hoarse*,³ and carried MacColl on their shoulders up and down (9) the lea (104).

88.—ΣΕΔΩΝΑ ΑΣΥΣ ΜΑΪΡΕ ΞΕΑΡΡΑ.

“Ζο μαϊρη* ρλάν, α Σεαζάιν,” ἀφηρα Σέαωνα.
 “Ὅοιρρεαθὸ ὅομ ροαλ νό ὁό ὁο λαβαίητ le Μάιηε,
 μά’ρ ἐ ὁο τοίλ ἐ.”

“Σινί ἀηραν ιρτιζ ἀζατ ι. Τά ρύιλ ἀζαμ ζυρ
 ρεαρη ἀη ἐαίητ ἀτά ἀζατ le ριάθ λέι νά α βί ἀζατ le
 ριάθ λιομ-ρα ἀη μαίωιν.”

Ὅ’ιμτίζ ρεῖρεαν ιρτεαδ.

“Ὁ, μίλε ράιλτε ρομάτ, α Σέαωνα!” ἀφηρα Μάιηε
 Ξεαρηα.

“Α λειτέιο ρεο, α Μάιηε,” ἀη ρεῖρεαν. “Τά ρύν
 ἀζαμ le ταβαίητ ουίτ. Νίοι ἐεαπαρ ζο μβεαθ ορη ἐ
 ’ταβαίητ ὁ’αοιννε ἐοιόδε. Δὲ εεαπαίμ ἀνοίρ νά ρυίλ
 ἀη εεαίητ ὀέαητα ἀζαμ ἀζυρ (122) ζαν τεαδὲ νίορ
 τύιρζε † ἀζυρ ἐ ταβαίητ ουίτ-ρε. Τά ρέ εεαηζαίλτε
 ορη ι λάταιρ Ὀέ ζαν ‡ πόραθ.” Ὅο ρταθ ρέ. Νίοι
 λαβαίη ρίρε ζο εεαηη ταμαίλλ.

“Ιρ εεαηζαλ υαράλ ἐ,” ἀη ρίρε ἀη βαίλλ. “Ιρ
 εεαηζαλ υαράλ ἐ,” ἀη ρίρε, “ἀζυρ ιρ εεαηζαλ ναομέτα
 ἐ. Μά’ρ εεαηζαλ υαράλ ουίτ-ρε,” ἀη ρίρε, “βα ἐοίη
 ζαη εεαηζαλ υαράλ ὀόμ-ρα ἐ. Νά βίῶ ἐείρτ ορη,” ἀη
 ρίρε. “Coιμεάορτα-ρα ὁο ρύν. Τά οίηεαθ είλε ὁε
 ἐοιοιόδε ἀζαμ ἀζυρ ὁο βί le ταμαίλλ. Ιρ μόρι ἀη
 ταβαίηταρ α ἐυζ Ὀία ουίτ νυαίη α ρρηιότ Sé τ’αίγνε
 ἐυν εεαηζαίλ ὁε’η τρηοη ραν α ζλάαθ ορη.”

“Τά ἀη ζνό α ἐυζ μέ ὀέαητα ἀζαμ. ὀεαηηαδὲ
 Ὀέ λεατ, α Μάιηε!” ἀη ρεῖρεαν. Ἀζυρ ὁ’ιμτίζ ρέ
 ζαν λαβαίητ le ρεαρη ἀη τιζε.

Αη τ-Ατάηη Ρεαοαρη.

* § 549.

† § 166.

‡ § 600.

A.

1. He went to France where his brother was living.
2. She was very glad of it.
3. I shall go there to see whether his father and his followers are still alive.
4. I snatched the book from him just as he was beginning to tear it.
5. The French were defeated in that battle.
6. There was a lighted lamp on the table.
7. He shot an arrow at the bird.

B.

"Indeed, Siobhan, it would be impossible to (41) tell you the state of my mind from that night till *the*¹ day he went *over*² (109) to tell me that he had made a binding promise to God, and that he was *absolutely debarred from*³ marriage. Then I felt that it must have been that bond that *made him victorious*⁴ over the ghost. I have always heard that those who were *thus consecrated*⁵ to God held the Evil Spirit in subjection. When he told me that he was bound before God never to engage in marriage, I took upon myself the same obligation. And behold, Siobhan, I had no sooner done so, than I thought that, whatever evil affected my mind, had instantly departed. You saw yourself the state in which I was on the day I asked you to do me a certain *kindness*.⁶ When I reflect on it now, it seems to me that I ^{was} must * needs have been somewhat out of my senses. Whatever affected me, is *completely*⁸ gone—thanks be to the God of glory for it."

34.—FONTENOY.

Táio na rluaidgte poinntce 'na (40) uirí ranna aḡ véanaḡ ari na ffranncaig. Ní geobdaí * oá rann aca an tirlige reo go b'íadac mar tá gunnaí móra ruidce ari óun éiré,† aḡur oíoga véanta ann le h-inntleacé uí maoalalaí, cé gur b'ole an cúiteam uo ruair ré ó rna† ffranncaig 'na óiaíó ríúo.

Scaoil ari an namáo an luaió, a buiréanta ó éirinn, aḡur beiré ceol 'na gcluaraió inoiu go mbeir cuimne ari aḡ an méio aca uo máiríó, ari feaó a raogal—ceol na ngunnaí móra nuairi uo poḡaraió an talam, cnaḡarraiḡ na ngunnaí geairra aḡur feaogail na bpléari, liúḡ na bfeari bfeairḡac aḡur riuiraiḡ na gcapall, cḡainn na coille o'á mbuiréaó (87) le ruaim, rḡeao éall, cneao annro, aḡur orna annróo, corcairc aḡur fuil aḡur bárl!

Ní fuil ré i gcumar na n-aurcraíadac 'na na n'óuiréac gabáil mar reo, ac féac aḡior na Saranaig, cúig míle véas aca, éiréannaiḡ, róiríor! a leat, aḡur Cumberland ari a gceann, uing o'á tiomáint tré cḡoiré na bfranncaé, teinteada o'á rpríúcaó ar béal aḡur ar cliaḡánaib na uingé rin.

Buailteari cit ve liaḡróioib iarainn ar gunnaí móra ari an noing rin aḡur cuirteari bearna innti, ac uúntari an bearna ariḡ aḡur leantari ari aḡaíó. . . . Le h-állar ir uuaó rroiceann na Saranaig mullaige na n-áiróan aḡ Fontenoy aḡur féadaio timceall orḡa i mearḡ na bfranncaé, ari nó rḡcata tarb. “Tá an lá linn,” aḡeir Cumberland, ir earba anála ari.

“Ní fuil, aḡur ní beiré go veo,” aḡeir an bḡiranaé†† aḡur a éiréannaiḡ.

Conán Maoi.

* § 365.

† § 476.

‡ § 604.

†† § 468.

A.

1. Put out the candle. 2. He took every penny that was in the bag. 3. I will repay you for the benefits you have conferred upon me. 4. When the concert was over we all came home. 5. He offered me a sixpence. 6. He was very angry on account of the insult he had received. 7. We saw the young man following us.

B.

The Irish rush down upon them like a torrent—the descendants of the men of Limerick *with*¹ fire in their eyes, and vigour in their limbs, *their teeth set*² and their hearts bursting with hate. The English fire upon them. Through the smoke of battle is heard the *hundred-voiced battle cry*,³ “Remember Limerick, and English perfidy.” Then naught is to be heard but curses and oaths and cries of agony, as the armies *engage in a hand to hand struggle, cutting*⁴ each other to pieces, swaying to and fro (9), their bright lances now red with gore as they thrust them through stout flank and breast. At last the English break down (110) the hill, and the Irish rush down upon them like an avalanche. They cut a bloody passage through the brave English regiment known as the “Coldstream Guards,” the survivors of which reformed their ranks at the foot of the hill, and retreated weary and dispirited, the Irish pursuing and harassing them. A troop of French horse perceived them, but instead of charging them turned their arms against the Irish, for such was the confusion and terror of the French that they could not distinguish friend from foe. A bugle call at last checked the French cavalry.

35.—AN CURAMÍR.*

“A Conail Céáinaiḡ,” aḡra bḡicḡu, “tá focal beaḡ cainte aḡam le labairt leat. Ír maíḡ ír eol v’íltaib, óḡ aḡur aorḡa, ḡur tuḡaḡ Conal Céáinac oḡt toirḡ náí iḡḡaḡ buaḡ iḡaḡ oḡt cé ḡur mḡnic i ḡcaḡ aḡur i ḡcomḡac aonḡir tu. Nuair a bíḡ íltaib aḡ uil i ḡcaḡ ír tura a bíḡ i oḡuraḡ an éata. Nuair a bíḡ ríao aḡ teaḡt ó’n ḡcaḡ ír tura a bíḡ aḡ oeiḡe, aḡ curaint an tḡlóḡ aḡ an naḡaio. Tá curamír mo tíḡe-re le tabairt, aḡ an bḡleioḡ reo. An laoc a ḡeaḡaio curamír mo tíḡe-re aḡoir beioḡ curamír éaḡna ḡo veo aḡe. Ír uuit-re ba maíḡ liom curamír mo tíḡe nua vo tabairt oḡí ír uuit ír ual. Ír eol uuit ḡo bḡuil ḡeíl aḡur ḡeara oḡm-ra ḡan uil írteaḡ, ac an bia ’taíḡbeaint vaob. Aḡ ball, nuair a beioḡ an ḡleaḡ aḡ tḡrnuḡaḡ tabairḡar an curamír vo’n laoc ír ḡeáí. Téioḡaḡ vo ḡeíḡbḡeaḡ-ra ruar aḡur ír vo a tabairḡar an curamír. Má íaḡan aon laoc eile an curamír, ná ḡeíl-re vo. “Ní baogal,” aḡra Conal, “má éilimḡ-re curamír vo tíḡe ḡo n-éileoḡaio aon laoc eile é. Má éilimean, beioḡ oḡoc-obair ann.”

An t-Átaíḡ ḡeaḡar.

A.

1. We had gone twice as far. 2. What can you want it for? 3. Do you know where I am going? 4. He came into the room where his father was sitting.

* mír (= cur) vo tḡḡaí vo’n éuraḡ a bḡeair.

† § 618 (i).

5. The entrance to the house was a dark narrow passage.
 6. The basket was let down a cliff one thousand feet high.* 7. He said he would return in a year if he were alive.

B.

"Cuchulain!" said he, "kingly champion of Erin! well do the heroes of Ireland know *that none of them has any chance of competing with you.*¹ Well do the Ulstermen know that what they, combined, have failed to accomplish you can do unaided. Well do they know that an act of injustice cannot be done to the weakest individual, for should you so resolve you would exact justice in spite of the power of all Ulster."

"What is the purpose of this, Bricriu?" said Cuchulain.

"You know, O hero!" said Bricriu, "that I cannot be present when this banquet will be in progress, and whatever I would say to you then I must needs say now or leave it unsaid."†

"Say it now, Bricriu," said Cuchulain.

"My new mansion is completed," said Bricriu, "and I have prepared a banquet for the chiefs and heroes of Ulster. Even King Conor is coming to my mansion to partake of my feast along with the bravest nobles that Ulster has ever seen. I have prepared a 'hero's morsel,' which is to be awarded to the greatest hero in the company. In my opinion you are that hero, and it is to you I should like to give the 'morsel.'"

* § 618 (b).

† § 581.

38.—ΔΟΘ̅ ΜΑC ΣΥΙΘΝΕ.

1 ὅτορὰς na βλιαθ̅να 1602 ιρεαθ̅ βιρρεαθ̅ an caθ̅ aρi
 ξαεθεαλαιβ̅ 1 γCionn τSάιλε.* Ὅ'είμυξ̅ ρλόιγτε Eιλir
 αμας̅ ρέ'n ὅτιρi 'na ὀιαιθ̅ ρin, αςυρ̅ ιρ̅ ιαο̅ α̅ βί̅ γο
 μυρταρὰς̅ αςυρ̅ γο neam̅-ε̅πιόκαιρεα̅ς̅. βί̅ an μ̅μ̅μ̅αιn
 aρi α̅ ὅτοιλ̅ anηροin̅ αca, α̅ς̅ α̅μ̅άin̅ γο μ̅αιβ̅ curo̅ ve
 ρna† h-α̅μ̅αρ̅αιβ̅ ε̅αλλ̅ 'ρ̅ 1 β̅ρ̅υρ̅ 'na mbuiθ̅onib̅ beaγa (40)
 αςυρ̅ ιαο̅ coit̅ε̅iaντα̅ aρi ε̅i na Sapaνα̅ς̅. 1ρ̅ aρi an
 h-α̅μ̅αρ̅αιβ̅ ρin α̅ βί̅ an τόιρi γο ρ̅ρ̅ειρ̅ιαλτα̅ αca, μαρi nί
 mόρi γο μ̅αιβ̅ éinne̅ ρa ο̅ύ̅ε̅αιγ̅ α̅ ὀεανρ̅αὺ̅ aon̅ β̅ά̅ρ̅ι̅ε̅an̅
 oo̅ ρna Sapaνα̅ιγ̅ α̅ς̅ ιαο̅. Α̅μ̅αρ̅ αca ρoin̅ γο mbéap̅ρ̅ai̅
 1 t̅e̅e̅an̅n̅ta̅ aιr̅i, ὀ'οιρ̅ρεαθ̅ ὀό̅ α̅ι̅ε̅μ̅υ̅ξε̅ β̅ει̅τ̅ ὀεαντα̅ ρoin̅
 ρé̅ α̅ι̅γε̅.

Τα̅ρi éir̅ na ρéile̅ β̅ρ̅ι̅γ̅oe̅ αμας̅ βί̅ ρ̅λυα̅ς̅ ve'n̅ aρim̅
 Sapaνα̅ς̅ ας̅ γαβ̅άιλ̅ τ̅ρ̅é̅ λ̅uim̅neα̅ς̅ ρ̅iaρi γο Ciaρ̅ι̅ρ̅ia̅o̅e̅.
 S̅ρ̅io̅i̅ce̅a̅o̅aρi̅ Eap̅ γ̅é̅i̅p̅t̅ine̅ τ̅ρ̅ά̅ε̅n̅ó̅na̅ á̅ι̅μ̅υ̅ξε̅ (107),
 αςυρ̅ é̅u̅ι̅ρ̅ε̅a̅o̅aρi̅ ρ̅ú̅ta̅ a̅nn̅ 1 γ̅c̅ó̅ι̅ρi̅ na h-oiθ̅e̅. ρ̅u̅a̅ι̅-
 e̅a̅o̅aρi̅ ρ̅e̅á̅la̅ a̅nn̅ρ̅oin̅ γο μ̅αιβ̅ Δοθ̅ Μac̅ Συιθ̅ne̅ αςυρ̅
 α̅ β̅ui̅θ̅ean̅ Conna̅c̅ta̅ς̅ τα̅ρi éir̅ t̅e̅a̅c̅t̅ a̅n̅ia̅ρi̅ an̅ oiθ̅e̅
 é̅e̅a̅o̅na̅, αςυρ̅ ρoc̅μ̅υ̅ξ̅a̅ὺ̅ ρ̅ú̅ta̅ 1 γ̅c̅oi̅ll̅ b̅iγ̅ α̅ βί̅ ι̅ρ̅τ̅iγ̅ 1
 m̅be̅a̅ρ̅im̅ain̅ aρi é̅n̅oc̅ ρ̅á̅o̅ρ̅aiγ̅, 1 n̅γ̅io̅ρ̅im̅a̅c̅t̅ ρé̅ m̅ile̅
 ὀ'Eap̅ γ̅é̅i̅p̅t̅ine̅. S̅l̅ua̅ι̅ρ̅ an̅ ρ̅l̅ya̅ς̅ Sapaνα̅ς̅ 1 n-am̅
 m̅ai̅ρ̅ib̅ na h-oiθ̅e̅, αςυρ̅ é̅u̅γ̅a̅o̅aρi̅ an̅ b̅ó̅e̅aρ̅i̅ ρ̅ia̅ρ̅oi̅e̅a̅ ρé̅
 ὀéin̅ na coille̅. ρ̅u̅il̅ an̅ τ̅S̅uiθ̅n̅iγ̅ αςυρ̅ ρ̅u̅il̅ na
 γ̅Conna̅c̅ta̅ς̅ (99) α̅ βί̅ u̅a̅e̅a̅ aρi an̅ a̅ι̅ρ̅t̅e̅aρ̅ ρoin̅.

ρ̅e̅aρ̅γ̅υρ̅ ρ̅inn̅béil̅.

* § 24.

† § 606.

‡ § 594.

A.

1. He sharpened the knife. 2. I hope I have made it to your satisfaction. 3. He spoke insolently. 4. Come here! 5. Take that for your stubbornness. 6. Go out and see what that fellow wants. 7. He moved towards the door.

B.

They soon reached the wood, where they halted, and remained for some time listening in the silence of the night. Every living creature was wrapt in deep slumber. They heard neither the lowing of cattle, nor the yelping of dogs, nor the cackling of geese, nor the scream of sea birds. They heard no sound of *animate or inanimate nature*,¹ save the mountain rill murmuring in the solitude, and the chill western breeze sighing in the upper branches of the trees, like a banshee lamenting the departed.

The English sent scouts towards the wood. The latter soon returned with tidings that they had seen horses lying at the borders of the wood, which they considered a sufficient indication of the presence there of MacSweeney and his band. Wilmot, the English commander, ordered two companies to steal round the wood, some on the north, others on the south, till they should meet on the west side of the defile: they were to be ready for the work of destruction, as soon as they should get the order from him at daybreak.

MacSweeney and his band were resting asleep with no other shelter from the cold of the night than the thick wood. On encamping in the wood, they fully expected to have an *undisturbed night's rest*.² They little suspected that the toils would be closed around them before morning.

87.—EACTRA RISTEÁIRO.

Táinig rannhaó ar an mbeirt fear a gsur vo
 ceiceadair, ac vo léim an buídean anuas an cásan ré
 n-a noéin, fíde fear aca a g uail i r a g rpalpaó
 mionna móia, a g fuaó le buile-féiis, a gsur com
 mianamail cun fola le faolcain. Bí an casán
 cumang, a gsur fíeáma ciann ar a imeallai. Bí
 Muir i uoraó, a gsur eus Rirteóro leat-fúil ear a
 gualainn: leir rin, vo buail ré baip a coipe ar fíeíth
 a gsur vo euit ré. Píeab ré ar a coipa-ghuib a gsur eait
 ré é féin i leat-taob i n-am, mar ba óian í an cóir,
 a gsur bí munn dá baigheir cuipé 'ra látaip gup euit ré.
 Níoi rcaó na fip óeipó (34)—níoi b'féioip leo coir—
 7 vo éiomáineadair le fuinneam na fip coirai le
 fánaió. O'éipis gail i r gaircead Rirteáip leir an
 breall vo minnead oipé. Vo eus ré puagaó i r puatair
 'na noiaó i r 'na meap, a gsur vo éionnrcain ré ar a
 n-actúmaó a gsur ar a n-éipileac. Vo casadair ar a
 rálai gó boip fíeómaip, vo óein oirgeac ó g iarpac
 ar a ngléapó i r a gcoipugaó; ac rap a maib an oipa
 focal ar a beal vo coile Muir a plaoir gó capbas.

O'iompuigeadair ar Muir gó meapbalac a g
 tuicim i goinnib a céile. Saoileadair gó maib plua g
 gá gcompac, ac ba calma 'r ba élipce eipean cun gpeap
 vo bualaó le cloídeam. . . . Ac don níó amáin,
 níoi fagaó 'na mbeataó de'n buíoin buip rin ac
 beip vo pit le n-a n-anamail ar casán an áip.

Conán Maol.

A.

1. This scythe has a good cutting edge. 2. I had
 written* the letter early in the evening. 3. Come again

at the end of the week. 4. All that were in the house came out. 5. When the seven days were up he came home. 6. Take my advice and stay at home. 7. I have no means of writing it.

B.

"The middle arch of the bridge has been swept away," shouted Richard, "and my comrade, Maurice, with his company is ruined." He *wrung his hands*¹ and uttered a cry of anguish. After a few moments he relaxed his hands, and stretching out his arms at full length, looked up to heaven *in an attitude of prayer*;² then with head bent and shoulders contracted, he ran towards the breach in the bridge exclaiming, "May God assist me," and *exerting all his strength*,³ he sprang forward with wonderful agility and landed safely on the level road. Before the brave fellow had time to return thanks to God, two soldiers sprang on the road, and fired at him but missed. He bounded away from them over a fence into the open country. Suddenly he was confronted by another soldier who raised his gun to his shoulder to stop him, *but so far was he from effecting his purpose*⁴ (3) that Richard, with one stroke (of his sword), clove his head in two and then dashed off (113) in the direction of Aghadoe. Seven horsemen had almost overtaken him; one of them cried out: "He is worn out and exhausted; press on." "You lie,"⁵ you rascal, I am prepared for you," cried the brave man, moving slightly out of their way towards the angle of a cliff. "Forward, quickly, they are overpowering him," cried Maurice, and, in a moment, the (44) horsemen were a *mangled mass*⁶ under the heels of Maurice's chosen band.

38.—DÚN RÚRAIGE.

Do ghluaigh an camta * gléasta ar aghaidh agus ní mífóe† a ráo ná gur b'álainn an ghluaireadé ran. Bí cómpadó agus rult agus caiteamh ainmíne acu ar an rlig. Bí ceol agus cliairídeadé agus rgealuirgeadé agus aghráin acu. Tá fáil‡ a bí an t-rlig bíodair tagaite i maóaire an tige ran ar mótuigeadair tuirne an bódaire oíra féin ná ar a gcapailib. Com luad agus éonaic Concúbair an tige do rtao ré agus iongna air. Do rtao an t-rluag go léir ag féadaint uada ar an oitig áluinn. “Ní h-é amáin go bfuil ré móir, córaic, cumaraic, ac ba dóic le tuine, ag féadaint anoir air fé íolair na gíeime, gur o'airgead agus o'ór atá ré véanta ar rtao,” arsa Concúbair. “Má tá fé láidir, daingion do léir a méio agus a óeag-éiméadé agus a óirnáio,” ar rírean, “níoir veinead fóir agus ir rtao go noéanrair airíir, tige éom maic leir.”

“Tá fé láidir, daingion, a rlig,” arsa bhoiriu, “níoir láioire agus níoir daingne go móir ná mar féadán ré ar ro. Ceilean rlaic neair go minic. Níl bata ra tige rin náir b'éigion ríreac do gábal éun é éadairic édaile ó'n goill. Agus bí móir-rírean ve na fearaib|| ba éire i gCúig Ulaó ag cur gac rlaite o'a bfuil in na ralaib. Bí veic raóir ríicío ve príom-faoraib éirean ag ceapaó agus ag cumao an tige rin, agus gá óirógaó agus gá véanaim. Meairaim go bfuil air noótin ainmíne caite agadainn ag féadaint ar an otaob amuic ve'n tige b'reag ran agus gá mólaó. Náir dóic lib go mbead ré éom maic agadainn uil agus féadaint cao é an ragaí é ar an otaob iritig?

An t-Ádaire Peadaire.

* rluag móir.

† § 163.

‡ Page 168.

|| § 482.

A.

1. They asked for a truce. 2. We had better exchange bicycles. 3. It is useless our remaining here. 4. I advised him to go home. 5. The top of the cliff projected over its base. 6. Don't trust him ! 7. They pulled it half way up and then let go. 8. Put your own weight of sand in it.

B

They proceeded on their journey. As they approached the house they were *more and more impressed*¹ with its shape, appearance and beauty. Having arrived at the house, they walked around it. It was beautiful. The more closely they examined it the more they were convinced of its splendour. "Dun Ruraighe surpasses Emania," said Conor. "Come in and let me show you the feast." They entered. Beautiful as was the house exteriorly, it was still more beautiful within. It was very large, being more than seven hundred feet in length, while its breadth exceeded fifty, and the walls were thirty feet high. At one end of the house was an ample hearth, with a large fire burning on it. There were large and comfortable couches on one side of the hall, reaching from the fire to the other end of the room. At the corners of the (44) couches were pillars made of a kind of bronze. These were completely covered with gold, so that they seemed to be made of that metal (5).

There was a special couch for Conor himself, which was considerably more elevated than the rest. The corners were furnished with pillars similar to the others but more highly ornamented (3 and 4).

39.—AIRGEAD AR IASACÉT.

Bí Míceál Séamair an Dúna na cónnuíde i nDoihe an Locáin i bparóiríoe an Ćnocáin. Feirmeoirí vob' ead é agur fearí criochnaíail garta. Ćear na comuip-rain go raið Míceál Séamair raiðbiri. B'féirir go raið beagán airgíto ra ðannc aige, ac má bí féin bí a dóctain le véanaí aige. Bí a Ćlann ag éiríge ruar cúige, agur ba maíť an Ćabairi iao* a cúio cloinne irciğ agur amuic, i ngoric agur i nğairraiðe.

Nuair a bí aimirearí an ġorġa ann, mar ġeall arí an mead a Ćáinğ arí na rriátaí Ćá ruar le bliadain ir ríce ó řuin anoir, bí airgead le rağáil arí iaraĉť ó'n mağaltaĉar, agur ġan ac beagán le viol ar.

Don oirĉe amáin nuair a bí an muiuntear óğ 'na ġcoolað agur Míceál agur a ðean 'na řuiðe arí a vteinnĉeán, airra Míceál:—" . . . Nil ac an céao púnt řlán ağainn ann agur ní maíť liom é 'brireað. B'feairi liom, vá ġcuirfi cúige mé, an cíor'a Ćóğaint arí iaraĉť ó'n mbannc. Ac féac, a Máiríe! bíor ag léiğeáí řa páiréarí inoiu go bfuil airgead le rağáil ana-řaoi i mbaile Áĉa Cliaĉ."

(Ag léiğeáí): "Ćá airgead le rağáil arí iaraĉť anoir ag řeirmeoiríð le caiteáí le n-a ġcuio Ćalman, agur ní beir le viol aca ar iaraĉť an airgíto ac cúig púint řa mbliadain fé'n ġcéao, agur i ġcionn vaĉao bliadain ní beir a ĉuilleað le viol aca."

Beirť fearí.

A.

1. He tried to catch the cow by the horn. 2. Don't let your brother know that I was here. 3. He lent me one of his books. 4. He told me to ask him to allow you to go. 5. He is not fit to appear in such company. 6. They obtained permission to enter. 7. I told him to let me go (= release me).

B.

Once upon a time there was a Wren who purchased a farm, as he had a large family to help him to work it. He had not sufficient money to pay for the farm and on that account he had to borrow two hundred pounds from the Blackcap. The latter (5) had such confidence in the Wren's honesty that he did not require any guarantee or security from him. When the time had come for the repayment of the loan, the Blackcap politely reminded the Wren of his obligations, to which the latter returned a very uncivil (3) answer. This nettled (3) the Blackcap very much, and immediately he went off to his lawyer and gave orders to have the Wren served with a writ. The lawyer *was only too ready to comply*.¹ Immediately he made out a writ *in due and proper form*,² and put it in the bailiff's hands.

When Donough, the (27) bailiff, got the writ he went at once to the Wren's residence. The Wren was at home, and at that time engaged with six of his sons threshing oats.

Donough was not well acquainted with the individual on whom he was to serve the writ, and as the six sons were each as big and as powerful as the father, he could not make out (41) on whom he was to serve the writ, and had to return home in the evening without discharging his duty.

40.—AN T-ÁDAIR UA GRAMNA.

Nuair a tús an t-Ádair Ua Gramna aḡair ar an obair do cónaic ré go tian-mait cao a bí roimhir. Bí fíor aige ná maib uine i r-Éirinn, go móir móir, don uine bunúrad, ná véarfaó láithead ná maib ra n-obair ac fiantar (100). Cónaic ré an uile uine go maib don gurtal aige, aḡ ruir i noiaig galántaátra Sárana. Cónaic ré na daoine bocta ná maib don gurtal acu,* aḡ bhuie a gcroíde aḡ ruir i noiaig na ndaoine go maib. Cónaic ré, ar an gcuma ran, clana Gaedál go léir aḡ roair ra laḡaig le rálaiḡ Sárana aḡur gan don mear i n-don cori acu ar Éirinn ná ar don níó a bain léi. Tuig ré i n' aigne, dá leanaó† an toul amú ran (94) arí feaó tamail eile, dá leanaó ré go tici go mbearfaó an bárf leir an cainteoir véanaó Gaeluinne, go mbeaó clana Gaedál ra laḡaig go veó, aḡ roair le rálaiḡ Sárana. Tuig ré ruo eile. Tuig ré go maib an toul amú cómh tiubairteaó ran, cómh coitcianta ran, cómh ceapaithe rin, náir b'foláir do uine croíde leóin a beir aige cun don iaraó a téanaḡ ar cori a cun leir aḡur ar muintir na h-Éirean o'iompaíl ar a leaḡ. Bí fíor aige go mait go mbuiffaó an obair a croíde ra león buíde féin. Tuig ré go tian-mait go maibóó' an obair é. Ac' oo tuig ré gur mó o' olc an toul amú do leogaint ar aḡair 'ná pé ruo o' imteóó' air féin. Tús ré aḡair ar an obair. Dúbaire gaó doinne go maib ré ar a meabair. Níoir cun ré ruim ra éaint. Oo leaḡ ré ar an obair go tici gur bhuir croíde an leóin.

An t-Ádair Peaoair.

* § 541.

† § 552.

‡ § 473 (3).

A.

1. He ground them into powder (40). 2. You have no right to them. 3. I didn't see him getting anything to eat (81). 4. The music put us to sleep. 5. He asked her if she knew of anything that would be serviceable to her. 6. The biggest boys were in front. 7. There is no escape (94) for him.

B.

When matters *had come to this pass*,¹ God inspired the (44) priest, whose bones lie to-night in the (44) coffin before us, to arise and to *undertake the task of reviving and cultivating the Irish language*,² and thus to prevent it from entirely disappearing. He answered the call, and faced the work. It was an exhausting labour, and it was not long till it affected his health but he flinched not. It broke down his constitution, yet he did not yield, but still stood firm in his purpose when the labour laid him low. He felt what a valuable possession would be lost to Ireland if the native language (7) disappeared. He was convinced that the life of a single individual ought not to be compared to that possession.

We are assembled here to-night to honour him for the work he has done, and to honour the God of glory who inspired his heart to do it. Doubtless he is now *enjoying his reward with God*³ in heaven, but nevertheless it were not amiss for us to pray* for his soul, and beg of God to grant him eternal rest.

* § 618 (7)_d.

41.—BÓTAR 1 SCIARRUIÓE.

Iy fiaóain an bótar é rúo, áh, nuair a bíonn gaoth mhóir iy fearáinnn as gabáil oo; mar, cé go bfuil rcát ó'n ríon ann ó rna ciannaib, mar rin féin veineann an gaoth a leitéro rin o'póitiam suu dóic leat go rtiacraí na ciannn ar a bhréamácáib nó go oititreadó na cairriagada le géim iy búitpe ar a ruitéadánaib anuar oit. Iy binn beit anhrúo lá ramhaidó nuair a bíonn an ghuar as rcoltaó na ghuann, an colúir as coriacuáó iytiú 1 lár na coille tiuá, cairí an énuic as ciónán ar na h-áiróánaib iy as cogairnaiz go bog binn ar éalóó dóib go mall ríor éun an loca tíre éairiéaraiab an bótar.

Mar rin féin o'á b'reágtáct é an bótar úo, vob' é mo éomairle óuit, má'r ouine éu tá tugta éun néam-airéacta i'c' oitóce, gan * an bótar roin oo bualaó io donar oitóce éuinn trairiaidó† nuair a bíonn an g'ealac glan lán. Ac má tá c'ioitpe gan ‡ geic ionnat iy lútaó lóitpe, iy beas an b'áitáinnn ouit fearaib coir Stiapa an g'air ar uair an méadon-oitóce (31) io donar iy an raozal na éoulaó. Féac ruii ó éuaid ar neio an fíolairi, iy cuir liúú arat. O'éir béici an macalla cloirfiri a lán cogairnaizge iy ornuigéal lairtiair oit.

Conán Maol.

A.

1. Stand as near the edge as you can. 2. It is to be feared he will be hurt. 3. We shall soon have no reason to fear them. 4. Which are the counties

* § 602 (3).

† § 24

‡ § 605.

bordering on Lough Neagh? 5. What is this you have done? 6. I am out of practice. 7. What made you strike my brother yesterday? 8. Every one for himself.

B.

It was an awful night. The trees were bending and swaying from the violence of the wind; the rain was pouring *in torrents*;¹ the lightning and thunder crashing through the foliage of the wood; the thunderbolt rending the hills; the echoes roaring and resounding among the cliffs. In spite of the tempest, a hundred men were wending their way through Mangerton Pass with Richard Barry at their head, hopeful and eager. A small, spare, grey-haired man rushed from a cavern beside the pass. Richard examined him closely, and then addressed him. "Do you not recognize me!" said the little man. "Upon my word," said Richard, "I know a man whose voice resembles yours, but *he was a hunchback*,² whilst you are as straight as an arrow."

The little man laughed. "Nevertheless I am the hunchback, but now I am changed in appearance: the hump appears whenever I require it, but I intend neither deceit nor treachery just now."

42.—*na biṭeāmnaḡ.*

"Ṭáinḡ fear aḡro cúḡainn ó éianaiḡ aḡur o'oinḡ ré an rḡeal céaona ran oúinn, aḡur éairbeáin ré oúinn tḡiúr* oe na biṭeāmnaḡaiḡ aḡur ḡabamari láitḡeac̃ iao, aḡur ir oóca ḡo ḡcḡoḡari amáḡeac̃ iao. Oubairt ré náir b'iao ba mó (I3) ba éiontaḡ ac̃ an t-é

* § 482.

bí 'na ceann (100) oire a gsur ar tuille o'a róro ra
 múnain.† fear gur b'ainim oó Séadna. fear a bí
 ag véanaim aigio b'eadgaig le fada. agur o'a cóm-
 arda ran féin, gur (117) b'aitin oo'n oútaig é 'beir
 beo boct lairtig ve cúig nó ré bliaighaib (38), agur
 anoir go bfuil ré ar an bfeair (101) ir raibbhe ra
 múnain nó b'féioir 1 n éiunn. 'Agur,' ar riao,
 'tá órougao ó'n riú, congnaim fear oo gléarao láit-
 reao agur imteao agur b'heir ar Séadna úo (43) pé
 h-é féin, agur é 'tabairt eun láma anro gaoa.'
 'Cá bfuil an fear o'inir an rgeal ran?' arra mire.
 'Tá ré anro irtig' (14), ar riao. Cuaoair irteao.
 Ní raib a tuairis ann. 'O riteaoar anonn 'r anall
 gá cuaroao. Ní raib ré le fagail ac mar floisreao
 an talaim é. 'Cá bfuil an triúr eile?' arra mire.
 'Irtig ra cairair,' ar riao. 'Feiceam iao agur
 ceirtigeam iao,' arra mire. Cuaoair irteao agur
 ceirtigeamair iao, gao fear oioib ré leir. Bíoar ar
 don focal amáin ra méio reo. Go raib an t-airgeao
 b'eadgaó o'a véanaim 1 n-ait éigir ra caair.

an t-Adair Peaoar.

A.

1. He had to return to the woman who owned the
 white horse. 2. I am going to see the house. 3.
 Before his death the father settled all he possessed
 on the three young men. 4. After much urging he
 consented to do it. 5. On his return home he became
 exceedingly angry when he discovered he had been
 bequeathed nothing but the mare. 6. He did not

return for a year. 7. He refused to give me any more saying he considered he had given me more than enough already.

B.

"He also swore," said the *head of the police*,¹ "that the man who was *coining the money*² was an inhabitant of Munster, named Seadna, and that it was he who had bought the horses at the fair in your name, and as a confirmation of this assertion, he mentioned that this man had been in abject poverty until quite recently, having been but (100) a poor shoemaker living in a cabin at the foot of a mountain, while (117) he was (100) now one of the richest and most independent men in Ireland. I had at once organized a *body of men*³ to proceed forthwith down (109) into Munster, and arrest this Seadna, when, to our amazement, in came Cormac, the bailiff (27), covered with perspiration and dust, in hot pursuit of the impostors. He at once gave us an account of the occurrence *entirely at variance*⁴ with the first version. He informed us that he was well acquainted with Seadna, who was an honest man, that it was Seadna who *had raised the hue and cry*⁵ after the thieves, and that (117) were it not for him, they would not have been caught at all. I determined to confront Cormac with the man who had given the first version of the affair, but no trace of him could be discovered: he had disappeared as absolutely as if the ground had *opened and*⁶ swallowed him. I sent detectives into every part of the city. I myself aided them in the search, but all in vain: he is nowhere to be found."

48.—ΑΝ Τ-ΑΤΑΙΡ ΤΙΟΒΟΙΟ ΜΑΙΤΙÚ.

RUGAΘ ΤΙΟΒΟΙΟ ΜΑΙΤΙÚ ΑΝ ΟΕΙCΜΑΘ ΛΑ ΟΕ ΜΙ
ΟΕΙΡΕΑΘ ΑΝ ΨΟΞΜΑΙΗ, ΜΙΛΕ, ΡΕΑCΤ ΖCΕΔΟ, Α ΟΕΙC ΙΡ
CΕΙΤΡΕ ΡΙCΙΟ, ΑΞ ΡΑC ΑΝ CΛΟΙCΙΝ, Ι ΖCΟΝΝΟΔΕ ΤΙΟΒΗΑΘ
ΔΡΑΝΝ. ΒΙ ΖΑΟΛ ΑΞ Α* ΑΤΑΙΡ ΛΕ ΜΥΙΝΝCΤΙΡ ΜΑΙΤΙÚ (29)
ΟΟ CΟΜΝΥΙΞ ΡΑ ΤΙΞ ΜÓΡ Ι ΜΒΑΙΛΕ CΟΜΑΙΡ ΡΑΝ ΖCΟΜΥΙ-
ΡΑΝΑCΤ, Γ ΙΝΞΕΑΝ ΟΟ † ΣΕΟΙΡΡΕ ΟΕ ΨΥΙΤ Ó CΕΑΡΑΙΞ ΑΝ
ΨΥΙCΙΞ Α Β'ΕΑΘ Α ΜΑΤΑΙΡ. Β'Ε ΑΝ CΕΑΤΡΑΜΑΘ ΛΕΑΝΘ
ΟΕ CΛΑΙΝΝ ΝΑ ΛΑΝΑΜΝΑ ΡΟ Ε, ΑΞΥΡ CΕ ΖΟ ΡΑΙΒ ΤΡΥÚΡ ΝΙ
ΒΑ ‡ ΨΙΝΕ, Β'Ε ΤΙΟΒΟΙΟ ΑΝ Τ-Ε ΒΑ CΥΙΡΖΙΟΝΑΙΞΕ. ΒΥΑC-
ΑΙΛΛ ΡCΙΑΜΑC ΟΑCΑΜΑΙΛ Α Β'ΕΑΘ Ε, ΑΞΥΡ ΒΙ CΡΟΙΟΘΕ
ΡΙΑΛΜΑΡ, ΡΛΑΙΤΕΑΜΑΙΛ ΑΙΞΕ, ΑΞΥΡ ΟΟ ΡΕΙΡ ΜΑΡ Α CΥΑΙΘ
ΡΕ Ι Ν-ΑΟΙΡ, ΡΙΝ ΜΑΡ ΙΡ ΜÓ (ΙΙ2) ΟΟ ΜΕΑΟΥΙΞ Α CΛÚ Γ Α
CΑΙΛ ΑΡ ΡΥΑΙΟ ΝΑ ΟΥCΑΙΞΕ.

ΤΑΡ ΕΙΡ ΡCΑΤΑΙΡ ΟΟ Ι ΖCΟΛΑΙΡΤΕ CΙΛΛ CΟΙΝΝΙΞ (3Ι)
Γ Ι ΖCΟΛΑΙΡΤΕ ΜΑΞ ΝΥΑΘΑC, ΟΟ CΥΙΡ ΡΕ Ε ΡΕΙΝ ΡΕ CΥΡΙΑΜ
ΝΑ ΖCΑΙΡΙΡΙΝΕΑC Ι ΖCΙΛΛ CΟΙΝΝΙΞ, ΑΞΥΡ UΜ CΑΙΡC Ι8Ι4
ΟΟ ΞΛΑC ΡΕ ΟΥΟ ΒΕΑΝΝΥΙΞΤΕ Ó ΛΑΙΡ ΑΝ || CΑΡΒΥΙΞ Ó
ΜΥΙΡΕΑΘΑΙΞ.

ΝΙ ΡΑΙΒ ΡΕ ΑC ΤΑΜΑΛΛ ΒΕΑΞ Ι ΖCΙΛΛ CΟΙΝΝΙΞ ΝΥΑΙΡ
ΟΟ CΥΙΡΕΑΘ ΛΟCΤ ΕΙΞΙΝ 'ΝΑ ΛΕΙΤ. ΒΑ ΨΥΑΡΑC ΛΕ ΡΑΘ Ε
ΑC ΡΕ ΒΕΑΞ ΜÓΡ Ε ΝΙ ΡΑΙΒ ΡΕ CΙΟΝΝCΑC Ι Ν-ΑΟΝ CΟΡ ΑΝΝ.
ΜΑΡ ΡΙΝ ΡΕΙΝ ΟΟ Η-ΑΙΡΤΥΙΞΕΑΘ ΖΟ CΟΡCΑΙΞ Ε—ΡΥΟ Α
ΞΟΙΛΛ ΖΟ ΖΕΑΡ ΑΙΡ, ΝΙΘ ΝΑC ΙΟΝΞΗΑΘ; ΑC ΜΑΡ ΟΕΙΡ ΑΝ
ΡΕΑΝΨΟCΑΛ: “ΑΝ ΡΥΟ ΒΑ ΜΕΑΡΑ ΛΕ ΟΥΙΝΕ ΙΑ Α ΒΑΡ ΝΙ
ΨΕΑΘΑΙΡ ΡΕ ΝΑ ΖΥΡ Β'Ε ΛΑΡ Α ΛΕΑΡΑ Ε,” Γ Β'ΙΝ Ε ΑΝ
ÚΘΑΛCΑ ΑΞ ΑΝ || ΑΤΑΙΡ ΜΑΙΤΙÚ ΜΑΡ Β'ΨΕΑΡΡΟΕ (37) ΕΙΡΕ
ΡΑ ΟΕΙΡΕΑΘ ΑΝ ΕΑΞCΟΙΡ ΡΙΝ.

* § 191.

† § 471 (note).

‡ § 158.

|| § 473(8).

A.

1. He had a great heap of clothes wrapped round his head. 2. I am quite dissatisfied with him. 3. He told me to let her alone. 4. What do you want them for? 5. You would have been treated similarly. 6. He refused to do so, saying he loved him too much. 7. He bestowed all his wealth upon him.

B.

Henceforth great numbers *pursued the same course*,¹ and the cause grew in strength day by day. By the end of a fortnight he had accomplished more than had been done for years previously; in three months 25,000, in five months 130,000, and in nine months 156,000 *had taken the pledge*.² This (51) proves that the people took it up readily and eagerly, for by the end of the year 1839 two hundred thousand *had become members of the new association*.³ In the following year (1840) he came to Dublin, and from early morning till late at night, outside the Custom House, he used to administer the *total abstinence pledge*.⁴

Having successfully established his work of *reform*⁵ in Ireland, he directed his steps to foreign countries. In the year 1842 he went to Glasgow, where *he was remarkably*⁶ successful. When the report of his labours was noised abroad in England, he received many petitions from that country also. He visited the cities in the North of England and thence went to London. It is computed that six hundred thousand persons in England received the pledge from him. *He had to decline for a time many invitations*⁷ from America, as he was not able to respond to them till the year 1849. He returned at the end of two years, and reached Queenstown for Christmas 1851, but his constitution had been undermined, and from this

time till his death his weakness increased. He went to Spain for the good of his health, but returned after a very short stay. His course was run, and the final summons came at Queenstown, in the year 1856.

44.—**‘DONNCAO PLÉIMEANN.**

Ní gáó dom cup ríor (94) do déanam ar beata ‘Donncaoa pléimeann. Ní maib uaid ve oualgar ‘na beataio ná ‘na báir ac go gcarrao clanna Gaedhal tar n-aif ar teangain a rinnreair. Do b’in (54) é an t-aon éirim amáin do bí aige ó bí fé oét mbliadna véas v’aoir gur cailleaó é, an t-oétmaó lá ve luignara, i n-aoir a óa bliadain véas ar fíciú. Tá fé cupéa i moiliz Maḡ Teiciú, maḡ avéarfa oét míle riar ó tuaid ó Cártair Corcaige.

Veirreair gur tar éir báir ouine ir mó (13) éirigeann a cáil ; ac ní h-i a cáil féin do bí ó ‘Donncaó pléimeann ac go mbeaó fé ve cáil ar clainn Éibir go rciobfairóir a vteanga ó’n mbáir, agus go mbeaó rí fé méim agus fé ghradam aca arís, ní h-é amáin i n-Éirinn ac ar fuaid an domáin ran uile áit ‘na bfuil cupéa aca fúta (70).

Do b’ in í inntinn ‘Donncaoa pléimeann agus ir leir an inntinn rin do cuir a ólué-cairve “Compántar an pléimeannaisḡ” ar bun, agus go móir-móir cun na teangan do coimeáó go beo (36) agus go liomta i mbéalaid na noaoine atá ruar (110) fór, agus i mbéalaid gac glún v’eargairneoaó uata go veirreao an traogail. Agus cé nac fava vo’n Compántar as oibriuḡaó ir maic an toiraó atá éirige ceana féin ar a raotair.

Seanóun.

A.

1. The household were in confusion on account of its being lost. 2. He tried to avoid coming with me. 3. He told her he must have that apple. 4. Proceed right onward till you reach its north-east corner. 5. They saw a tree with large apples on it. 6. He told me he would not be satisfied with any other tree but that. 7. I was told to speak gently and make no noise as the master of the house was very unwell.

B.

The Language Movement suffered a great loss in the death of Patrick O'Leary, one of the most accomplished scholars and fluent speakers of Irish in Ireland in our time, and certainly there was not among the younger generation of workers who are making such strenuous efforts to preserve and extend the language of our ancestors as a living language, a man more zealous than he. It would be difficult to find one better equipped for the work.

As he advanced in years and in knowledge his respect and love for the language increased (17). *The result was*¹ that while yet in his teens he formed the resolution, if he were given (10) a long life, of doing a man's part in *forwarding the interests of the language*² throughout Ireland. "Scealuidheacht Cuige Mumhan" (not to mention his Irish poems and stories published in the *Gaelic Journal*) demonstrates that his was no *thoughtless and futile*³ resolution, dictated by (3) youthful zeal (34).

He frequently remarked to some of his intimate friends that it was a great disgrace for Irishmen that they were depending on the Continental

scholars for a knowledge of their ancient literature contained in the old manuscripts.

When attacked by his last illness he was engaged in studying this old literature. On this account his loss will be more keenly felt, for there are few native speakers of Irish who are much interested in Old Irish.

45.—*na blascaodaí.*

Téiróimír anoir go dtí rna blascaodaí. Féad oireá tráctnóna raímhair, féad ar a mbeannaid le buiróuagad na zhréine, agus mar a staidhriú ríad léo' éiríde! Éirgeann ríad com maorúda ar an bfairrge sup oíge leat sup lám uime éurí gac ceann ada 'na fúide víreac mar a bfuil pé. Tá reat n-oileáin ann ar fad, agus reo a n-ainmneada mar a iúitio:—An blascaod mói, Inir na bhrós, Inir míc an Oileáin, An Tiaract, Inir Tuaircear, beag-Inir, agus—Oileán na n-Óg. Mo léan! ir 'mó bairc ríactmair bairéad ar 'na hoileántaib ro, ir 'mó máirnéalac báirte 'na stimeall ó comriac na n-atac i gCac Fionn-trága.

Éirgeann an Tiaract go raímhair, uagheac, trí míle ríar ó Inir míc an Oileáin. Tá ríge rólur ar an gcarriar cum na háiréig a tagann tar lear ro feolad. Tá ríallá an ríge reo cógta com cruinn sup oíge le héinne sup rmut de'n fáill iad. Agus tá gac níó timceall oireá com raingeann beag nac leir an bfuill péim. Ir beag ná go gcuirreac éanlaite na háite rcanriar oir, ag lúige 'na míltib (40) ar an bféar nó ag eiteall go raobriac glóriac boirb ar ro raóaric anáirve 'ran aer. Ir minic éirgeann muinn-

ceap an b'laipcaoiro m'óiri oá maibhugad, agur nuair
múrcaluisítear oá níuib' iao bainfioir maóarc na
rpéapac * oíot le n-a n-iomaosaílaót. Ir oólaipac an
paogal tá ag an gceatparr fear eugann aipe oo éig an
cpoluir. Cuipítear biaó ir veoc ir l'ipreaca éúca uair
pa coicéigear, gual ir oile uair pa mbliadain.

Orcap Tpean.

A.

1. Tell him I shan't be long in finding him. 2. He went to find out which was the prettier, his house or mine. 3. He was unwilling to go but, as I kept pressing him, he went. 4. What shall we have for dinner to-day? 5. She will ask you to take any other bird you choose. 6. Among them was a grey horse bigger than the rest. 7. Put it beside the fire to cook.

B.

The Great Blasket Island is about three miles long and a mile broad, *at its broadest part*.¹ It consists of (100) a lofty hill, with high cliffs on every side. A large castle stands on the summit of the hill. At one time a company of soldiers were stationed there. A French pirate during that period fired on this castle, but did little damage, the castle being (4) too high *above*² the water. *There are nearly*³ thirty houses on the island, built (4) on the brow of the hill. *Externally*⁴ they are small and neat, and internally even more so. In each household one hears the expressive Irish language. No clothing is worn but that made from grey flannel—the wool of their sheep. The inhabitants of the island live by fishing. They keep a large number of sheep besides, so as to have

* rpéipe.

a sufficient supply of wool without being obliged to go to any shop outside to buy materials for their clothing.

Inishnabro is about two miles from the Great Blasket. It is not very large, but is high above the surface of the sea, and affords grazing to a large number of sheep. No one lives on it, nor are there any facilities (3) *for landing*.⁵ When the weather is fine, however, it is easy *to effect a landing on it*.⁶

46.—AN IMIRCE.

Nuair a bíonn daoine ag fágaínt a tíre, páinigh-eann uaireanta go mbíonn an tír ag dul i n-ealbar fé mar bíonn na daoine ag gluairead̃t amad̃ airt̃. Nuair bíonn na daoine ag bailiugão leo ear̃ páile 'na mílte ir̃ 'na mílte (40), ríúo ir̃ gur̃ mó r̃lig̃e-maire-am̃na o'féad̃ar̃oir̃ a baint amad̃ oóib̃ féin oá mb'ail leo fanam̃aint ra mbail̃e, ir̃ uad̃b̃ar̃ad̃ an t-imtead̃t é riñ. An raḡar fan imtead̃ta oíreac̃ 'reac̃ ad̃a ag cur̃ ar̃ éir̃inn. Tá éir̃e ag dul cun boctanaad̃ta agur̃ tá a muinntear̃ ag teicead̃ uair̃e ar̃ a noiceall̃ ear̃ lear̃. Ir̃ éad̃ad̃ an r̃c̃eal̃ é. Nuair iarr̃tar̃ ar̃ muinntir̃ na h-éir̃eann * congham̃ airt̃io oó ear̃air̃t uad̃a cun "cúir̃e na tíre" oó cur̃ cun cinn, ní coimead̃o-aro r̃iad̃ g̃reim oíúo ar̃ an airt̃eao ad̃ tug̃aro uad̃a go r̃ial̃ r̃lúir̃eac̃ é. An muinntear̃ a oḡineann g̃nioñ oe'n tr̃am̃ail̃ riñ ní féir̃oir̃ an r̃p̃mionnlaitead̃t oó cur̃ 'na leir̃ (16). Ná̃c mór̃ an t-ionḡant̃ar̃ mar̃ riñ na daoine reo ad̃a com̃ riéir̃ riñ i gcom̃nuir̃e cun cab̃uir̃ig̃te le h-aon "gluairead̃t" go b̃ruil̃ baint̃ aic̃ le cúir̃ na

* § 473 (2)

τίμη, ὅσο πλεονεξαιούσιν ἰμετέαδες ἐὰν παύησθε ἄστυρ
(66) ἃ ὀϊαν-ῥίος ἀα ζυρ μόρι ἀν νοέαι το παζαὸ
ο' ἔμινον ἀρ ἃ λειτέιο.

Λιανζάν Λυαιμνεαδ.

A.

1. That will do! 2. Don't do that or you'll repent it. 3. He obtained the post of stable boy. 4. He would not take my advice. 5. I asked him to allow you liberal travelling expenses. 6. This coat does not fit me. 7. I should like to have a few words with you.

B.

It (23) is evident that no country can support more than a certain number of inhabitants. Accordingly when it happens that a country is over-populated, some of the inhabitants must depart in order to leave room for the others. If they did not do so (5) they would have no means of supporting themselves, as the resources of the country would be *insufficient*¹ to maintain them all and afford them a means of livelihood. Some countries are wealthier than others, but however small the wealth or resources which a country *may possess*,² *provided*³ they are being worked and used for the benefit of the country, it cannot become poor as long as there are any resources remaining in it. The number of inhabitants who leave such a country is of no consequence, for many others come in day by day, causing a considerable quantity of money to circulate throughout the land. Accordingly, when the reason which impels people to leave their native land is that the country is already overpopulated, and consequently unable (4) to maintain any more, such an exodus, so *far*⁴ from injuring the country, is *most advantageous to it*.⁵

47.—CASAÐ AN ROÐA.

Tá an sean-focal ann go mbíonn an poit ag carat. Iy'mó bliadain a dtuigread, bíonnac atá gabta tórainn ó bain Ríagaltar Sápana talam na tíne reo ve rna* Saoðlaib cun é 'bionnac ar íaigoiúib Óromail 7 ar a leitéib; ac cimo go bfuil ré ve cor (102) ra traogal anoir go bfuil an Ríagaltar céanna ar tí an talim céanna a baint ve flioc na rtróinréarac úo cun é 'tabairt tar n-air air vo rna* Saoðlaib.

Tá an méio reo veirpigeac, ámtac, ioir an rá beairt—gum cuiread na Saoðail ar reilb an talim le lám-láioi, gan oioluigeac—gum veinead cneac 7 éirleac 7 rcpior oita, 1 gcár go maðadai beo boct 'na nouéaig féin; 7 anoir le linn (65) imteacac vo'n aicme eile, 1 n-ionac an cóimugac céanna a tabairt oib iy ámlair (17) atáar ag cimilt baipe oib—ag cur meala rúta—7 malai ói le rágal aca nuair tabairt rair ríac ruar an talam vo fuair a rinnreap gan ráo gan punnainn rao ó.

Siuaac an Tobair.

A.

1. He had not gone far when he had to return. 2. The second descended next but the same thing happened to him. 3. Many a brave man has met a cruel death on account of it. 4. There were several iron spikes over the castle gate with a human head impaled on each. 5. He told me to act^u as I should be directed. 6. Death was inflicted thus: the culprits were confined to prison, no food being given to

* § 604. 1

them for three days, and then they were beheaded (18). 7. He asked me where he should go to conceal himself.

B.

When Ireland was depopulated, except for the small remnant of the ancient race concealed in the hills and woods, another strange thing occurred. The soldiers and officers who had served in the war in Ireland for Cromwell and the Parliament had received no pay. As there were no funds, *the expedient adopted was*¹ to divide up the country among them. The land however was useless to them unless they could contrive to get people to cultivate it. No settlers (7) would come from England or Scotland, so much terrified were they by the disease *I have mentioned*.² By slow degrees it (23) became necessary to withdraw the Irish from the hills and woods, to rent them the land and to allow them to till it. In this way, the people settled on the land, and immediately they did so, they increased wonderfully. Thus it came about that there were nine million inhabitants in Ireland when the potato blight made its appearance. Though the people were settled on the land, no legal (34) rights were conferred on them. There was nothing to prevent the landlord evicting them from their holdings *at his pleasure*.³

48.—ÁR n-OIḡREAĈT.

'Sé teafuar na rean-uḡuar go léiri(eaċ) gurab é an nío ir mó (13) cuioḡear le tíri ċun a rrioriaio aḡur a hincinn féin do ċur ari an rtaio cóiri aḡur do coimeáo ari an nóir rom ná a teanḡa, a liriudeaċt, a béara

αγυρ α καίτεαμ-αιμριπε φείν το έλεαταό αγυρ το έυρ
ι οταίτιζε. Τά α φιορ αγ αν υιλε ουινε ζονέ (καοέ)
αν βεαρτ το μιννε μινντεαρ να ηέιμεανν ι οταοβ να
τεανζαν αγυρ ζονέ αν φαοταρ ατά αρ bun ανοιρ έυμ
να οίοζβάλα ροιν το λειζεαρ.

Αέτ ιρ 'μό καοι ειλε ατά αγ νάιριύν έυν αν έεανζαίλ
ατά ιοιρ μινντιρ να ηαιμριπε ρεο, αγυρ αν λυέτ το
βί ανν να céαοτα* βλιαόαν ό ροιν το ζιεαμυζαό αγυρ
ο'φάρζαό νίορ λάιοιρε, αγυρ έυμ εολαρ νίορ εμιννε
αγυρ μεαρ νίορ μό το έαβαιοτ οοίβ ρεο ατά βεό ινοιυ
αρ ρταίρ να τίιρε αγυρ αρ αν ρριοραιο 7 αν ιντινν το
βί ινντι ι η-αλλόο.

Νί ρέιοιρ μεαρ ná cιον το βειέ αρ νιό μυρα βφυίλ
αιέιιε αγυρ εολαρ μαίε αιρ. Ζεόβαίό ουινε α μιάό ζο
βφυίλ ζιιάό αιζε αρ α τίρ αγυρ αρ να κυριαοίβ τιέάνα
αγυρ να ζαιρζιόιζ calma το έάιιιζ μοιίιιε αέτ μά τά
ρέ αιιιεόλαέ αρ ρταίρ να τίιρε αγυρ αρ βεαέαιό να
ζευιαό 7 να λαοέ conup ιρ ρέιοιρ υό ζιιάό ná ταιέιιαμ
το έαβαιοτ οοίβ? Νίλ έαν-έαοι αιζε έυιζε αγυρ τά ρέ
έοιιι μαίε αιζε ρυιιεαέ έυίιν ιρ βειέ αγά έαέαιιιτ ζυρ
τίρ-ζιιάόυιζέοίρ έαρ βαρρ έ. Sin έ (53) οίιεαέ αν
μυο ατά αγ οαέλαό αιζιιι να ηέιμεανν αγυρ αγ κυρ
ζαέ νιό αγ μεαέαό υιρτί, έαιιιιι, έαιιιιι, αγυρ ρίορ-
έαιιιιι, ι οταοίβ α ρεαβαιορ αγυρ α ηάίλνεαέτ ρείν,
αγυρ ζαν ρμαοιιιιι να έίμυμ αιζιιι, ná εολαρ ná
τυρζιιιιτ 'οταοβ έιαρ οε'η έαιιιιι, αέτ ι 'η-α μιάιιιιιρ
μαρ α βέαό ζλόρ να ζαοίτε.

Ράοραιοζ Mac Suibne.

A.

1. The big man was getting the worse of it. 2.
The first two nights were nothing compared with the

* § 181.

third. 3. They could not get a sufficient supply of vessels for the water. 4. The lot fell on the young sailor. 5. He put them into the room and locked them up. 6. In a short time he saw the bull approach. 7. He defeated them in that battle.

B.

These noble qualities are our own, just as is the language. They are the heritage we derive *from our forefathers*.¹ But instead of *making them our own, and directing our conduct by them*,² we have allowed (17) them so to languish that the greater part of our people are *quite uninfluenced by them*,³ or are ignorant of them.

How can we recover this tradition (3) we have lost? How can we learn nowadays of Fionn and Oscar, of Diarmaid and of Grainne, of Brian and of Red Hugh?

They have all departed, never to return (4). *Their world*⁴ has disappeared, and will never be seen again. Yet, if we have not themselves, we have what was intimately connected with them. We have the language they spoke, and the books which contain the vivid story of their lives and *times*.⁵ We have not the woods which sheltered and protected them, for most of these have been burnt or felled, but we have the green plains they trod, on which they fought and which they often dyed with their blood. The rugged mountains which looked down upon them when they fought and struggled for faith and fatherland are still unchanged: the rivers that separated them from their mortal enemies still flow through the same beautiful and peaceful valleys: and we still have some, but only a few, of the churches and castles they built.

49.—ḡleann fé ṽraoĩṽeaḑt.

ṽ'f̃iaṽṽiṽḡ mé ve'n ḡanṽṽaḑt c̃r̃eao an f̃aḑ ḡo ṽaĩḑ an oĩṽeao roĩn ḡan f̃a ṽúĩn ḡ ḡan aon f̃eap̃ 'na ḡṽaĩṽaḑ, óĩṽ ní f̃acaṽaĩṽ f̃eap̃ aĩṽ ḡiḑ an. ṽ'f̃iṽeḡḡaĩṽ ḡeao ve'n ḡanṽṽaḑt mé, ḡ aṽṽḡaĩṽṽ ḡṽṽ ḡleann ṽuḑ ṽoḑ' aĩṽṽ ṽo'n ḡleann f̃an, ḡ náĩ f̃áḡ aon ṽuĩṽe ṽá * ṽṽaĩṽḡ an ḡ le ṽṽí ḑeao ḡḡaḑaĩṽ, ḡ ná f̃áḡṽaĩḑ an f̃aĩṽ ṽṽ ṽaĩṽṽeao ḡṽṽḡaḑ an ḡleanna ṽuĩḑ, “ḡ aṽaĩṽ ṽeĩḑ ṽĩle ḡaĩṽṽṽeao ḡaḑaḑ ḡṽĩṽ-ḑaḑṽaḑ fé ṽṽaṽṽṽeaoḑt aĩḡe f̃an ṽḡleann ro, ḡ níḑ f̃aḡaĩḑ f̃uap̃-calṽa oĩṽa f̃eĩṽ ná oĩṽaĩṽṽe ḑoĩṽḑe nó ḡo ṽṽṽṽaĩḑ ḡaĩṽṽṽeao éĩḡĩṽ ṽo ḡeap̃ṽaĩḑ ḡṽaĩḑ aĩṽ an ṽḡṽṽḡaḑaḑ ḡḑṽṽṽṽṽ aṽṽṽṽṽ, ḡ anṽṽṽṽṽ éĩṽeṽṽaĩḑ an ḡleann ḑṽṽ ḡ-aĩṽ leĩṽ an ṽṽaḑaṽ aĩṽ ḡaḑ ṽaṽḑ ṽe, ḡ roĩḑṽṽeṽaĩḑ an ḡṽṽṽ aĩṽ, óĩṽ níṽṽ ṽaĩṽṽḡ an ḡṽṽṽ aĩṽ an ṽḡleann ro le ṽṽí ḑeao ḡḡaḑaĩṽ aḑ (I2I) an f̃ṽeĩṽ ṽuḑ ṽoĩṽa oṽ a ḑṽṽṽ, ḡ,” aĩṽ f̃ṽṽe, “níḑ ḑaṽḑ f̃e'n ṽoṽṽṽ ṽṽṽṽṽṽṽṽ † leĩṽ an ṽḡṽṽḡaḑaḑ, óĩṽ ní ṽeap̃ḡṽṽṽ aĩṽṽ aĩṽ aon ḡaḑḑ ṽá ḡaḑḑaĩḑ aḑ aṽṽṽṽ a f̃ṽṽṽ ḑḑé, ḡ ṽṽ ṽḡḡeao ṽ'f̃eap̃ḡṽṽ ṽṽ f̃ṽṽṽ, aĩṽṽ-ṽṽ ṽḑaḑ, ṽṽṽ ḡ ṽaĩṽ ḑeap̃ṽṽṽ eĩḑ ṽe ḑḑṽṽṽṽṽ ‡ ṽḡḑṽe éĩṽeao ṽṽ f̃ṽṽṽṽ anṽṽṽ, ḡ ṽṽṽṽ eĩḑ ṽ'ṽḡḡeaoṽṽ ṽṽḡḡ ḡ ṽṽṽṽṽṽṽṽ ṽṽṽṽ aon ḑṽṽṽ, ḡ ṽṽ ṽṽṽṽ an ṽṽḡḡṽṽṽ ṽṽ ṽṽṽṽ ṽṽṽṽ ṽṽṽṽṽṽṽṽ an éĩṽ (92) ṽṽ ḑṽḡ ṽṽ'n ḡleann ro ḑṽ, óĩṽ ṽṽ é an ṽṽṽṽ ṽṽ ṽṽḡṽṽṽ ná ḡaĩṽṽṽṽ ṽṽ'n ḡleann ro, ṽṽṽ f̃ṽṽṽ ḡṽ ṽṽṽṽṽṽṽ le || ḡaĩṽṽṽṽṽ ṽṽḑ ḡṽṽṽ ṽṽ ḡṽṽṽ aĩṽ an ṽḡṽṽḡaḑaḑ.”

ḑḑṽṽṽ aĩṽ eap̃ṽṽṽ ḑṽṽṽṽṽṽṽṽ.

A.

1. You had better go there instead of him. 2. He put the pen and ink where he found them. 3. He

* § 237.

† § 286.

‡ § 482.

|| § 643

asked him about his daughter. 4. How should I know where he has gone. 5. What's the advantage? 6. He wore a different suit. 7. Is it not more probable that he will come to-morrow as he came to-day?

B.

For hundreds of years this beautiful maiden sat slumbering in that palace, and meanwhile her golden hair continued growing in flowing tresses about her, The old king and his nobles still sat around the table, with (122) their half-emptied glasses before them, out of reach of the noise and tumult of the outer world (4). The wood in the midst of which the palace stood had grown wild and been completely overgrown with briars and noxious herbs, while within reigned (3) the silence of the tomb.

At last when the allotted time was fulfilled, the young prince appeared. He forced his way through the *matted undergrowth*,¹ came to the palace and witnessed its condition. (6)

It was not long until he beheld the comely maiden peacefully slumbering, half concealed by her golden tresses. His heart beat with love for her, and he took her by the hand. Immediately the spell was broken. *Life and motion returned*.² The cocks began to crow and the birds resumed their songs. The king *yawned and stretched his limbs*.³ "Why," said he, "I must have been sleeping."

By this time you may have grasped the meaning of my story and discovered a parallel to the events described in it. Has not our own country slumbered for more than a hundred years? We cast away all that was our own and bound ourselves down with the fetters of the foreigner.

80.—LEAS AR CÁIRDE.

Céaró é bun phríme an uile, mar rin? Sin í an faób. Deir luét na poiliteácta dá mbeo go maib an talam ar feilb an feirmeora go mbeo an galap leigeara annroin láitead. Níl don amhar ná go * bfuil beann-lám ve'n fírinne ra méio rin, ac má tá féin, níl iomláine na fírinne ann. Ní h-é amáin go bfuil na feirmeoirí ag imteact ó'n oí, ac táio luét ceirve leir ag imteact 'na gcéarótaib † ir 'na miltib † (40).

Dá méir rin ir léir ná véanrao feilb na talman ar ngearanta go léir vo leigear pé maitear a véanrao rí vo rna feirmeoirib. Tá poinnt daoine, leir, annro i n-éirinn agáinn agur ir oíó leo ná cuirfeair veiread leir an imteact nó go mbeo véanra ar noliúte fúinn féin. Sin é ball 'na bfuil breall ar a lán aca. Ar noíó má 'r éigin oúinn fanamaint gan cor vo corruige go mbeo maíaltar na tíre ag briaó oráinn féin ní beo éireannaó náó mói ra tír nuair a bionnraí Home Rule oráinn. Cá brioí (45) o'éinne caóin a beo maíluáó na h-éireann fúinn féin. B'féioir go noéarraó na feirirí linn go bfuil an lá ag oruioim linn ar córanáirve 'na mbeo éire ar ar feilb féin.

Liagán luaimnead.

A.

1. I should like to find out if any of them is the writer of the letter. 2. He entered the room, took off

* § 452.

† § 175.

his hat and sat down. 3. I am five shillings short. 4. The doctor was sent for. 5. I will take this one, if you have no objection. 6. Would you be good enough to let down the window? With pleasure. 7. None of the books you sent is the one I want (101).

B.

Let every one arise and lend a hand in checking this terrible exodus from Ireland. There is sufficient land in this green isle to support *four times as many*¹ inhabitants as are in it to-day; but the fair meadows grow wild, rust consumes the plough-share, the dew falls on fallow land that ought to be *cultivated*,² and the Irish race is melting away like hoar frost. This terrible fact does not *startle*³ those (5) who remain behind. They are blind to it. Not so with the foreigner who has settled down in Ireland. He is delighted, for he sees the Irish doing of their own accord what Elizabeth, Cromwell and William failed to make them do—disappearing from the land. A short time ago I was one day coming from Donaghadee to Belfast on top of a coach. Two men beside me were talking in an undertone. “Is it not strange that these Irish are *disappearing so completely*⁴ from the land?” said one of them. “Do you not see,” said the other, “that it is the ‘Papishes’ that are going. Our crowd are all right. I have not read for a long time anything that gave me more satisfaction than the Census.” They exchanged glances; they understood each other. They were Belfast Protestants. It is to such as these that Irishmen are handing over their native land without a struggle.

51.—IS MAIRIS NÁ FÉACÁN ROIMIS.

U. “Bíon, gan amluar, an uonaf ar na daoine ná féacán rómpa. Ac vár nuó tá fíor as an rasoal ná téidán daoine anonn go h-América gan féadaint rómpa.” T. “Ír vóic leir an t-é téidán amú gur féac ré moimir go maic. Níor féac, ámtac. Tá bfeadac,* ní maḡac ré amú.” “Ní féadar é rin, a tairis. Ír mó uaine féac moimir go h-ana-maic asur i n-áimheoin a vóicil gur táinig ruo éigin ’na ílize a cúir amú é.” T. “Bualir vo méar air, a Óonnac, a míc ó. Na daoine óga ro a téidán go h-América, ír vóic leo go mbíon féacra rómpa acu (70) go h-ana maic, ac tagan ruo ra ílize oíca a cúirean amú iao, asur ní h-aon ruo amáin é. Ír mó ruo a bíon as teacra ra ílize oíca asur ’gá gur amú. Ar vóir; ír las le mac feirmeora i n-Éirinn vól asur lá oibre ’óéanam vo’n fear acá ar an vtaob éall ve’n baile asur a páḡ lae ’glacaó ar. Beac an páḡ maic go leor asur ní beac an obair mó vian. Ré páḡ a ḡeabac ré ar an obair ní tabairfac ré le máó (81) vor na comurraín go mbeac ré as obair ar a páḡ lae. Sin uabair (52). Ní h-inoiu ná inoé cúirnaíḡ uabair ar daoine ’cúir amú. Raḡair an fear ran anonn go h-América asur maḡair ré as obair láirreac ar a páḡ lae, asur ír mó maic leir an páḡ v’fagaíl. Uabair, a Óonnac, asur éirige ’n-áirve íreac acá as imiur ar a lán ve vóoinib óga na h-Éirean an aimirí reo asur gá gur amú.

An t-Átair Peadar.

* § 552.

A.

1. I met a brother of yours in Dublin. 2. Try if this shoe will fit you. 3. This is the very book I want. 4. I might have remained there. 5. The queen was instigating him to perpetrate the deed. 6. They continued firing at them till their powder was exhausted. 7. It is just as well for us to return home.

B.

Another thing conspires (66) with pride and conceit to lead them astray. The young men and women who (16) were too proud and conceited (91) to *con-*
*descend to*¹ work to earn a living in Ireland, and who emigrated to America, ten or twenty years ago, or even perhaps half a year ago, are either dying of starvation there for want of work or are killing themselves with labour that is too severe. Yet this same pride and conceit prevents them from telling the truth to their relatives who have remained at home. When they get a chance of sending a letter home, *the burden of their communication is*² such praise of the other side that one would be tempted to think it a heaven on earth. When the letter is read to the proud and uppish ones at home, they insist on going straightway to where they will lead the lives of gentlemen; and have eating and drinking and fine clothes; where the pebbles on the roads are gold and silver, so that one has only to stoop and pick them up. They emigrate, but only to discover ere long what sort of place this "earthly paradise" is.

52.—AÓÐAR BÍÐ ALLMURÐA.

Ní fúil don uatbár ac a (57) utagann ve bíað 7 v'áðbár bíð irteac go héirinn. 'Sé iongnab ir mó bionn orm-ra cá bfuigítear an t-airgead go léiri cun viol arca. Tá leabbar agam 7 tá ré tíor ann go utáinig go háro or cionn trí céad míle tona ve plúir 7 ve éruiteacét irteac éugainn an bliadain a gab tairinn (1900), ar na outaigib 1 b'ao 1 gcéin, gan triáct ar ar* gab éugainn tré éuantuib Šarana. Ar trí raolaca an† éloc, éoroc' an méio rin ruar le éeitre milleoin airgic. 'Sé (48) mo éuairim féin go utagann breir agur‡ airgead eile an méio rin ve plúir 7 ve éruiteacét éugainn ó Šarana. Caitreair an té 7 an riúicre leir a comairream, mar ir beag an maic ragair gan cléireac.

Ir móir an rghior ar an noucaig luac an méio rin ar rao v'airgead tirm ag imteacét amac ar gab don bliadain. Agur ir beag go b'illeann pinginn ve'n airgead rain orainn go veo, cé gur 'mó áit a gabann cuio ve. Láimrigéann luot luingear 7 ceannaište móra a gcion ve, bolgairi nár b'earri leo áit 'na mbead Šaeoil ná báioce ra mair.

Feargur Finnbeil.

A.

1. He tried to remove the nail with the nail of his right thumb. 2. He set the house on fire. 3. They jumped out over the wall. 4. Put out the candle that is alight. 5. He pretended to be very angry that they had burnt the boat. 6. You must pay the money within three days. 7. The house began to burn.

* § 235.

† § 473 (7).

‡ § 502.

B.

Food was plentiful in Ireland formerly. We grew three million tons of corn in the year 1847, and of that amount 615,000 tons was wheat. The famine in this country at that time was due to the fact that those who inhabited the poorer districts sowed no corn. For years previously potatoes had been exceedingly plentiful, and since these were cultivated with the least amount of labour they were the staple food of the people from one end of the year to the other. They had not saved any money, so that when the blight came on the potatoes the English bought up all the corn *at a higher price than they could afford.*¹ At that time the Irish people were agitating to have a law passed by the English Parliament, forbidding the export of food stuffs (3) from Ireland, but in vain.

If we had a paternal government ruling us at the present time, it is my opinion that they would pass a law forbidding the importation of food to Ireland. Last year the wheat crop of Ireland amounted to only about 30,000 tons, that is, about one-twentieth of the produce of 1847, and including every description of corn there was not more than one-third of what was grown during those years.

53.—AN TINCÉIR MÓR.

Fear géagach rlinneánach, buíde, tob' ead an tincéir mór. Fear lom láidir. Bí iadach de mian na bolgaidhe ann, agus ní maib puinn féaróige ari. Bí ré iadach bolg-fúileach. Bí ré faofhónach, faoleicneach, veag-cúmta 'na déal agus 'na corán. Bíod fáilte iní gach

cuirteáctain mionnir mar ní bíod ré coróce ac ag
 véanaíh rpoínt agur ruilt agur caíteam aimpne (31)
 o'á (57) mbíod láiteac. Bual ré cúca irteac agur ní
 túirge conaic ré an ragarit ná tarpaing ré ríar beagán
 (104). Do fnap ré an cáibín o'á ceann agur vo noct
 ré an t-éadan buíde maol a bí air. Agur ir air a bí
 an multacán móir cinn (35) agur é go cíoróub agur
 go car.

“Déin air t'agair, a páorais, a míc ó,” aira n'
 ragarit, agur é ag gáiríde. “Ní baogal uuit,” ar
 reirean. “B'féirí,” ar reirean, “go b'éadofá-ra
 tuairis éigin vo tabairt uíinn i staob an rárta ro
 atá air ríubal tímpal Saob Óiamuoa agur Córmaic
 báille” (27).

“Fágaim le h-uadact, a dtair,” aira 'n tincéir,
 “gurab íiné (54) oírteac a tug anro mé, agur gur lag
 a íleair go mbeo turac agat* onóir oim.”

An t-dtair Peadar.

A.

1. Don't conceal anything from him.
2. He extracted the extreme inside tooth.
3. The rod became a serpent.
4. They did so, but, of course, failed.
5. We had our day's labour for nothing. The blacksmith became livid with anger at his second failure.
7. “I have no idea,” he said.

B.

There was one man to whom Seadna gave a *decided*¹ refusal. *This was due to the appearance he presented.*² He wore a showy suit of clothes, and *was not only*³ broad in person, strong and healthy-looking, but

sleek, full-blooded, and well fed. His hands were very soft (36), white and slender, and bore no signs of work of any kind (8). He addressed Seadna in these words (52): "Indeed, Seadna, I am extremely ashamed (8) that I should ever be so unfortunate as to be compelled to come to you to ask a loan of money. But a hundred pounds would be a great convenience to me just now, and, according to what I hear, it would be no serious inconvenience to you to give it to me. A person of my standing does not come every day to ask you for it." "I regret I have not a hundred pounds which I could conveniently give you," said Seadna. The gentleman looked at him in amazement. He had not been at all prepared for such an answer, and looked at Seadna as *if he were*⁴ some strange animal. Seadna, however, looked him steadily in the face. It was said he had an extraordinary penetrating glance when angered, and that there were very few who did not quail beneath it. This gentleman did so (5). He hung his head, then looked out through the door (14). Then he looked at Seadna again.

54.—ՕՐՈՇԵ 1 ԼՈՆՈՒՄԻՆ.

Երբ իբրևս Եսմանգ Իր իբրևս Լեւտան, Եսմեալ
 Ելէ զԵսմանն, Եսմ Եսմանն Եսմ, Եսմ Եսմ Եսմ
 Լոն Իր Եսմ Եսմ Եսմ Լոն, Եսմ Իր Եսմ Եսմ (19),
 Եսմ* Եսմ Եսմ Իր Եսմ Եսմ Եսմ Եսմ; Եսմ Եսմ Եսմ

* § 209.

éúinne reo ir pur ari, beirt eile éall annsan ar rcát
 lóclain rriáoe, aigte rmeapta oirta; bolaióte an
 tralaclair ir an alluir uatá, ir rúile veapra aca ar
 nóir puill vóigte i gceapra. O'féad gac ouine aca
 go cruinn orainn. "Ní fuil daonnaióe larmuic,"
 doirum-re, "ac an gaoaióe, an biceamnac, pot-feap
 póite (34) ir daoine oioe-iomcuiri." "Leo toil, táim-
 ré larmuic," vo ráio mo bioiánac giolla (35) go mí-
 céadotac, 7 o'nfíuic ré mé fé n-a íabraió. "Tá go
 maió," aipra mire liom féin 7 o'éirtear mo béal
 feara.

O'orcail clog or ár gcionn a élab manntac, meir-
 geac 7 cuiri ré liúg íriannánac ar. "Cao é an t-am é
 rin?" aipra mire. "Ir gearri uainn an tig; ir móir an
 veabao atá oir," ar mo giolla, mar íreapra. Síor
 linn (II3) tpe póirre oioe, ruar linn rtaigri bí ag
 líbdo fé n-ár gcoraib, 7 fé veiread vo rtaoamair ag
 voiar iatá. "Ófuil ré i n-éirfead leat?" aipra
 gac riri lairtig. "Tá," aipra an giolla, go mín. Vo
 h-orclao † an voiar, vo rínead ríntiúr aiprio éin an
 giolla; "Amac leat"; vo h-iaiprao † oim uil irtead.

Conán Maol.

A.

1. He failed to obtain peace of mind until he had
 asked me not to complain him. 2. You are being
 eagerly sought for. 3. Their own statement is that
 no criminal ever yet escaped from them. 4. He
 became ill the day after the fair when he found

that his daughter had gone away. 5. With whom are you acquainted in that place? 6. We often pretend to forget what we don't wish to remember. 7. I suppose you will remain here until this man begins to improve or at least until he is out of danger.

B.

I moved on slowly and the door was closed behind me. "The name of this place is the 'Lion's Den,'" said the man. "It does not belie its name," said I, for on looking about I observed the whole place, walls, ceiling, floor, door and window covered with lion skins; the paws stretched out showing the nails; the mane combed back over the body; the eyes preserved by some means in their sockets, as were likewise the front teeth, all grinning so that one would think he was in a gully with (122) a number of lions glaring at him with intent to tear him asunder.

I glanced at the proprietor. He was a small active old man, clean shaven, and of florid complexion. "You are welcome," said he. "Come near the fire." I sat on a chair—there were but two, and these strong, heavy and upholstered (3) in leather. "How did you like my servant?" "I did not feel very much at ease with him," said I. The little man laughed. "There is not a greater ruffian in the city of London: I pay him well when I require him, but I told him that you had no money and that it was not worth any one's while to kill you on the way." He moved over to the chimney-piece, on which (60) stood a brass lamp giving light to the room; he turned up the wick.

55.—CAINNT AGUS GNÍOMH.

Tá mórlán daoine i n-Éirinn suir bóic leo ná fuil veirpigeac ar bit ioir cainnt agus gníomh. Táir na daoine seo le faḡáil iní ḡac éan-ball tóir, tíar, tēar agus tūar ar fuair na h-Éireann. Tá n-aipeoacó uine ag cainnt iao, fílrēacó ré ḡo bfuil tír-ḡiáó fice fear i ḡcraioḡe ḡac éinne aca, agus náir veineacó don ruo foḡanta i n-Éirinn le n-a linn ac pé ruo vo ōeinaḡar féin. Tagann cuio aca le céile i ḡcrauin-niḡacó éiḡin agus tar éir real ainríre vo caitēam ag cainnt máiméire, preabann uine aca 'na fearaíh agus toḡnuigeann pé ar óráio vo ōéanaíh marí seo:—

“A ōaoine muinnteariḡa, agus a cāirve ḡo léir, ír móir an t-átar a cuirēann pé oim beit ainíro 'nḡuir mearc inoiu; ḡo veimín vo cuirpēacó ré átar ar éinne an crauin-niḡacó bjeáḡ ve inuinnitir neam-irpleacóac na h-áite seo ō'feircint. Ō'airiḡeabair na rúin vo cuirēacó or buir ḡcomāir. 'Sé (48) mo tūairim ná c ḡábaḡ ōom ruinn vo máó marí ḡeall oirē. Tá fíor ḡo maic ḡḡaib ḡo léir suir cóir vo ḡac Éireannaac an teanga ḡaeóilḡe ō'foḡluim agus vo laḡair; suir (117) cóir vo vēantúrai na h-Éireann vo cēannaac agus vo caitēam; agus suir cóir vo ḡan a fuaimnear vo tóḡaint, oirēcē nó ló, ḡo mbeiró ár noliḡte féin ō'á noéanaíh ḡḡainn airí i bfaicē na Coláirte i n-áit Cliait.”

Domnall Ó Sealtáin.

A.

1. Do you mean to say that I was blind? 2. Every one believed that James was innocent of the

doings of the ruffians. 3. Notwithstanding the appearances of gentility of that man he was a rascal. 4. The youngest was the same age as John. 5. Those who suffered most (13) by the fraud spoke least about it. 6. They were getting five shillings in the pound. 7. It is my belief that he knew well what he was about and that he acted deliberately in what he did.

B.

What advantage has been derived from all this? None. The people return to their homes, and next morning forget that on the previous day they had promised to do everything in their power to further the interests of Ireland in every possible way. They will not speak a word of Irish for any consideration, and if they require anything, they purchase articles which have been manufactured in any country except Ireland, although they had declared that every Irishman ought to purchase Irish-made goods in order to keep our people at home. It is no wonder then that poor Ireland is in her present state of depression (6). Look around and what will you see? Everywhere people talking nonsense, declaring that this and that ought to be done, while no one has any idea (3) of doing anything. They imagine that talk will make Ireland free. Indeed if that were the case, liberty would now have been hers for many a day. This is not so, and it is very doubtful if she will ever attain it, until people learn that there is a difference between saying and doing.

56.—CAO ΤΑ ΤΑΛΛ RÓMPA?

Τάιο na ναοιne ας ιmτεαετ 'na ρλόιγτιb (40) εap na ραρσιb αςυρ ní τυγαio ρiao uαιn οóib ρéin aι cυιm-neam̄ i n-aon cορi ρioim ρé aι cao (56, g) τά ρόmpa τáll: Όά mbeαó ρioρ acu cao τά τáll ρόmpa ní βeaó oipeao τοιcιnιρ anonn opτα. Ιρ mόρi an τpuαξ iαo; byαcαilli óga náρi oειn ρiañ pa βaile oipeao αςυρ aon lá am̄ain o'aon obaiρi zo b'péaopí pclábyiγeαετ oian a εαβaiρic uιcti,* ας oul ρiaρi zo h-ameipice αςυρ ας λuιγε ιρτεαc láicpεαc i n-obaiρi mapbyiγteαc ρé p'péiρi mí-náoupta zan τpuαξ ná τaipe oóib ac oipeao αςυρ oá mbeioip oéanta o'iaρan. Ní h-é pín an ceann ιρ meapa oé' óio ρiao aι p'páioib na γcaεaiαc mόρi αςυρ iαo ας cuitim le h-ocpaρ αςυρ le τaiρ αςυρ zan an obaiρi mapbyiγteαc ρéin acu le pαγáil cun bió oá oige oo cuilleam̄ oóib ρéin. An τ-é zo mbion ρé oe p'eanρ aιρi an obaiρi mapbyiγteαc o'pαγáil (9I) cuip'io ρé puaρ le h-aon τpaγap opoc-úpáioe níop túiρge ná map éipeoc' ρé ap an obaiρi le h-eαγla náρi b'píop caεain a γεαβaó. ρé aip' i.

Ό'pάγaοaι éiπe mapi o'eaó zo noéanp'ioip paió-bpεap τáll αςυρ zo otiocp'ioip aβaile 'na ναοine uaiρle (40). Ní pío-paοa a biopaρi τáll nuaiρi a bí a mαλαipc oe pγéal acu, iαo oo mapbaó le h-obaiρi αςυρ iαo oo caitεam̄ i bpolł, nú iαo oo mapbaó le h-eapba oibpε αςυρ le h-eapba bió, αςυρ iαo oo caitεam̄ i bpolł (18). Ní p'eanpaρ an 'neoppap zo oeo cao é an méio o'fuił αςυρ o'p'eoil αςυρ oe c'námiaib éipeannac . . . acá cypτα ας leapυγaó an tailim̄ τáll i n-ameipca le † céao blian.

Αn τ-αcαιρi pεaοaρi.

A.

1. A change has taken place in Irish life, and not for the better. 2. Wouldn't you imagine that they ought to understand that by this time. 3. They think more of the clothes than of the man who wears them. 4. It is a curious fact that they did not understand that at first. 5. The fact of the matter is it cannot be done. 6. If I understood you properly you did not say that he spoke about the matter at all. 7. What then is the cause of the delay?

B.

They have been often told what a life is before them over there, but they do not take time to consider it fully. The majority of them are young people. The young never worry about the hardships of life. The ardour of youth represents the future in a pleasing light. The hard life of an American artisan is not unknown to them, but they are not intimidated (3) at the thought of it. Being active, strong and energetic they do not shrink at the idea of work of any kind, light or heavy. In fact they have a predilection (6) for hard work, as they fancy the harder the work the higher will be the wages paid for it. They have been advised to stay at home and earn their livelihood in Ireland. Pshaw! they despise such advice. Exaggerated accounts have been sent home by young men who had emigrated five or ten years previously. They will not be satisfied until they have seen for themselves the country about which they have heard such glowing accounts. From time to time, doubtless, they have heard disconcerting (3) rumours which might give rise to some misgivings as to whether the other side really was as fair as it had been described, but they refuse to listen to such suggestions.

57.—AN T-SAMAIL.

“Cao é rin?” arsa bárdan. “Ní féadair * ’on traoḡal,” arse mair. Bí an oirde rpeir-gealaige úo cómh ouḡ le pic. Tadbairinn an leabair gur eualar liúḡ leimb. “Éir!” arsa bárdan. Eualamar ar tpiúr olaḡón, ouḡrónac mna, 7 annan cneao 7 ornaḡ! “Coirce an ráma,” arsa bárdan. “Cairé rin?” Ar an mboro deir vo connacamar ramail éigin 7 a óa láim ḡo olut ar imeall an báo. Vo rceinn an rcamall ó aḡair na gealaige 7 tuit léar ar aḡair na ramla úo. O’féacamar ḡo ḡair. Bí Diairmuir ouḡ aḡ cur na rúl tinn, rcoilt ’na éadon mar reo, 7 a bḡaḡair 7 a ceannuigḡe clúuigḡe le fuil. . . . A leiréir rin ve rcanhraḡ níoir éainis iuaḡ im’ éroide.

“Cé h-é tú féin, a ainmíde, nó cao tá uair?” arsa bárdan le ḡut ar ióctair a éleib. Oein Diairmuir mar a beaḡ cun labairḡa; o’orcail ré a beal, ac níoir éainis ḡíos ar, ac vo luairc ré a ceann anonn ’ranall.

“Buail leir an mairc ráma é,” arsa bárdan, ac ní iuib luadail im’ láim, ní mó ná bí i ngéaḡair an bailigḡeora. Tug bárdan féin roḡa fé Diairmuir, ac níoir cuir reircean cori ve. Buir tonn ar an mboro éle vo lion beaḡ naḡ an báo. . . . Má ruḡ an tonn úo Diairmuir léi, nó cār ḡair ré ní fuil fíor aḡam, ac ruḡamar bárdan abairle ar baillicir 7 ḡan puinn rpiúr ionnainn féin.

Conán Maol.

A.

1. Perhaps had you been there you would not have been disposed to laugh. 2. This must not be

the first time you have heard of that. 3. He quickened his pace. 4. Have I not just told you that there is no fear of my being seen. 5. He is in an awkward predicament. 6. I am afraid you are day dreaming. 7. I think you are doing yourself a very great injustice.

B.

*Banalassa*¹ raised herself on her elbow. The wailing sound was approaching; it was a mournful forlorn cry. First she heard it distinctly quarter of a mile *away*,² then a hundred yards away, then a hundred feet, at last under her very window where it suddenly ceased. She jumped up, and lit a candle; hearing a noise *like*³ that of a garment rustling against the kitchen furniture, she glanced towards the door of her room. Just inside the threshold stood a tall emaciated haughty-looking woman, clothed in a grey mantle. Her complexion was sallow; her hair dark and wavy; she *wore*⁴ gold rings on her fingers, and a brooch of bright gold at her throat, and in her hand she *carried*⁴ a small green bag. "Whom do you want?" said Banalassa in a voice that made the rafters ring. The apparition *stared her through and through with piercing glance*⁵ but uttered not a syllable. Banalassa snatched up her pistol and fired again and again. The smoke cleared away. The apparition remained where it had been, with the same penetrating stare. Banalassa fired once more, and then rushed violently forward to strike it with the butt end of the pistol, but she struck empty space. The apparition had vanished as if the ground had opened and swallowed it.

58.—COMHPÁIRTEACAS.

1r fada tá ceannuigíteoirí agus gac luét eile u' don éirio ag obair mar seo i gcomhpáirt a céile inr na caithneáib; áit toirg muinntir na tuata a beit níor rghairigte ó céile ná iad-ran, agus gan an oirgeo tabairt ruar (94) uo beit oirca 1r tá oirca-ran, agus gan an t-geana-éirionaáit ná an ghéarúiréáit inntine a beit ionnta mar atá i luét na gcaithne, níor éadair amac com luat leo ar an mbúntáirte atá le baint a' comhpáirteáir. Siúo 1r go bfuil orcait-rúl mór fagáil le tamall ra tír seo aca, tá a bforóir fór, —ar nór an Albanaig ra áit,—gac éinne ag bualaó ar a íon féin; agus, uála a leitéio go seo, buille ór gac (42) éinne uá bualaó oirca.

Seo (52) mar a áitear ag feirmóir uá óéanaí i n-eaighn na bliáona nuair bíonn riol agus learuáó talman ag teapóil uair. Buailéann ré irteáit ra triopa 1r goirge uo,—boctán beag ar éor-bótar b'féioir 1r ead é,—mar, uar leir an bfeirmóir, buó náiréáit uo uil áirir. Ni'l puinn tuigrint ra triol, ná éan blúir tuigrint ra learuáó aige; áit ó veir fear an triopa go bfuil toga ril agus learuigte * aige féin, ceannuigéann an feirmóir iad. Déineann a comuiranna ra páiríoe an clea céanna. Anoir, ni'l don namáio ag fear na tuata 1r meara ná fear riopa an éor-bótar. Ue méir mar tá an tír ag uil i mboctaineáit, tá na riopairte beaga ro ag uil i n-iomaoamalaáit. Fagann fear an éor-bótar an eairuáit ra triáio-baile, agus fagann fear an triáio-baile i gCorcaig í, agus fagann fear Corcaige ó Sárana í.

Spuaáit an Tobair.

* § 290.

A.

1. I had no idea of what had happened until I regained consciousness last night. 2. Nobody ever expected him to recover. 3. He completely failed to solve it and gave it up. 4. If it had been any one else but he you might have guessed what he would do. 5. I dare say you have all arrangements made by this time. 6. I wholly agree with the statements of each of the speakers.

B.

If there were a co-operative association of farmers in a parish they might assemble and discuss their needs, and have entered in a schedule the amount of seed and manure they would require. Their secretary might then write to traders in Cork or England asking for quotations (6) for these goods, and also for samples of them *at the quoted prices*.¹ The samples might be tested at home by each *as opportunity presented*,² or they might be sent to experts in the city for this purpose (5). As the result of this co-operation, they would have goods of first class quality at cost price.

Whenever an attempt is made to explain this system to the farmers, the first question asked is "What about credit? The shop-keeper at the cross roads gives us long credit."

Credit is the farmer's second enemy. He has to borrow money from the bank at ruinous rates of interest or, more usually, he gets long credit from the shop-keeper at the cross-roads—who charges him the highest prices for the worst materials so long as he has him at his mercy.

59.—AN NUA-ĈREIVOEAĤ.

Nuairi éirigh muinntirí Sárana i gcionnibh bliŕe na h-Eaglaise ir é an céad árŕ a ŕeim uairle agus Ríŕ Sárana 'ná na mainiurirí agus na coinbintí do móbáil. Tógadair le lámh láirir an talamh a bain leir na manais agus leir na mnáibh maŕŕalta, agus pé olmaŕar eile a fuairadair inŕ na tighŕibh diaŕa. Anŕan bí ŕálta ŕad aon bíteamhais oirŕa. Bí rŕanniasŕ oirŕa rari a maŕaŕ le himŕeaŕt na haimŕie bliŕ na hEaglaise i bŕeŕm i Sárana airŕ agus anŕan ŕo mbainŕi ŕioŕ an talamh agus an raiŕbŕear a tógadair le lámh láirir. Bí fŕior as na bíteamhais ŕo maŕt ŕa ŕuirŕi bliŕ na hEaglaise i bŕeŕm airŕ ŕo ŕcaŕŕeŕir an raiŕbŕear bŕaŕaŕ ŕ'airŕoc láŕŕeaŕ. ŕuigeadair 'na n-aŕŕne ná beŕŕir rairŕ ŕoirŕe ó bairŕal an airŕic a beŕt le ŕéanaŕ acu ŕo ŕŕi ŕo mbeaŕ an ŕreŕeoaŕ rŕuirŕa ŕlan acu amaŕ a Sárana agus a* halbain agus a hÉirinn. ŕ'éirigh leo maŕt ŕo leŕi i Sárana agus i nAlbain, aŕ ŕo bí as teŕp oirŕa a ŕurŕ fŕéaŕaint air muinntirí na hÉŕeann iompáil ó'n ŕŕeŕeŕaŕ. ŕeŕeŕadair a noŕŕol le meallaŕ agus le taŕaint agus le cimŕlt baŕe. Ní maŕb aon maŕt ŕóŕb ann.

AN TAŕAIR PEADAIR.

A.

1. We can all have matters to our liking. 2. He had his coat on inside out. 3. It would be useless for us then to remind them of their promises. 4. It is not for myself that I grieve and sorrow but for them also. 5. One of your friends was inquiring for you. 6. Let not one of them return to tell the news. 7. If they have made a mistake let them blame themselves now.

B.

The English people told the Irish to choose between renouncing their religion and forfeiting their worldly wealth. The Irish chose rather to part with their temporal goods than to forfeit eternal riches; nor was it merely one or two who made this choice, but the whole nation. Only an occasional individual here and there was perverted. The spoilers had no fault to find with this (51), for they thereby continued in possession of the riches of which the Irish were dispossessed. At last they gave the Irish the choice of renouncing their faith or suffering death. The result was the same. The conviction of the truth of his religion was too firmly rooted in the Irishman's heart, and the grace of God operated too powerfully in his soul to permit of his renouncing (4) a religion he knew to be true, whatever sort of death he might have to suffer for it. Hundreds were put to death, but to no purpose. Ireland was as far removed from changing her religion as ever—nay, further, if that were possible. The good example of those who were put to death only strengthened the minds and hearts of the survivors.

60.—COMRAC.

D'féadadair arson go rriaocha rriocnamhac ar a
 céile. Buaileadair báiri a gcora deara i gcoinnib a
 céile agus oíuineadair riad ó n-a céile, a lámha cléit'
 oia * tiar o'a noiom as oíuim anonn 'r anall ar nór
 rtiúir báio fé feol. Cait an corpián gealaige inr an
 uomhan tiar léar fann-foluir tarna an cuain agus vo
 círeá rcáil na bdear-gcomhais rínte ar an braitche;
 an beirt fear agus an oá rcáil as faige cun faille
 o'fagáil ar a céile. "Fuirc," ar'a cloídeam an
 tsleagánais, nuair vo tug fé ruir fé uillinn veir
 Oiarmuoa. Coirc reirean é agus tug foza fé
 b'rágaid an tsleagánais, ac bí rúo aicillíde; p'reab
 fé i leat-taoib. Lean Oiarmuo coircéim ar aghaid
 agus o'fóbai† go noíolfao ar, mar tug a namhaid
 t'rean-buille fé oéin an muinil. Claoan Oiarmuo
 a ceann, o'áruis fé bar a claoim go tuig i n-am
 agus bain na claoimte fuaim 7 r'p'eadá ar a céile. . .
 Tug an sleagánac foza fé na rúilb le h-é 'oallao
 nó meallao; tuig Oiarmuo an clea agus o'áruis
 fé bar a claoim. B'in é vo t'eartuis ó'n sleagánac.
 Tiomáin fé muin a claoim le fuinneam fé oéin an
 taoib íoctair (34) o'uillinn veir Oiarmuoa, ac léim
 reirean coircéim i noiad a cúil. Lean an sleagánac
 air, ac má lean níor éirig leir, mar vo rop Oiarmuo
 muin a claoim oá oílad ir b'eir fé oíoiceann a cuir-
 leann. Béic an sleagánac le pian.

Conán Maol.

* o'ead (o'ad'), † § 427.

A.

1. The cold is affecting us severely. 2. He declared that, that would not guarantee safety to the English in Connaught. 3. They were cousins-german. 4. I have no fixed residence. 5. He sent three hundred of the men to Templemore. 6. He was the first man to arrive. 7. Why are you so prejudiced against me?

B.

The charger made a swift leap towards Richard; the rider bent his head *as low as*¹ the horse's mane, and Maurice beheld the glint of the sword *like*² a circle of flame. He saw Richard's stick raised above his head, he heard the swish of the sword through the air, he noticed Richard's sideward leap, and he heard the ring of his blow, not against the edge of the sword, but on the back of it. He saw the active steed wheeling round, he witnessed another spring, and this time he heard the ring of the stick on the flat of the sword. He saw the officer's arm bend with the mighty force of Richard's defensive blow, and though he thought the fiery charger had leaped on top of Richard, *he was mistaken*,³ for the former had crouched and sprung out of the way. Just as he saw the steed flying past, the stick turned with the rapidity of lightning, and the officer was struck on the back of the head. He was hurled out of the saddle by the blow, and flung a *lifeless mass*⁴ over the horse's head.

61.—CORMAC BÁILLE.

Táinig an báille irtead. hata bán ari. pluic
 ari. Pur móir-úiread ari. Cainteín maíar ari.
 Muineál beaúigche ari. Carós bhréire * glar-éadac
 ari. bolg móir ari. Colpaí ari. Bata trom oiaigín
 uuib' na láim. É as cneadaiḡ asur as réiread. ní
 feacaír éighe maí ari Seáḡan an donaiḡ ac é!

“Cíor nó reilb, a bean an tige,” ari reirean, úiread
 mar a véarfaḡ Seáḡan an donaiḡ é.

“O glaoirí rí ari a mac.

“Seo (51), a Míicil,” ari ríre, “comaium é rin asur
 tabair uo'n uime macánta ro é.”

“O leat a fúile ari Míicil, mar ní feacaíḡ ré
 Séadna as tabairt an aigir o'á mátaíri, asur uo leat
 a fúile ari an mbáille, mar ní maib don éinne aige
 go maib don t leat-rínghe aigir ra tige. Glac ré an
 cíor asur tús ré a bótar ari, asur iré uo bí cialóte
 cancaíac, mar bí an áit geallta aige an maíonon
 éadna uo uime eile ari breib maí.

Tamall beas tar éir an lae úo a táinig ré as
 éileam realba ari an mbaintiríḡ uo fuair Séadna amac
 cúirai na breibe asur bí fíor as Cormac go bfuair.
 “O teir ari a aigne uo cúir éun fuaimíri ná an oíche
 uo éolad go uí guri táinig ré éun cainte le Séadna
 asur gur iar ré ari gan gearán uo cúir irtead ari.
 Dubairt Séadna ná véarfaḡ (67) uá ngeallfaḡ
 Cormac uo gan breab uo glacad arí. Ruo a geall
 go fonnmair.

An t-Ádair Peardar.

A.

1. The man was standing with his hand to his ear.
2. Did you imagine I was in earnest.
3. Let us attack them suddenly, when they are least expecting us.
4. He would persuade them that black was white.
5. You are angry now because the true state of affairs has been made known.
6. They seem to think we are great simpletons.
7. You should not accuse him of a crime which he would not commit for the world.

B.

The foliage moved aside and a man stepped out towards where Maurice stood. He scanned the open country, and then approached Maurice. Rarely is such a magnificent specimen of manhood (6) to be seen. He was over six feet in height, with thick curly hair, long finely-chiselled nose, narrow and sharp; but with full nostrils; his eyes were bright yet tender and kind; his mouth thin-lipped and firmly shut; his chin square; his brow imposing; his complexion florid. The lower limbs were lightly made, the upper compact; he had the shoulders of a hero of old, and the capacious chest of a greyhound.

Maurice held out his hand, which the other grasped with a hand powerful enough to restrain a mad bull. "Welcome home, Maurice," said he, "I heard you had returned." "Thank you," answered the other. "I arrived home the night before last, and was very sorry to hear you were outlawed." "No doubt, no doubt," replied Richard, "but it was inevitable."

62.—COM-OIBRIUGAÐ.

Ní maib faoðar maib i nÉirinn go gcuirte níor mó ruim ann ná véannaib an ime, ac válta gac nórfóganta bí agoinn tá aðarpuḡað ari le tréimre, agus ní ar feabhar é. Nuair a bí na reirbíriḡ ag éirige gann i nÉirinn agus an tuararcal ag éirige dóib vo meaf an reirmeoiri gur b'feairi ir gur faoiáirige' óó a cuio leaínnacá vo díol amac ioir uacáar agus íoðar. Bí buirdean éallmair éall i Sarana, agus vo éonnaéavari cao vo bí ag teacá. Vo ḡluairéavari anall, agus ir móir an éomaoim vo éuiréavari ar an bfeirmeoiri. Vo éuiréavari veag-éruic ar éavon na tíre le tigte breagáa solmaia vo éur ruar éun an leaínnacá vo éavnnacá ó'n bfeirmeoiri. Vo éoimeáavari an t-uacáar ir vo éugavari an vriovari éar n-a-ir vó. Ir é tuairim a lán vaoine gurab é an rciovari mí-folláin reo príoim-avbair an milléav vo éáinḡ ar rcoc na h-Éireann ir vo vein reafarvó ruaraca díob. Má bí eafba airḡio ar na bfeirmeoiri (agus caéain ná maib?), éugavari vó go crioíveaímaí é; agus annroim nuair bí an cuibreac fáircite go vainḡean ari agus é ráicte i bfiacáib leo; vo éugavari 'pé luac ba méinn leo vó ar a cuio leaínnacá'.

páorais Ó Súilleabáin.

A.

1. It is useless crying over spilt milk. 2. I came to hand him over to you that I might escape all blame. 3. He asked her the cause of her tears. 4.

I did not require to be told a second time. 5. They determined to go in full force to Boyle expecting to be able to go thence to Sligo without O'Donnell's knowledge. 6. He missed his aim.

B.

It is a strange state of affairs that the foreigner can secure a comfortable livelihood in this country, while the Irishman has to travel the world to eke out a living. If the farmers co-operated, *they would be in a position to secure for themselves¹ the full value of their produce.²* They might insert advertisements in the newspapers announcing the quantity of butter they might have for sale, so that they should not be compelled to depend on the hucksters who have been (76) increasing in number in the country for the last few years. But if they wish to secure the best market, they must take care that all their goods are in first class condition, neatly and skilfully made up. More especially everything connected with butter should be as bright and as scrupulously clean as it is possible to make it. In this way they will keep up the high reputation which their butter has obtained, not to mention their own good name, and the honour of their country : and their profits will be proportionately increased. This then is the second advantage to be obtained by co-operation, namely, the securing of the highest price for all saleable goods. bq!

Farmers would be able to secure a high price for their eggs, if they could send them out fresh, and in good time for the best markets. The laws in certain countries render it necessary to stamp on each egg the date of laying, as an assurance of its freshness.

63.—na sclábhúóte.

Níorí mór* dúinn go léir féscaint éun an rclábhúóe. 'Sé an fear é a faoctruigeann an talamh, agus ír ar an talamh a éagann pé beagán raióbhur atá i n-Éirinn. Ac tá talamh na h-Éireann as im-
teacht éun fiaóantair le tamall. Féar ran áit a mbíod cnuicneacht, agus bulláin mar a mbíod rir tréanta. Nuair a táinig an bliadhain 1881 bí trí milliún de mhuintir na-Éireann iméighe le fairrige ír le rán, agus ní maid ve rclábhúóitib ann an uair rin ac 300,000.

Do veinead meáca roim 1881 as cabruagá éun cighe a éógaint do rna fearmaid oibre, ac níl don gábhá le h-iaó a rcrúvuagá anoir. Le h-iafacht ariugio do éigearnaib 7 do gabálcraóitib do ceapá na cighe do éógaint. Níorí glac don vream aca leir an ariugeao. Bíodar go léir agus eagla oirca rá nglac-raoir íafaet ná beaó don éaoi aca ar ball éun é 'óiol éar n-air. 1 orri† bliadhna ríceao, ‡ roir 1860 agus 1883, níorí caiteao ar fao ve briú na olighe reo ac £286,524. Ní maid ann ac mar a beaó veor ra bfairrige.

Veinead rocruagá eile ra mbliadhain 1883. 1 n-meao ariugio a éabairt ar íafaet do éigearnaib agus o'feirmeoirib tugá do rna comairlib ceanntair é. Nuair a éuiread an rcéal or comair párlament Sarana níorí ríl éinne go noéanraí olighe ve.

Párlamais Mac Suibne.

A

1. The same thing obtains with the Irish. 2. The evil that men do lives after them. 3. He asked him

* Page 308.

† § 504.

‡ § 168.

what he was thinking of? 4. I assure you, James, that is what I was about to say. 5. He told them that John was not so ignorant of his own affairs as they thought. 6. Would you have any objection to staying a little longer? 7. If it is convenient I would wish to have a word with you.

B.

That law had to be amended in many respects since, but nevertheless it was the beginning of the good work, and it is the foundation of all that has since been done. The District Councillors were empowered to offer the taxes as security for the repayment of whatever money might be raised on loan, and they had the right to get the money wherever they could get it cheap. The English Treasury was empowered to give them the money at whatever interest the Treasury wished to demand. It is not necessary to state that it was our own money they were giving back to us at interest. This arrangement, which has been in force for some time past, still continues and is likely to continue for some years to come.

However, at the outset the Treasury gave the money for thirty years at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., for forty years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and for fifty years at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The councils who took the money had to pay back a fixed sum each year, which would pay off the principal and interest in a certain time. For example: by paying four pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence per year for forty years a principal of one hundred pounds, together with an annual interest of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., would be repaid. The Treasury varied the rate of interest from time to time according to the state of the money market.

64.—CEIST NA TALMHAIR.

Seo ceist agham oirde: Cé leir talamh na h-Éireann le ceart? Déarfai an t-éireanna gur leir féin é aghur déarfai an tionóntaíde gur leir-rean é; ac ir uóic liomra ná le h-éinne aca é; ac gur leir an náiríun go léir é. Cuir i gcár go n-éireannaínn-re caṭaoir, baḁ ceart gur liom féin í, mar ir í toirḁ mo fḁoṭair féin í. Aghur dá mbeinn cóim uíccéille ir go n-éireannaínn míle caṭaoir, ir go gcoimeáirínn i rṭóir iao gḁ úráio uo éireann uíob níoir ceart go mbeaḁ aon cur irteac aḁ éinne 'na ṭaoḁ oim, mar níoir uéin mo cur uíccéille uíe ná uoṭair uoim cóimurra(ín). Aghur dá uceangḁaíuḁeḁ * go mbeaḁ cóimurra cóim mí-méarúnta ann, aghur go uoioṭraḁ ré cuḁam-ra 'á míó ná míb aon caṭaoir aḁe-féin, aghur go gcaṭrínn ceann uo'n cur uo bí ra rṭóir agham uo ṭaḁair uo, nó uo uíol leir u'féairínn a míó leir an bóṭar uo ṭaḁair aḁ, aghur má ṭearuig caṭaoir uaiḁ ná míb éinne dá cóir aḁ fḁiḁe ríoir aghur ceann uo éireann uo féin. Féac anoir, an mar rin uo'n talamh é? Cuir i gcár gur míle aḁra talamh uo bí agham i n-ionao na gcaṭaoiríeḁ úo, aghur go uoioṭraḁ cóimurra cuḁam 'á míó go míb earba talamh aḁ, ní féairínn a míó leir imteacṭ aghur talamh a éireann uo féin, mar ir é Dia amáin uo uéin an talamh, aghur ní uo t-éireanna ná u'feirímeoir uo uéin Sé é, ac uo ṭaoirí an náiríun cun iao uo coṭuḁaḁ.

Éireannac an Tobair.

A.

1. One man's meat is another man's poison. 2. The sheep is indifferent to the cold. 3. He might as well remain till to-morrow. 4. None of his children take after him. 5. I don't know whether the host or I should tell the first story. 6. Good words cost little and are worth much. 7. What is the matter, now?

B.

If the law allows some to possess too much land while others have too little, the law is unjust. Yet that is exactly how land is distributed in Ireland. Broad acres, all but unoccupied, are in possession of the few, while the majority of the people are landless, some of them congested and crowded together like rabbits in a warren. This is no mere random statement. In the district surrounding Cathair na mBarc in Co. Mayo, there are 3,041 farmers who have each less than four* pounds worth of land, while close by—indeed at the other side of the fence—80 persons possess between them 160,000 acres. As an English author says, alluding to this locality, "This unequal distribution is a crime against the moral (10) law."

When the debate on the Land Question takes place, the Irish should be on the alert to see that an end is made of this injustice. If the arrangement is left to Englishmen, it will certainly be mis-managed. Every time they have attempted to settle a question of this kind, they have succeeded only in muddling it. They are blinded partly by their ignorance of us and of our ways, partly by favouritism, partiality and bribery (6).

68.—BASCAO AIGNE.

Nuair a cuair ré amac ré'n rpreir, vo ceap ré gur
 luiḡ rḡamal anuar ar mullaḋ a cinn. Samluiḡ ré go
 raib a cpoide imciḡte ar a cliaḋ amac, aḡur gur b'é
 ruo a bí 1 n-ineao a cpoide aige ná mar beaḋ cloḋ
 móir crom. O'féac ré roir fé óein a ciḡe féin, aḡur
 má féac, táinig ḡraín millteac aige ar an uciḡ, aḡur
 ar an áit . . . aḡur ar a raib or cionn talaim
 ann; iuciḡ aḡur amuic. 1 n-ineao aḡair a tábairt ar
 an mbailé, eus ré aḡair ar an ḡnoc. Nuair a rroir
 fé an riarad bí ionḡnad air a luiḡeao tuirre vo bí
 air, aḡur an cnoc cóim uian. Bí maḋairc áluinn ó'n
 mullaḋ. Vo connaic fé an trráio, aḡur páirc an
 donaiḡ, aḡur ciḡ na bainciḡe. Oá mbeaḋ an maḋairc
 reat n-uairé nioḡ doibne, ní bainfead fé an cloḋ ar
 a cliaḋ ná ní tóḡrad fé an rḡamal o'á ceann. Bí
 pláróḡ breag móir leatán cúnlaḡ ar bairi an cnuic,
 cóim tirim le leabair clúim éan, aḡur cóim bog ran go
 maḡrad uine ḡo ḡlúimib inu. Vo áit fé é féin ra
 pláróḡ rin ar a beal aḡur ar a aḡair, aḡur ní uóca
 go raib ar talaim tirim na h-éinean an lá ran fear
 eile cóim brúḡte cóim báḡaiḋe aigne leir (33).

An t-Ádair Peaoar.

A.

1. He looked hungry. 2. The barrell is leaking.
3. The door was locked on the inside so that they could not enter. 4. That is what deceived me and others as well. 5. This is a great inconvenience to the people.
6. That is your usual excuse. 7. Rome was not built in a day.

B.

As soon as they were gone, he crossed the hill, on the north side of which was a high cliff called Ravenscliff. He went and sat on its summit. Looking down at the broken rocks at its base he pictured to himself what a mangling one would get if thrown down. Leaving this spot he went over across the hill till he reached the summit of another hill at the western side of the glen. Here he entered a cave known as Diarmaid's Bed, opposite which at the other side was another cave called Grainne's Bed. He remained in the cavern for a considerable time thinking of all the fascinating stories of romance he had ever heard, of Diarmaid and Grainne, of Fionn and Fiann, and of all their exploits. At nightfall he returned to the moss-covered sward, and lay down upon it. The weather was fine, and the sky clear. The moss was dry and warm, as the sun had been shining on the spot all the day long. The spot faced the south, so that it was sheltered from whatever gentle breeze there was, as the wind was north. He lay in the sward listening to the murmuring breath of the wind through the surrounding heather, he himself being completely protected from it. His exercise in walking over the hill, together with the warmth of the moss and the murmur of the wind through the heather, soon caused the honest fellow to fall into a deep slumber.

 66.—AN CÓISTE TEINNTREAC.

U. Seo cóirte teinntreac anuair éugáinn.

A. Cogar, a Diarmaid. Dá breicreabó Seagán
 Bán an cóirte rin, tabairfao ré an leabhar gurb' é an

“cóirte gan ceann” a bí ann. Agus an éleir thór iadainn úo as fár ruar ar, ir vealliaatad leir an mbuailteán a bíod ar fúirte Oirgair í.

U. Cao a cuireann na cóirteí ar riuḃal? Cuireann teine an traiden ar riuḃal, agus cuireann an ḡaot muileann ḡaoite as carad, agus cuireann rí báro agus luingear ar reol trío an faduirge, áct téirdeann ré óiom a tuigrint conur a cuirtear na trucailli reo as ríe ar an mbótar ó ceann ceann na rriároe.

A. Tá eadla orim ná tuigim-re féin an ceirt i ḡceart, a Uíarmaid. Áct féad! nuair a bíonn an cailín aimirre amuig ar an ḡclaire as ḡlaodad oir-ra cun bíd, conur a cloireann tú í?

U. 'S uóig, cloireann mo óa cluair í.

A. Áct, a Uíarmaid, conur a cloireann vo óa cluair í? Ní buaileann rí vo cluara.

U. Maia mbuailteann ríre mo cluara, buaileann a ḡut iao.

A. ḡo uíreac! Áct cao leir ḡo mbuailteann an ḡut vo cluara? Sin í an ceirt.

U. Ir ceirt í nác féirir liom-ra a riéirteac.

A. 'Sé veir na daoine léigeannta ḡo ḡcuireann béal an cailín an t-aeir as bogad agus as ruatad agus ḡo mbraatann vo cluara an t-aeir as corruige agus ḡurib in í an cúir ḡo ḡcloireann tú an cailín as ḡlaodad oir.

U. Áct cao é an baite atá aige-rin leir na cóirteib reo?

A. An breiceann tu an rtaic úo na fadará ar éadob na rriároe mar a bead maíoe an teleḡiar?

U. Cím ḡo maíe, agus an maíoe crioire atá fár amad uaid.

Beirte fcar.

A.

1. I am not exaggerating the matter, but rather minimising it considerably. 2. He hadn't time to think what he ought to do. 3. I knew him when he was only a child. 4. Don't mention his name again in my presence. He is a rebel at heart. 5. "You *must* do it." "I don't like that word *must*." 6. I have already given a written answer to your question. 7. Don't be offended with me if I presume to say that you don't quite understand the matter.

B.

"Observe the wire going from pole to pole, and the large arm projecting from the roof of the car. When that arm is not in contact with the wires, the car stops. Now, I have been informed that there is a great fire a good distance away, which causes water to boil, and the energy of the fire acting through the violent ebullition of the water, turns a great wheel. It is from the revolution of this that the energy is derived which travels through the cables and the trolley-pole down to the machinery of the car." "I'm afraid I don't altogether grasp the explanation. I cannot quite understand it." "I should say you are not singular in that respect. But whatever the way may be in which it travels, the energy is transmitted through the cables. Observe the little wheel at the end of the arm. So long as it is in contact with the wire, you see nothing, but if they are separated for an instant, you will see a brilliant spark between them. Later on, when we are walking in the street, watch the wheels: if a small pebble or even a grain of sand obstructs them it will cause bright sparks to come from the rails."

67.—an fúil.

Fúil! fúil! fúililiú! (soile, soile, rean-cáillead éile i bfranncair). Ar cúma ar biú, is airted an puo an fúil 7 is iongantad an puo i ffreirín. Tá bhuoinín beag si anoir faoi'n mionoracán agham 7 m'focal suir fiú féadaint air. Silféa supab amlaio úoir leir-leadán éicint a cúo airtio ar fao amad or comair so dá fúil. Feicim anoir céaro is fúil ann—flíce ar a otugtar *Liquor sanguinis* nó lionn na fola, 7 cuirpíní 'na miltib 7 'na miltib (40) ar iudán ann. Sin iad na cuirpíní dá ngoirso luét ealaodan "na cuirpíní veaigsa," 7 var noóig ní bréag cuirpíní so bairtead oirca mar o'féadofa veic milliún ceann aca fearam ar don píginín amáin.

'Sé an graithe bior (bionn) aca fiú 'ná an gáir-áubdar* (gar so beaúigear an corp) o'iomcúir ar na rghámógaib 7 a breit leo ar fuo an cúirp go léir, víreac mar iomcúirgear firi an póirca na lirtreaca éair ar fuo na catrad.

Conall Cearnac.

A.

1. I should be thankful to you for telling him so.
2. Before he had time to answer, a messenger ran in, in breathless haste.
3. We had the carriage to ourselves from Portarlinton to Maryborough.
4. Be sure to put on your blue tie.
5. Properly speaking, I dare say I cannot make any charge against her.
6. He will soon perceive that the horse is missing and will come to look for it.
7. Sixty persons had been invited.

* nó 'gáirgheim.'

B.

The blood-corpuscles of different animals are not identical: those of human blood are perfectly circular, while those of fish and birds are oval. It is thus easy to know whether the blood-stains discovered by the guardians of the law on the garments of a suspected murderer are the blood of a man or of a bird; the microscope cannot be deceived.

Another kind of small particles known as white (or colourless) corpuscles are also found in blood, but being much fewer in number they are not so readily observable. These corpuscles are very remarkable: they resemble particles of jelly, and are continually projecting small protuberances from their surfaces as a snail does its horns, while they move sluggishly through the plasma. The function of these corpuscles is not known with certainty: some are of opinion that they arrest and absorb bacilli and microbes of different species, which find an entrance into the system. If this surmise is correct, we must acknowledge that these little particles are distinguished philanthropists (3), and deserve the gratitude of humanity.

68.—ΟΙ ΤΕ Δ' ΑΣ 1 ΝΕΙΡΗΝ.

An fairs a bi éirí go clár fé rmaíct-óilíge Shail, ní raib don bheir ag na Cairilicígh ari éabairt ruar o'fagáil innri. Oá réanfairóir a gceirveam, vo bi gac beairna ari o'fcairt rompa. Ó airmirí éiomail bi Scoileanna Eparmur Smith ari bun. Vo cuiread ari bun i mbliadain a 1753 na Charter Schools o'fonn "the conversion of the Popish natives," .i. éun pápáirí na héirveann vo meallad vo'n éirveam Shailloa. Agus

1 mbliaðain a 1811 fóg do tógad rcoileanna pé mar
an Kildare Street Society cun an Cperveam Gallua do
leatad ar fuair na tíne. Mar bairi oíta rúo go léir
do bí áro-rcoil báile áta Cliaé, nó Coláirte na
Tríonóire, áit ná fuigead Caicilicead.oul irtead ann.

Cao do bí ag muinntir na hÉireann mar malairt
oíta rúo? Bí Hedge-schools, .i. Scoileanna coir
claiúe. Do tugad hedge-schools oíta de bñis sup
gnátae na rgaláirí do bailuigad le céile ar rcáit
claiúe móir éigin, mar a mbíí ag fogluim, pé
roineann nó doineann a bead ann. Do b'éigin fairne
do déanam ar eagla rpiéirí ir fairgoirí. Ir 'mó
uine o'fogluim lairvean ir Tríéirí rcoil coir claiúe.
Bí cur do rna máigiririb ar feabair, ar ion sup
fairirte a meair ná raib a tuillead aca ar maire ná ar
fógnam. Ní gábad a ráo sup' éigin do uine oul
tar ráile a o'airraio áro-léiginn.

Dá méio ouil ran eolar a bí mar ag muinntir na
hÉireann ní fuláir a ráo sup cáit ruaiúeantair aca
a raogal gan léigean ná oirveáar le linn na pé rin
na géarleanaimna. Ní tógta* oíta é. Bí coircte oíta
féin ag an noliúe rcoileanna a coimeáo ar riubal;
agur cao é an t-áirí nó an máirí nar b'áil leo
cperveam a gclonne do cur r gconntabairt r rcoil-
eannair Gallua?

Tóirna.

A.

1. He has the property invested in different
securities. 2. He ran as fast as he could, but in vain.
3. I asked him to see if they were upstairs. 4. In a
short time the uproar subsided into complete silence.
5. Let an hour at least pass, and then come to meet
me. 6. We suffered from the want of many con-

veniences. 7. The three tables were arranged in a line. 8. The blue dress becomes her.

B.

Nevertheless, the Catholics of Ireland did not remain inactive, but made strenuous efforts to secure suitable education for their children. The penal laws were gradually relaxed, and they thought the time opportune for abandoning the "Hedge-schools." In the year 1762, Edmund Rice was born in Callan, Co. Kilkenny. He received a good education, and always displayed an upright and pious disposition. He devoted himself to the acquirement of a knowledge of mercantile affairs in the establishment of an uncle of his, who had a large business house in Waterford. Edmund was moved to compassion by the boys he saw on every side growing up without the rudiments of instruction or education. By this time he had started business on his own account, but so much was he affected by the deplorable condition of the youth of the place, that, having disposed of his business he opened a school for their benefit. This at first did not prove a great success, but we find that in 1802, by dint of strenuous efforts, he had, with the consent of the Bishop of Waterford, erected convenient school premises, while he himself and some companions were vowed to devote their lives to the education of youth. Thus was established the Congregation of the Christian Brothers. Some time previously Nano Nagle had founded the Order of Nuns of the Presentation. In a short time other congregations of religious men and women arose to co-operate with these pioneers. The Government, on seeing the trend of affairs, considered it opportune to initiate some scheme, and in the year 1831 Lord Stanley gave us the "National Board."

69.—SINN FÉIN, SINN FÉIN.

'San gcogad milltead míadmarad úo vo bí ar riubal le véirdeanaige ioir an Ríadaltar Sáranaé agus na feirmeoirí úo 'ran gceann ear o'airne, bí a óian-fíor as na bómaígb ná mbeoír as briaé air go maíad don náiríun vo cóimnac le Sárana ear a gceann go mbead cion a noearmáio oíra féin, agus sup gearr go bfuigíreab Sárana an lám uadair oíra. Cuigeabar reanfocal ná é go h-álunn leir. Com-airle na báioirgolóige ná mac é:

“An té ná cnuag leir vo ear
 Ná véan vo gearmán leir:
 Ná noctuis vo vo rún,
 'S na bíod don tnu 'gat ar.”

Níor eugabar don blúie ionntaoíbe leir an brearí eall (ve féin doimála an áro-earoirig De bet), bíod a' go bfuairgear naínt cúngham uad i noeie báma. Ba fuaíad a bfuairgear amíad. Cuigear a noócar agus a maingín go léir ionnta féin, agus b'in é cúir sup éirig toíad cóim líonmáí roin ar a raotar, agus sup ní leo cóim fada agus vo ní, agus go maíabar ábalta ar an bfo vo fearm i n-agar na nGallapoc ar fear cín mbliad. Bíod geall ná fearadoul leo i bfa ná mbead go maíabar ar an breabí ran as cnuagínteab ar a gcáiríobí 'ran eoirir teab as fóirínt oíra i n-ineab tabairt fé'n obair uad féin. Ná gíoraab vo flóigíobí amíra na Sáranaé as buadair oíra agus gá sup fé cóir, ba éirce ná ran vo maíad acu oíra ná mbead ná maíob ír na bómaígb (100) ad oíeam leirgearmáil tamáilte.

A.

1. It is not the first time he did it. 2. For goodness' sake don't disgrace me before the public. 3. It was kind of you to think of me. 4. *You* shall not have to bear the expense. 5. There was not an unbroken egg among them. 6. He lost patience and broke them all. 7. He did it to spite you.

B.

The Gaelic League was founded about twelve years ago. Had the American or the French or any other nation a share in it from the first? Had its founders unlimited wealth at their disposal? There is scarcely any one in Ireland who cannot answer these questions, so there is no necessity for me to do so. We all know that the only possible answer is that when the founders of the League began to restore and revive the Irish language, they had nothing to rely on but their own eagerness and enthusiasm in the cause, courage, resolution, firmness of purpose, and more especially unlimited confidence in God, and in themselves. Have they succeeded? They have to a wonderful extent, and that with practically no help from outsiders. I acknowledge, of course, that they received assistance after some time—considerable assistance, but by that time the continued existence of the League was assured. The influence of the Gaelic League has been extending and growing more powerful ever since; and the enthusiasm of its members, far from suffering any diminution, is rather augmenting with time. The consequence is that the people in every part of the country are setting earnestly to work to learn Irish and to have it spoken again from end to end of Ireland.

70.—cuiream le céile.

Círiú éinne léigriú rtaí na héiréann go roiléir
 sup fíor-annaí bí olút-éangailt toilteannac i mearc
 ár rinnreap. Anoir agus arí, gan amhar, vo olút-
 éanglaídar go toilteannac; anoir agus arí vo olút-
 éanglaíó fé rmaét iao; ac ní maib don olút-éangailt
 maí eatoríca, toilteannac nó neam-toilteannac, pé
 rada gearr (124) sup fear fé nár fás a mian go
 cairbeac ar cáil na tíre. Cuair an tír cóm móir cun
 cinn gac uair aca ro vo réir na scotharícaí acá agairn
 go bfuil fé maétanac oíainne féin anoir ár noíceall
 vo déanaí cun olút-éangailt buan vo cúir i bfeiróm
 arí cóm rada 'on roíman 'rír féirí linn é.

1 mearc fíor-íaeóeal an lae moiu tá, ar a laigeadó,
 ceirre deag-buideoana náiríunta annro i n-Éirinn. Ir
 ar éigin sup gábad a cúir i n-iúl supab iao ro luét na
 polaitéadta, luét na teangan, luét feabruigíte * na
 noéantúr, agus Cumann na nÍaeóeal. Níl don
 cumann aca ná féaríó obair cairbeac vo déanaí
 cun leara na tíre, agus o'á méio a déanraio ríao tá
 oían-gábad ag Éirinn le n-a noíceall agus a tuilleadó.
 Aitbeoóaint teangan 7 litreaca na tíre, reo príom-
 gnó cinn aca; maígaltaí 7 talaim na h-Éiréann fé
 maíad muinntíre na h-Éiréann, reo príom-gnó cinn
 eile; feabrugadó noéantúr na h-Éiréann, reo príom-
 gnó an tríoíad cinn, agus rmaét an tSaranais vo
 tréarcaríe ve ínap, reo rócar an ceatríamó cinn.
 Gnó roíanta, gnó Íaeóealac 'reao gac gnó aca.

Seagán Ó Ceallais.

A.

1. He wrapped it in brown paper. 2. There was

* § 582.

nothing he detested more than to be told so. 3. The middle table was round, the other two were square. 4. That's a likely story of yours! 5. He took the halter which was hanging behind the door, put it on the horse, and sprang on his back. 6. Turn towards the light, and let me get a good view of it. 7. Early as I had reached the bridge, the three others had anticipated me.

B.

Nationality is not synonymous with the land-question only: neither is it with the improvement of Irish manufactures *in its narrow sense*¹; though of course each of these is a national movement. We must always keep this clearly before our minds. Too seldom do we ask ourselves in what nationality really consists. If we put ourselves this question more frequently our minds would become clearer, and more keen, yet at the same time broader. The *parliamentarian*² would see more clearly that there are things of value in Ireland other than the land: the Irish language revivalist would feel the pressing necessity of the land-struggle: the manufacturer would understand the importance of the work being done by the parliamentarian and by the language-revivalist, and would assist them to the best of his power. If they were more sympathetic they would have a higher opinion of "Cumann na nGaeóel" and its aspirations, would have more confidence in it, and each class would be more and more desirous of the cessation of English domination. In this way *each group would pursue its own object in its own way*,³ and all would co-operate *with earnestness*,⁴ good feeling and charity for the well-being of the country as a whole.

PART II.

71. I went on a visit to my grandfather's house last Saturday (108). He lives in the country near a small town. I spent the day in the fields watching the men working. *When I was coming home*,¹ I stopped at the forge and talked to the blacksmith—Tom O'Brien is his name (30). He is a big strong man. *While*² I was at the forge, I saw him *shoeing*³ one of Hugh Daly's horses, and putting a *tyre*⁴ on a wheel.

72. When Aodh was coming home from the well he saw a dog and a cat playing together in the pasture field. He hurried home and left the water on the floor. Then he went out to the garden *to*¹ his mother. "Mother," he said, "look! did you ever see a dog playing with a cat before?" "I did, often," said his mother. "I had a cat myself that used to play with the rabbits. But that is a long time *since*."²

73. I remember well one day (107) we were going to school together. As usual, we did not know our lessons very well. We saw the huntsmen and hounds *approaching*,¹ and off we set after them (55). They turned into Cnoc-na-Grafaighe, and they were not long there when a hare *started up*² before them. Away they went (113) and we followed. We did not notice where we were till we reached Michael O'Byrne's field.

74. One day in springtime (107) Una was in the meadow down by the river. The day was bright (36) and she saw a speckled trout in the water. "I would like to bring home that trout," said Una to herself. But when she stooped down *to catch* (89) *it*,¹ she fell into the water. There (26) was a man working in the field *on the other side of*² the river, and when he saw Una falling, he jumped in and saved her.

75. When evening had come and the sun was setting, Michael raised the basket on his back and proceeded down the lane (113). The load was a heavy one, yet he (5) *was not long in reaching*¹ the high road, down (113) which (60) he proceeded. *Scarcely*² had he reached the corner of Doyle's (28) field when he heard a cart approaching. He thought it was Stephen's and *went on a short distance farther*.³ Suddenly he stopped and *listened intently*.⁴ He recognized the *jolt*⁵ of the cart and *the quiet easy trot of the pony*.⁶

76. *In olden times*¹ there (26) was a prince in Ireland called (30) Lir. When *his wife Aobh*² died, he married her sister, Aoife. But *she soon became jealous of*³ her husband's affection for Fionnghuala and (5) her three brothers, the children of her sister. So⁴ one day she struck them with an enchanted (34) wand *as they swam*⁵ in Loch Dairbhreach in *West Meath*,⁶ and *changed them into*⁷ four beautiful white swans.

77. The pair went on side by side till they came to the place *where*¹ the pillar stone had been (75) knocked down (69). There was a large number of the *little discs*² in the place where it had stood (64). They gathered up *as many as*³ they could see and

brought them (12) home. They had an old chest in the house—*there was little else in the way of furniture in it*⁴—they opened it (5) and put all the gold into it.

78. Michael lighted his pipe, and went *on*¹ home. When he (5) left the forge, Tadhg, as he had nothing else to do (81) went in to (79) shave and clean himself *for*² the fair. He was only half-shaved when Philip put his head inside the door (104) saying (41) "God save all here." "God save you kindly," said Tadhg, but not from his heart, as he *guessed*³ that Philip *had come with some object in view*.⁴ "*I daresay*⁵ you are going to town."⁶ "Indeed, I am not: I have *something else to do*⁷ than *loiter about town*,"⁸ said Philip.

79. Some time ago there was a large shaggy wolf, that used to live in a cave by the side of a wood. He had laid up a large quantity of food, and *kept himself very much at home*,¹ lest any one should rob him (66) when he went abroad.

A fox, *by some means*,² had *learned*³ that the wolf's den was full of *good things*,⁴ so he much desired to *get rid of*⁵ the wolf, in order to have his fill of them. At last, he thought of a man *who kept sheep*⁶ in a field not far distant; so he went and told him where the wolf lived. The shepherd took (55) his gun and killed the wolf.

In a few days after, the shepherd, *by chance*,⁷ passed by the wolf's den; he looked in, and who should be there but the very same fox that *told him of*⁸ the wolf!

"Ah!" said he, "*you are here*."⁹ you told (17)

me of the wolf that I might kill him, and that then you might have his store. Now, *Mister*¹⁰ Fox, if you do not *like*¹¹ sheep, as you told me, I know you like lamb. He then struck him on the head and killed him.

Do not tell tales of others to *serve your own ends*.¹²

80. She went out and *set fire to*¹ the stable, as soon as she perceived that her father and his assistant had gone *to look for*² Stiabhna. When the stable began to burn and to *collapse*,³ the pony *kept*⁴ leaping from side to side (123) to *escape*⁵ (80) from the fire, till he saw an opening, *when*⁶ he jumped out over the wall. His hair was on fire when he got out, but he rolled in a field and extinguished it. When the gentleman and his assistant had returned home in the evening *with nothing to show for their day's exertion*,⁷ she told Stiabhna to go boldly in to them and pretend to be *very angry*⁸ with them *for*⁹ burning the pony.

81. I overtook Niall Mac Eoin on Monday last (108) as I was coming (122) from the fair of *Ardee*.¹ "Did you see the new mill at Baile Beag," said he, "it is on the way home." "No!" said I, "but I would like to see it." "*Be patient*,"² he replied, "we shall *soon*³ be at the top of the hill, and then you will see it." "Is there much oats in it?" I asked. "There is, God be praised," said he, "and we are all glad *of that*."⁴ Three years ago there (26) *was only* the wall of the old mill *to be seen*,⁵ and the river ran slow *as if it were*⁶ lonely. But now the mill-wheel is turning fast, and there is the noise of work and the *sound*⁷ of talk and laughter about the place."

We came in sight of the mill just as the sun was setting (65). "A great change has come *over the world*,⁸" I said, "and it is a happy change for Ireland."

82. An old man had *many sons*,¹ who (60) often *quarrelled*² with each other. *This made*³ the old man sad and unhappy. He *tried by many means*⁴ to get *them*⁵ to live in peace but *in vain*.⁶ At last he thought of a *good plan*.⁷ One day (107) he *had* a number of short sticks *brought to him*.⁸ These he tied firmly together in one bundle. He then called all his sons *before him*,⁹ and ordered the eldest to break the bundle, but though he *exerted himself to the utmost*⁴ he *could not*.⁵ Then the next son tried and *so on, each in turn*; ¹⁰ but all failed to break the bundle. The father now told one of his sons to untie the bundle. When this (51) was done, he gave them a single stick apiece, and each one broke the stick *given him*¹¹ with the greatest ease. "Ah! my sons," said the old man, "behold the *power of union*.¹² If you are united, men can do you no hurt, but *when disunion exists among you*,¹³ *you are every moment in danger of falling a prey to your foes*."¹⁴

83. The three young men met a man, who asked them whether they had seen his horse. They replied that they had not. "Was he not a white horse?" said the eldest of the three. "Yes," said the second, "a lame white horse." "Yes," added the third, "a white horse, *blind in one eye*."¹ The man who met them then declared (5) that (17) they had killed his horse, and he brought them (11) *before*² the judge. The eldest then said he had not seen the horse at all, but that he had seen *horse-hair*³ on the

road. The second said he had observed (5) the *hoof-marks*⁴ of a horse, but there were marks of only three feet, the fourth was hardly visible. The third added (5) that he knew the horse was blind in one eye, as he had *cropped*⁵ the grass on one side of the road only. So the judge was obliged to *set them free*.⁶

84. "God reward you," said Séamas, "I shall not forget your *kindness to me*."¹ "It is not worth while talking of that," said Peadar.

"Good-bye, and *may you succeed in life*!"² "That is as *God wills*³ it," said the other; "however, I must be *shortening the journey*⁴ now."

The night was still and calm. The moon was high in the heavens. The road was dry, and beneath his feet the *dead*⁵ leaves rustled. *In the silence*⁶ he could hear his heart beat loudly. He dared not look back. Behind him was home and peace: before him the wide world.

85. He came quickly in, but no sooner did he see the priest than he drew back a little, and *pulled off*¹ his hat. "*Come forward*,"² Pat, my good fellow," said the priest, laughing. "*There's nothing to be afraid of*."³ Perhaps you might be able to give us some information regarding this rumour that is in circulation about Sadhbh and Cormac." "I *declare*,"⁴ Father, that that's (54) just what brought me here now, though I did not suspect your reverence *would have anticipated*⁵ me."

86. The King of England having forced 2,500 of the peasantry, whose (60) houses he had burned, to

cut a way for his army through the woods, pushed on (4) determined to overwhelm the little body of *mountaineers*.¹ But he was soon *beset with difficulties* of all kinds;—bogs, fallen trees, hidden gullies and quagmires in which the soldiers sank up to their middle. At the same time the Irish continually attacked him and killed great numbers of his men.

87. A wolf saw a flock of sheep grazing on a hill-side. He wished to have some of them to (81) eat, but he was afraid to (91) attack them as the sheep-dogs were guarding them. At last he thought of a plan. He procured a sheep-skin, put it *on*¹ and so was able to devour the sheep *at his pleasure*² in secret.

The shepherd could not discover (41) what (56, g) became of his sheep, but at last he observed one sheep *as he thought*,³ catching another by the throat. He knew at once that it was really a wolf, and immediately he caught and hanged him.

Some other shepherds, who were passing by, asked him what (56, g) *he meant by*⁴ hanging the sheep, but *he merely*⁵ stripped off the sheep-skin and showed (41) them it was not a sheep (100) but a wolf.

88. Some of our troops fell at the beginning of the *action*,¹ when the two armies were face to face. Then at a given command (4) our *light infantry*² opened out on both sides of the road, so that (117) when the English came up, in close column (40) to where the stones and *felled*³ trees had been placed, they were fired upon from both sides by our men and *mowed down like grass*.⁴ The English perceiving (4) this (5) and (119) not knowing where to make a stand lost (17) their heads. Their general tried to rally them, but

they rushed past unheeding. They flung away their arms, *and not satisfied with this*,⁵ threw off their cloaks to increase their speed (37). *But this was the worst thing they could have done*,⁶ for the (112) faster they ran the sooner they became exhausted.

89. When I was at school *in the old times*¹ I had no worse enemy than a barrel. This (52) is how that came about. The master (15) we had was a very small man, but he had *a voice like a donkey's bray*,² and what was worse, a frightfully long rod. "Now," he used to say, pacing (122) up and down (9) with the rod pressed under his arm, "there is a certain barrel which (60) has two apertures, provided (3) with corks. If the barrel were full of water and (119) the cork were withdrawn from the lower aperture, the barrel would be emptied in ten minutes, but if it were empty, and (119) water were *introduced*³ through the upper opening it would be full in twelve minutes. Suppose now, that the barrel were full and both corks were withdrawn simultaneously, when would it be empty?"

90. *I do not propose*¹ in this place to enlarge on Malachi's conduct. But *there are certain points which must be made clear*.² The times were extremely turbulent. It *was a consequence of*³ his own misgovernment that Malachi's adherents were few, and his opponents numerous. The chief causes *of his deposition*⁴ were the extent of the opposition to him, and the unfortunate jealousy and consequent disunion which existed (18) in his family at this period. This jealousy prevented them from assisting Malachi, when hard-pressed by Brian ; and led to their turning

their arms against each other at Craobh[¶] Tulcha. *It must not*, however, *be imagined*^s that Leath Mhogha was free from strife: it was not: but if Brian had enemies as a result of his quarrels, he compelled them to submit, when it suited him.

91. He heard this terrible news from Munster. He reflected long, considering and pondering *with a view to finding how*¹ he could remedy the evil. *As a result of his*² reflection he settled on his course of action (3) but he afforded no information to anyone of his intentions (6). Whatever he had determined on doing, it was necessary for him to proceed into Munster to carry it into effect. He accordingly *gave it to be understood*³ that he was[¶] weary of study: that his learning had brought[¶] him nothing[¶] but hunger and poverty, and that he would have to adopt some other profession.

92. There once lived a comfortable farmer whose (60) sons *were inclined to lead an idle sort of life.*¹ He was advanced in years, and in a delicate state of health (6).

One day he became very ill, and perceiving *that he had not many days to live,*² he called his sons to his bedside.

"My dear children," said the dying man, "I leave it to you as my last advice not to part with the farm which has been *in our family for many years.*³ Your grandfather,⁴ a short time before his death, confided to me a secret, which (60) I am now anxious to disclose to you. He told me that in this farm there is a treasure hidden somewhere; though I never could discover the exact spot where it lies concealed. Therefore, as soon as the harvest is got in, spare no

pains in the search, and I feel assured *you will be repaid*⁵ for your labour."

The advice of the old man was not forgotten. As soon as the corn was all cleared off the land, his sons went (55) to work with great diligence. They *turned up*,⁶ again and again, every foot of ground on the farm.

They did not find *what they expected*;⁷ but to their great surprise, their crops, the following year, were far more abundant than those of any of their neighbours around.

At the end of the year, when calculating *the large profits*,⁸ one of the brothers who was more acute than the others said, "I think this must be the hidden treasure my father *meant*."⁹

93. Tadhg was a good tradesman. There was not in his own parish, or perhaps in Kerry, a man *better able*¹ to shoe a horse or put a board on a plough. Nevertheless, Tadhg was not faultless. A fair or market day probably never *occurred*² that Tadhg was *not to be seen*³ on the *streets*⁴ of Killarney (31), and very seldom did he come home in the evening *otherwise than*⁵ tipsy or perhaps intoxicated. If anyone said to Tadhg on the morning of a fair day, "Are you going to Killarney, to-day, Tadhg?" the answer he would get was, "I don't know," or "*Perhaps I may*,"⁶ he at the same time striking a blow with his hammer on the iron or (5) the anvil, as much as to say, "*How anxious you are to know!*"⁷

94. Once in the old times, when the laws of the country were not so severe as they are now, there lived two brothers named (29) O'Sullivan in the

barony of *Dun Kieran* in² the Kenmare district of³ County Kerry. They had abundance of riches and many possessions. One of them—the elder—resolved to build a castle, and told his brother he would do so (67) if he assisted him. “I will,” said the younger. “If you do,” said the elder, “I will help you when you want to build a castle; but do you assist me first.” The elder brother set to work and *started on his undertaking*⁴ and persevered at it till he had completed the castle. Then the younger began to build a castle, but the elder did not *keep his word*.⁵ The other (5) continued till he had finished the castle on his own account; and it was much finer than the first (5). The elder brother became jealous that his younger brother’s castle was *far and away*⁶ finer than his own, and *in consequence*⁷ a war *broke out*⁸ between them.

95. While the *evening’s amusement*¹ and story-telling were in progress at the Lios, work of a different kind was going on in the churchyard.

Two thieves, father and son, lived in the neighbourhood. They had arranged that night, to go and steal a sheep from Sean an Leasa himself. When midnight came, they set out. There was no place, they thought, *in which they were likely to be more free from disturbance while*² flaying the sheep, than the very corner of the churchyard *I have mentioned*,³ owing to the evil reputation the place bore.

“Do you go,” said the older man, “as you have the *advantage of*⁴ youth, and get the sheep; I shall go to the corner of the graveyard and *wait for you*.”⁵

The young man set off for the sheep, while the older man proceeded on his way, and lay down in

shelter in the corner of the churchyard, and soon *fell into a doze.*⁶ (9).

In a short time he heard something which awoke him—it was a man approaching *breathing heavily,*⁷ as if he carried a burthen. He *naturally*⁸ thought it was the man *with*⁹ the sheep, but he was mistaken. (5)

96. On the following morning, when he arose, the mistress told him to go and bring in a basket of turf. He said the only thing in his agreement was the herding of the cows. "*Moreover,*"¹ he added, "you would not give me my supper last night." When he had eaten his breakfast his master said, "Come along, John, *and let me show*² you where to drive the cows." They both went out, and John did not fail to bring his stick. The master then showed him where he *was to herd*³ the cattle. "And now, John," said he, "*there is one thing I want to impress upon you,*⁴ no cow is to be allowed into that wood over there, *for,*⁵ if it were (5) you should recover it no more, nor I either." "What is in the wood," said John, "to keep it?" "There are three giants," replied the master, "and no cow ever goes in to them *that*⁶ they do *not*⁶ keep. They took twenty cows from me during the past year, and have nearly ruined me." "All right," said John. He drove the cows on till he reached the wood: the latter as well as the fence he examined closely. Letting (4) none of them into the wood that day he brought them all home, *without a single one missing.*⁷ His master was very grateful to him for *the excellent care he had taken of them.*⁹

97. I used often see the other boys *playing truant*,¹ and there was not one *among them*² more *desirous*³ than myself of spending a day pursuing birds or looking for nests or standing on the river-bank watching the anglers. But I was exceedingly afraid of my father. He rarely punished his children, but when he did set about it, his hand was not *over*⁴ light. Hence, if I was afraid to go to school without having learnt my lessons, I was still more afraid of playing truant, as I well knew there would be a rod "*in pickle*"⁵ for me at home, if my father knew I was not at school.

There was a farmer living near us who (60) had an only son, a boy *of my own age*.⁶ He set no limit to his pranks. He would stand on the back of a galloping horse. I have often seen him stand on his head on the parapet of the bridge. There was not a bird's nest in the place unknown to him.

98. Toward the end of the *bad times*¹ a middle-aged man lived alone in a nice little thatched house. There was neither house nor *habitation*² near him, and *not a human soul passed that way*³ from year's end to year's end (123), but he cared little for that. Late and early he worked industriously for himself, *with no interference whatever from any one*;⁴ and he thought this gave him quite enough to attend to, without having other people bothering him. He was a good provider for his little house, and *as a natural consequence*⁵ the cold and the rain were kept outside. He did not depend on his neighbours for a loan of implements for his work in spring, nor for storing up the crop of his little garden against the bad weather.

99. There was once a widow who (60) had three daughters. Two of them were *grown up young women*;¹ the third was smaller and younger than the other two, and was called Moirin. Her daily occupation was to tend goats the old woman possessed.

The mother had *far greater*² affection for Moirin than for either of the others, and in consequence *they became*³ madly jealous *of*⁴ her, and whenever their mother was from home, would quarrel with Moirin and beat her. The mother discovered this, and it *caused her*⁵ such anxiety and anguish of mind that Moirin, when she came home every evening, would (73) see her (5) weeping. She imagined that *this was because*⁶ they were giving her mother the same ill-treatment as they gave herself. Moirin and her mother were in this *state of*⁶ distress for *so long a time that*⁶ neither remembered having heard a *pleasant*⁶ word from the others.

100. "Why," said he, "*as I have the great good fortune*¹ to have the villain *in my power*,² I will put him in again, and give him *a little more*³ on my own account—you can't be in a hurry?" "My dear fellow," said Pat, "wreak your vengeance on him, while you have him." He *turned on*⁴ twice as much (40) water *to*⁴ the mill-wheel as the first time, so that what he *suffered*⁵ at first was nothing in comparison with his suffering the second time. Pat threw his sack on his back again, and when he had proceeded a short distance he asked the man was he weary of him yet. "*Indeed I am*,"⁶ he answered. "Well, I'm glad to hear that," said the other, "*so much the more*⁷ will I *continue to harrass you*,⁸ till I have *tamed you somewhat*."⁹

101. Moirin *mounted*¹ the steed, proceeded on her way and went to the fair. When she *dashed*² in through it (5), everyone was looking at her. They had no idea who the *exceedingly*³ beautiful lady was. The young gentleman, in *particular*,⁴ observed her closely till she went in round the fair, and was approaching the gate *again*.⁵ *He did not neglect*⁶ to be at the gate *to meet her*,⁷ and just as she was passing him (65) he asked her "Where do you come from, please?" "From Glovetown," she answered, and away she went. The young gentleman sprang up on his own horse, *to* (79) overtake her, in order to (79) get *more satisfactory*⁸ information from her. But it was little *advantage*⁹ to him: she was out of sight before he had mounted his horse.

102. When they had been a short time on the road said Tadhg to James, "Did you meet young Philip?" "No: why?" "He was here a short time ago with his plough. I promised him a week ago that I should be ready on Wednesday; but he would not be satisfied *but came*¹ to me this morning, *although I had just*² allowed Michael to go away, on account of having no coal. *One word borrowed another*³ until we were both angry. Philip took away his plough, and I daresay *he will not stop*⁴ till he reaches little Owen O'Leary's forge." "Was Michael at the forge this morning?" "Have I not just told you that he was, in order *to have something done to*⁵ his plough." "*I'll wager*,"⁶ said James, "it was Michael *suggested*⁸ to Philip to come to you."

103. Those attacks were directed from Tara, and on that account the Romans *every other*¹ year *pur-*

*posed*² to invade Ireland and bring it into subjection. There were six thousand men *quartered*³ on the *Isle of Anglesea*⁴ opposite Howth Head, from year to year waiting for *additional help*⁵ to (79) attack Ireland, but the *Roman Empire*⁶ throughout the world was too extensive to be defended, and the Romans were unable to muster a *sufficient*⁷ force to subdue Ireland. They were afraid to venture with a small army, for they knew very well what kind of warriors those ancient Irish were. According to the Roman account the (44) chieftain who fought against Agricola in Scotland, and whom they called Galgacus, was an Irishman. Gibbon in his history says it was Fionn MacCumhaill, but I think it was Conall Cearnach, for Fionn was not born *for more than*⁸ one hundred years after that period, and the ancient writings mention that Conall Cearnach used frequently *cross the sea*⁹ to fight (80).

104. It was nightfall. Cormac and his followers *had not returned*.¹ Those who had gone with them, but who could not keep *pace*² with them, were coming back *one by one* :³ some asserting that the thieves had been caught (70), others that they had not. A group which (60) had gathered in the middle of the road opposite Diarmaid's house, were arguing and disputing with one another.

Seadna started from his reverie. "Diarmaid," said he, "shut the door when I have gone out and fasten it securely." He went out (55) and passed into the middle of the talking group. "Have they been caught?" he asked. "Yes," said *one*,⁴ "No," said another. "Why, I tell you they have," said the first speaker. "Did I not *with my own eyes see*⁵

Cormac's hand at the throat⁷ of the big man who was walking through the fair (104) to-day with *Diarmaid's daughter, Sadhbh?*⁶ *Do you wish to make me doubt the evidence of my senses?*⁷ "By the way,"⁸ said a⁹ third, "I wonder what *was the reason that Sadhbh was*¹⁰ going through the fair with him?" "I don't know, either," said a fourth, "nor do I know what *brought*¹¹ them to Diarmaid's house at all."

105. Before the bad times came, the townland belonged to six persons *in common*,¹ each having grass for two cows, but it was never divided. The townland *consisted of*² large fields, and *the arrangement was*³ that each person was to have the grazing of his own share of the pasture, as well as his share of the cultivated fields—from ten to twenty ridges, according to the size of the field. Each one was at liberty to sow potatoes or oats or whatever he liked in his own part of the field. Part of the townland was under meadow, and they mowed and saved the hay with one another's assistance, and divided it among them when it was dry and in cocks. Each one had a right to the use of a pony they had, for one day in each week; but the neighbours never heard any *dispute*⁴ among them on account of it. Each housewife had a spinning wheel for wool and one for flax, and a small hand mill. They spun their frieze and ground as much as they wanted of their own oats; and although they had not much wealth, they lived in contentment, not so much money being spent in shops as at present.

*But all this was changed for*⁵ the poor people when

the potatoes failed. Soon they began to depart, and farms were to let in different parts. Some of them went to other places, some emigrated, until all the houses in the place were vacant, but two.

106. She went to her brothers with their dinner. When they had eaten the meal, *she did not fail¹ to produce²* the apple, which (60) she gave to the eldest brother. He looked at it and scrutinised it closely. "This is an extraordinary apple," said he, "where did you get it?" "From my stepmother," she answered. "Wait a moment," said he, "while *I divide (77) it into four parts.³* I will give my own part to the dog here, and if it does not affect him, you *may⁴* eat your portion." *Suiting the action to the word⁵* he gave his own share to the dog. Scarcely had he eaten it when *his legs began to twitch,⁶* and he lay down and died. "There now," said the brother, "*what a plight⁷* we should have been in had we eaten that apple; and I warn you," he added, turning to his sister, "*to be on your guard against⁸* your stepmother for *she intends⁹* to kill us or to inflict some other injury on us."

107. "The water is very cold," said I. "I don't feel it cold, and *if only you would¹* jump in as I did, you would not be cold." "The hole is too deep, John." "*How nervous you are!²* Look at me." John got out on the bank, gave a *short run³* and jumped into the middle of the hole. He rose to the surface like a duck, swam a few strokes and was standing on the gravel by my side. This gave me courage, and I got out on the bank, but I was afraid to run. I plunged in, but when I felt the water going

into my nose and (5) eyes, I *made no attempt*⁴ to swim, but kept putting my feet down. The place was rather deep; the water was as high as my chin, and the gravel was slipping from beneath my feet. I became terrified when I perceived the water rising up and going into my mouth. I called to John and saw him coming to me, but I remember no more. John told me the rest. *It appears*⁵ that I *caught him as a drowning man will*,⁶ and that we should both have been drowned, only that providentially (10) James the (27) steward was passing near the river, and heard *my*¹⁴ screams.

108. One Sunday evening about twenty-one years ago, a crowd of young men were assembled in Nora Liath's "Inch" to play hurling. Nora had been dead for close on a hundred years, yet it was Nora Liath's Inch still; I never heard it called by any other name.

Near the "Inch" is a high tapering rock, called "School-Rock," from the fact that in a hovel at its base, Murty Beg used put forth his endeavours to teach English, before the English schools were established. If the accounts we have are true, Murty's own stock of English was rather limited (3), a favourite expression of his, when a difficult word occurred, being "Don't mind that; it's a Latin word." It is certain, at all events, that Murty did not succeed in teaching much English, for on the evening of which I speak, not a word of it was spoken or thought of.

"Well boys," said Conn O, "let us not stand here like icicles any longer. My fingers are becoming numb with cold already. Will the cross-roads men *play*¹ those of the Glen, or would you prefer a *mixed*² match?"

109. "Séadna," said he, "you need not be in the least afraid of me. I am not *going to*¹ injure you. I should be glad to *benefit you in a certain way*,² if you *were willing to take*³ my advice. I heard you say, just now, that you had neither food, drink (5), nor money. I should be willing to give you *all the money you need*,⁴ on one trifling condition."

"*Why, confound you*,"⁵ said Séadna, as he recovered his speech, "could you not have said that without *frightening a fellow out of his wits*⁶ with your staring, whoever you are!"

"It is a matter of indifference to you who I am; but I shall give you now *an amount of money sufficient to*⁷ purchase as much leather as will keep you working for thirteen years, on this condition: that you come with me then."

"And if *I enter into this agreement*⁷ with you, where shall we go then?"

"Will it not be time enough for you (45) to ask that question when the leather is exhausted, and we are setting out?"

"You are sharp; *have your own way*."⁹ Let's see the money."

"You are sharp. Look here," and putting (4) his hand in his pocket, he drew out a large purse from which *he took and*¹⁰ displayed in his hand a little heap of *bright*¹¹ yellow gold.

110. If my mother wanted someone *to* (79) go to Milltown for a half stone of salt, *on* the day (107) she was (72) salting butter, *there was no occupation I liked*¹ better than being a messenger, and *you may be sure*² I was in no hurry home.

On a spring or summer morning (107) when they

were busy sowing, ploughing and harrowing, I might perhaps be sent to the forge with the horse. My father would (73) expect me home in an hour or so. If I saw anyone else on the road approaching the forge, there was no fear of my being before him. There was nothing I liked better than to blow the bellows *for* the smith, and listen to him and the other men talking, and *discussing public affairs*.⁴ "What kept you so long?" my father would say to me. "Oh: *so and so*⁵ was before me, and he had a great deal to (81) do."

111. Moirin did so, and some time before she came in sight (40) everyone was watching anxiously to see if the lady who (108) had been there the previous Saturday would come. It (23) was not long until they saw approaching the gate, a lady who, they imagined, was twice as beautiful as she who had come the Saturday before. She came in and made the circuit of the fair. When she was approaching the gate, the young gentleman, in order to become better acquainted with her, made all the haste he could to overtake (79) her, but in vain: he had no possible chance of doing so (5).

Moirin came home, and as she had the best possible means of doing so, she was not long about it. Her mother was there to meet her, and took away the horse and the clothes as she had done (67) the previous Saturday. She told Moirin to keep her own counsel, continue doing her work, and come to her again on the following Friday.

112. Tadhg the blacksmith (27) had no children but one daughter. She was only (100) a little girl

going to school when Owen was an apprentice with her father. She was very fond of Owen, nor was this surprising. He was an affectionate, good-natured young fellow, who (60) rather than associate (3) with young men like himself, preferred to be in the midst of a troop of children, whose (60) uproar was deafening. Consequently there was not a child in the village who was not fond of the young blacksmith, and they all felt very lonely when he left Tadhg O'Byrne. Little Nellie, the blacksmith's daughter, was much more lonely than the rest when Owen went away, and she wept bitterly for him.

113. "What do you want there? Do you think we have nothing (81) to do but talk (64) to you." "I don't want anything," said Pat, "but I should like to look (64) at the men mowing, as I once did myself; but, that time, alas! is past." "Now, then," (55) said the man, "let us have no more of this, but be off at once, for no matter how long you remain here, you'll get nothing by it" (51). "You need not show your churlishness, you brat," said Pat, "I am not asking you for anything: perhaps, indeed, you have not such great wealth that you can afford to reproach me with my poverty; but," added he (5), blazing up with anger, "I am as good a man (102) as you; don't imagine I am not" (121). "Well now, a beggarman like you as good as a man as I—do you hear that, friends?" "Yes, yes," said Pat, "every whit, and I would convince you of it on the instant if I had a man to see fair play (92), as you have around you." The farmer honourably offered to see fair play, and told him to have no apprehensions on that score.

114. He went before the king, and said he wanted to see his daughter in order to cure her. "It is little use for you to undertake to cure her," said the king, "seeing that (122) hitherto such a task has always surpassed the power of doctors; you shall have your way, though; but if you don't succeed, you shall be beheaded as all your predecessors have been" (67). "I am satisfied," said the doctor, and the door of the king's daughter's room was opened for him. She was lying in bed, well nigh at the point of death. The doctor ordered the place to be left completely at his disposal, which was accordingly done (5). He took out the herb, boiled it, extracted it like tea, and then gave some of the water in which it had been boiled to the sick woman. No sooner had she drunk, than she was in perfect health again. She went to her father, and indeed she herself was not more joyful than he. He called the doctor to him instantly.

115. Another morning, I would have (73) a headache, and one would think I was exceedingly unwell until ten o'clock or so came. Early in the morning I had no appetite, but I was much better at ten, and half-an-hour later, there was nothing whatever the matter with me.

My poor mother was very indulgent to me when I was suffering from this sham-sickness. She would warm (73) milk for me, and, when I did not get relief, would prepare me a cup of tea.

I think now my father suspected I was not so unwell as I pretended. I remember well one March morning (107) that I did not know my lessons and I was very sick until the morning was far advanced.

My father was passing in and out, trying to be everywhere, as usual. He came in while (122) I was in the kitchen taking bread and milk. "Is the pain gone?" said he, in a soft and gentle tone. "Yes, father," said I. "When you have finished (77) your meal, go down and see to the cows, and pick the stones out of the end of the narrow field. The grass is coming up and it is high time to do so." "Will there be anyone with me?" said I. "Not yet," said my father. Now, there was nothing I detested more than this work. It would not have been so bad if I had had anyone with me, but the worst of it was that I was to be left alone.

¶116. Night was falling when he reached the guest-house. It was winter (97) and the weather was bad (36) even for that season of the year (5). During the day it had been raining and snowing at intervals, but blowing all the time, so that his teeth were chattering audibly when he entered the large bare house (35). The door was wide open and fully exposed to the biting blasts: the wind was blowing the wisps of straw about the floor. He stood still and looked around. It would naturally occur to one that if he had gone to the monastery, and made known his presence, every accommodation would have been afforded him at once. He did not do so (5) however. That was not what he desired and he knew his own mind (3) clearly. He looked around for the bed, and at last saw it. All the bedclothes were tightly folded (18) in a single bundle in the middle of it: he unfolded them. They were not over-clean, and it need hardly be said they were not over-warm.

There was no telling how long they had been folded thus without being warmed or aired. He arranged them on the bed to the best of his power, and lay down. As might be expected he did not sleep.

117. When Jonathan Swift wrote the witty tale which he named *Gulliver's Travels*, it was universally believed that it was the spontaneous offspring (3) of his own fancy and genius. This, however, is a mistaken idea. The truth is he stole the story which (60) is one of the traditional tales of Ireland. In Swift's time there were many in Dublin who knew Irish well, and who were familiar with a large number of the old tales which had been told (64, 87) and retold in Ireland for centuries. Swift could scarcely help stumbling occasionally on such old people, just as Atkinson happened on John Fleming. A man of Swift's capacity needed no more than a hint of the story. If he was himself ignorant of Irish, he had nothing to do but give a half-crown to some poor old man to induce him to give an outline of the story in English. However, that may be, he got hold of it. He changed and modified the tale in many respects, and told it in his own fashion, but it can scarcely be said that the alterations improved it.

118. It happened that there was a poor Connachtman in the English army. Grief oppressed his heart when he thought of the fate in store for his compatriots: they were Connachtmen and Catholics (97), and he considered that more than sufficient reason for friendly feelings towards them. He was seized with a terrible loathing (8) on perceiving (4) the desire for blood which possessed the army around him. But what was he to do (81) with (122) English

soldiers on every side? He could not steal away, nor could he escape by flight in any direction. He was hemmed in on every side, but he chose rather to die himself than to have the blood of his friends upon his head.

Just as the army was deploying to surround (79) the wood, the Connachtman raised the muzzle of his gun and fired in the air. The echo resounded from the neighbouring hill. The birds in the wood were startled, and rose screaming in the air. The English immediately turned about, and went back by the way they had come, without even waiting for orders from their commander. They wished to deal with sleeping (83) men (99) that night, not with men on the alert (3). The Connachtman was instantly seized by the throat, and dragged off by a dozen soldiers. When they were some distance from the wood, they hanged him from a tree, and riddled his body with bullets as (122) it hung (83).

119. What else could they think? You did not tell them why you came to speak to them, but you did say that the doctor requested you to go and speak to them in his favour; from which (60) they naturally concluded that you intended doing so (5). They were very glad to be able to tell you that they would very willingly do what they imagined you desired. What else could you want, man! They will have a conversation with the doctor before many days elapse, and will tell him that they cast their votes for him. They will speak to him with effusion somewhat to this effect: "Indeed, Doctor, there was no necessity for your sending D. to interview us (97), and (5) request us not to oppose you. We had all

unanimously resolved to support you with our votes, before D. spoke to us." They must say that in English as the doctor does not know Irish. It will give them an opportunity of showing (41) that they know enough English for the purpose. Then the doctor will make answer (5) in English. "I am very grateful to you, my good friends. I was confident from the beginning that you had too much good sense and discrimination to reject a competent doctor, merely because (121) he did not happen to know Irish."

120. We were assembled early the following day at the school door. Donal Cronin, with (122) his back against the door, was chanting couplets of a kind of poem. Some one snatched off his hat, another kicked it, and we soon made a football of it. This did not please Donal, who (60) caught me angrily by the back of the head. "Let me go," said I. "Not (5) till you give (77) me satisfaction," he answered. I was astonished, for Donal and I had always got on very well together: now, however, we faced (64) each other fiercely, as the other boys were urging us on: we were of the same age. At last we struck each other determinedly, but in the middle of the fight, Michael na Meire happened to come round the corner of the school and surprised us. He caught Donal and myself by the ears, and forthwith separated us. "Go home now," said he, "and make it up between you: let me not hear of any more quarrelling or I will punish the delinquent most severely next week." Donal looked at me with disobedience and rebellion apparent in his countenance and I returned his look (5), but the master put a broom in my hand, and in

order that Donal and myself might not have another "round," told me to sweep out the ashes and dust.

121. Peg lived in Glengariff—by day, that is : where she spent the night is another question. According to her own account, it was many a long and dreary mile away. At the time that I saw her, she was a small, bent old woman, with two wonderfully bright and piercing eyes, very close together. There was something queer about those eyes of Peg, for however long you scrutinized her, no other characteristic (6) impressed you. I never heard any one mention whether she had ears, nose or brows ; or speak of her feet or hands ; but a day never passed without my hearing allusions to Peg's dark eyes.

122. " Where can Maire Ghearra's equal be found ? (81) She is a remarkably handsome and noble-hearted woman : she is prudent, intellectual and well educated, and is popular with rich and poor. She is so pious and edifying that the congregation in which she hears Mass is the better of her presence (37). She is revered by good and bad. If two women quarrelling see her approach, they (72) cease till she has passed, just as they would for the priest himself." " I wonder," said the mother, " if Sadhbh were quarrelling on the road would she stop on seeing Maire coming ? " " Why ! upon my word, (118) mother," said he, " I saw her doing so with my own eyes, and nothing ever surprised me so much. I was going over to Burke's on an errand. As I approached (64) Diarmaid's house, I heard Sadhbh shouting and violently abusing some neighbour.

Maire Ghearra happened to pass near (109) the house at the corner. No sooner did Sadhbh see her than the shouting ceased. She hung her head and retired sullenly into her own house."

123. I have a vivid recollection of one wild and bitterly cold afternoon, on which I was making my way on foot, at top speed, to Kingsbridge. I knew that if I lost a moment I should miss the train, in which case (5) I should have a long and uncomfortable wait for another. Unluckily I did lose a minute and more, and consequently missed the train.

For three days previous to that evening wind and rain, snow and rain had succeeded each other unceasingly from morning till night. In consequence of this every river in Ireland overflowed its banks, floods covered the lowlying plains, cattle were drowned, and goods of all kinds were swept down to the sea all over the country. No part of Ireland suffered more than the district drained by the Liffey. The river was choked with farm-produce and drowned cattle, and every bridge in Dublin was crowded with people watching the wreckage and *debris* being whirled past. It was (99) one of these crowds that delayed me and caused me to lose the train, but another left the same place soon after, in which I had provided myself with a comfortable corner.

124. "God bless the work: is the mistress at home?" said a beggar-woman to the servants. Just then the "mysterious woman"* appeared in the doorway. She looked at the beggar-woman: the monstrous hound (35) by her side gave a deep bark and stood

* bean an leapa.

rigid, while the hair rose on his neck. "Faol! lie down instantly," said the mysterious woman. The hound did not heed her, but barked again. "Lie down, I say!—don't be afraid, my poor woman." The hound did not seem to hear her. The "mysterious woman" put her hand into her breast, drew out a pistol, and shot the hound through the heart. "I will teach you to disregard what I say." She put a cane under her arm, along with the book, and went out on the mountain, calm and gentle as usual, though secretly her heart was heavy. The dairy-maid trembled (83) with terror. "There now! what a nice young woman she is!" said the poultry-maid. "Indeed, upon my word," said the dairy-maid, "it (23) is not safe to be in her company. Such a deed was never seen before! I will fly from this house instantly."

125. I heard that a man was hanged unjustly over (109) near Rathmore long ago, when the Whiteboys wrecked the stage coach, and killed the man who was acting as guard. This was how it happened (18). They thought that the man in charge of the coach had a document containing the names of all the leaders of the Whiteboys, so that when the coach reached Tralee a detachment of soliders would be despatched (117) and everyone whose name appeared in the document would be arrested and hanged. They therefore determined to intercept the stage-coach and obtain possession of the paper at all hazards. When they demanded the document, the man who was acting as guard, made no answer but (121) fired on them. They, who (60) had firearms as well as he, fired at him, and he fell dead on the road.

On the following morning, a poor old man who was herding in the neighbourhood, came out on the road (15), and on seeing the corpse of the murdered man, stopped to look (80) at it, with (122) horror depicted in his countenance (6). Just then the red-coats arrived on the scene. The poor old man was seized, and a gallows was immediately erected to hang him (79). He asked to have the priest brought to him, and his request was granted (5). When, having made (4) his confession, they were bringing him to the scaffold, he was powerless from terror: he could neither walk nor stand. Then the priest spoke: "There is no reason for your being in such a state (6) of terror. No sooner will your soul be separated from your body on the scaffold, than immediately you will be in possession of the happiness of heaven." "Do you assure me of that?" said the old man. "Most certainly," replied the priest, "Jesus Christ and His Blessed Mother are awaiting you on high." He gained strength and confidence instantly. "Move back from me," he said to those accompanying him (3). He ascended the ladder without assistance and was hanged: he was eighty years old.

126. When the poor people saw they could get (81) no other consolation from England but law, and that it was in vain for them to expect (64) any respite from the landlords, they came to the conclusion that the future had nothing in store (3) for them but misery and want, unless they could unite to (122) defend themselves.

Michael Sheamais was in no alarm (6); he had a lease, and what (57) was better, he had the rent. Nevertheless he distinguished himself by his vigorous

exertions on behalf of the poor people. He gave an excellent piece of advice to his neighbours, saying : " If any poor man is evicted unjustly, let no one among you have anything to do with the place, and if any mean fellow comes from elsewhere and takes (116) the place have nothing to do with him either. Let the landlord have the land, if he pleases, but be assured that (117) if you follow my advice, he will be without his rent for many a day. He will have the land, but his pockets will be empty, and," he added, " I confidently assert, that we shall soon have the land question settled, and that, in spite of the people of England."

This counsel was followed (6) not only in Kerry, but throughout Ireland. The landlords were furious. Poor people were being evicted in all directions, but in vain : the rent was not paid (64).

127. " I daresay you have heard of Black Diarmaid of the Cove ? It is twenty years ago : I remember perfectly well the night he was evicted. His wife was lying ill when we arrived. ' Dress yourself, woman,' said I, ' you'll need your clothes ; there is harsh weather without.' She cried and screamed, as a woman will. Black Diarmaid was ashy-pale. I think he contemplated attacking me ; he went so far as to threaten us ; however, we were prepared for him, there being seven of us present. The night was cold and wild enough, and they suffered from insufficiency (3) of clothing. The woman was trembling in every limb (83). Her husband wrapped the old bed-clothes around her, and took her in his arms. It was said that he gathered leaves and moss to make her a bed, and that she fainted. At all events,

we heard rapid footsteps behind us—we had paid two or three more visits—and were surprised to see Black Diarmaid with fire in his eyes and his hair standing (83) on end. He spoke in a guttural voice (3). 'Alas! my wife! alas! my child! Dead! dead! Warden, Warden, where are you?' 'Don't come near me, madman (34), or I'll shoot you!' said Warden, but Diarmaid rushed towards him."

128. When he had finished the two pairs of shoes, although the pound's worth of leather was not all used, he went for two pounds' worth, and later on for four pounds' worth. Then he procured two journeymen shoemakers, and some time afterwards two more. In a very short time he had acquired a reputation (6) in the district for the excellence and cheapness of his shoes. The best tradesmen came to him (96) because he kept and paid them best. The wealthiest people and those of the highest rank (6) came to him to (80) buy shoes, for his shoes were of the best material and most skilful workmanship (6). The poorest people, who had a difficulty in finding money to pay for their shoes (3), came to him, because he gave them long credit, and when the bills fell due (3) and the debts were not paid, he did not press them too hard. Shoemakers, who had not money to buy leather, frequently came to him for a loan of money, so that they might be enabled to work (64) and earn something and not be compelled to remain idle. It need not be said that he never gave any of them a refusal.

129. After their father's death, the two young men and their mother began to feel the pinch of

poverty (6), and were so hard pressed that they could scarcely pay their debts, much less the rent. The landlord had been threatening them for a very long time, but they could not do anything the more on that account (37) to satisfy his claims (3). At long last he sent the sheriff and his underlings to knock down the Dalys' (29) house. The day before they came, John and Pat held a consultation, and in the course of their conversation said they ought to let the wretches know that they had spirit : (they had the reputation of not being quarrelsome).

The spoilers came early, as was their custom. to their work of destruction. They all entered the house, as the doors were wide open, and there was no sound from anyone within. However the Dalys were in concealment inside, and as soon as they perceived that all had entered, they instantly sprang up, drew their swords, and wreaked destruction on the ravagers. In the combat John O'Daly was shot through the heart.

130. After his sixty years as ruler of Ireland, Dathi was struck by lightning at the foot of the Alps. His brave men did not abandon him in a foreign land (3). His son, Amhalghaidh, took over the command of the army, and they brought off with them on a bier the Ard Righ's body. The Roman soldiers were all around watching them, but Dathi had terrified them to such a degree (3) during his life that they were afraid even of his corpse. He was brought at the head of his army across France, just as if he were alive. The Romans attacked them eight or nine times (38) on the journey, but Amhalghaidh and his Irishmen trampled them under foot as his father had done (5) before him.

Dathi's grave is shown to this day (15) under a red pillar at Cruachan in Connacht, where Queen Meav sleeps (83). History does not record that any Ard Righ of Ireland, after this Dathi, fought a battle on the Continent of Europe.

181. At this time the land question was in everyone's mouth. Things were going ill with the farmers. Not only had the potatoes failed, but whatever they had to sell was cheap, and whatever they had to buy, dear. The landlords were grumbling as the rent was not coming in: the poor people had not the money to give them. The landlords were threatening the tenants with legal proceedings, and a poor man here and there was evicted. Evil was brewing.

The Irish Members of Parliament asked the English Government not to permit any landlord to throw a poor man out on the roadside, for not paying his rent, when everyone knew that he had not money to pay it.

It was useless for them to talk. The answer they received was that such was the law, and there was no help for it: the land belonged to the landlord, and if he could not get the rent, he must have the land; but that perhaps in a year or so they might have time to do something.

182. Having left the wood, I ascended to the summit of the hill, where I lay down close to a hillock. The valley lay before me, with Loch na hEornan sleeping peacefully in its bosom. The sun was shining brilliantly on the lake, and millions of points of light, like stars of silvery radiance were dancing on the water, as if the lake were trembling.

with pleasure under the play of the sunshine; but on the western side there was a slightly angry swelling, where the shadow of the black cliff was upon it, and the little waves were lapping in the crevices, as if murmuring at the sport of the sunlight at the other side.

As often happens in similar circumstances, my contemplation of the lake developed into a reflection on our native land—for so long a time oppressed by the foreigner; most of her children wanderers through the wide world; the remnant of decadents remaining with her, disunited, quarrelling and contending among themselves; the brave men who have arisen within her shores, who have devoted and are unselfishly devoting to her their lives and energy. This reflection must have induced sleep, for I remember no more.

133. Upon my word, my fine fellow, you are right there, at all events. Nothing pleases the dog with the bone in his mouth so much as to have the other dogs remain quiet, and allow him to pick his morsel undisturbed. You did not renounce your faith, you say. What do you think is the difference between denying the faith, and taking part with the enemies of the faith? You are a Catholic, you imagine. Yes, and if you happened to be alone in Protestant company on a Friday, you would eat meat, lest it should be said you were a bigoted Catholic. You lived undisturbed as long as no one took any interest in you. You had "two strings to your bow." The Catholics of Ireland were being robbed and ruined, while you fawned on the robbers, in the hope that some morsel of the plunder might possibly be thrown

to you occasionally. You wish now that matters should remain in their present position ; that peace and concord and Christian charity should subsist among all classes in Ireland. That would be a pleasant arrangement for you. Truth is bitter, mister ; but I can assure you that, before long, there will be no escape from a recognition of it in Ireland. The light of Irish Ireland is increasing rapidly. The thief, and his accomplices, do not want the light : their reliance is on darkness ; under cover of night, they perpetrate their crimes. But the sun rises, in spite of them : the light comes bright and resplendent : it illuminates dark corners : then ugly things try in vain to conceal themselves.

134. It is unnecessary, and indeed it would be impossible, to give here a detailed account of the numberless authors the country has produced, from Cormac Mac Art to Cormac Mac Cuilleanain ; from Seachnall, St. Patrick's nephew, to Mac Liag, Brian's chief *ollamh* ; from the primitive poet Torna Eigeas and his contemporaries down to the sorrowful time when Eoghan Ruadh (O'Suilleabhain) was forced to exclaim, " Now is the poet helpless indeed, when the pen falls from his grasp." Directed by the wisdom and enlightened by the knowledge of all these distinguished men, education and learning made such progress, that no scholars on the Continent of Europe could be compared with the Irish. Indeed in the Middle Ages, when Charles the Bald was unable to find in any part of Europe a man possessing a knowledge of the rudiments of Greek, he was obliged to send for John Scotus Erigena to translate the works of Dionysius the Areopagite. Greek was taught at

that time in every monastery and school in Ireland, and, notwithstanding the ravages of the Danes, our ancestors so far surpassed all neighbouring nations in enlightenment and genius that finally the country was called, and with good reason, the "Island of Scholars."

According to Spencer, the English first received an alphabet from the Irish; hence Keating testifies that "the English had no knowledge of letters till it was imparted to them by the Irish." As Darmesteter says, "Celtic literature is the key which unlocks to us the Celtic world." Every young Irishman should acquire a broad and extensive knowledge of this literature. It is impossible for one intimately acquainted with it not to reverence and love his country's history.

135. I have often been told that English is very useful to those who have emigrated to America and elsewhere. This statement is partly silly and partly false. Many cross the sea from European countries completely ignorant of English, and I have yet to learn that English-speaking Irishmen are in more comfortable circumstances in America than the French, the Italians and others. A short time ago, I made a calculation, based on the American census returns, with a view to finding out the circumstances of the Irish in America so as to be able to institute a comparison between them and the Germans. It was impossible for me to attain any great accuracy in this calculation as some of the books are not published on this side of the Atlantic, but so far as I was able to make out, the Germans possess six times more wealth than do the Irish. If this estimate is

accurate, I am sorry for the state of affairs it reveals; for their possession of English would seem to be of little advantage to the Irish. The Germans struck to their language and customs; they had no desire to imitate any outsiders. There are six hundred newspapers in German published in America. The Germans have no great love for English, though they learn as much of it as is useful for transacting business with those who know only that language; but German is the language of their affections, of their intimate intercourse, of their firesides.

136. "The good has surpassed the evil," said she. "The evil of this day," he replied, "has surpassed all the good together." "How is that?" she asked. "If I had done my business on the day you mention with that shilling and the other two I also had, I should never have thought of Maire Ghearra nor she of me. I should never have come to know this day's anguish. My heart would not be like a stone, my head addled and my mind like a furnace, as they are. My life would not have been limited to thirteen years; and half even of these already past." "Look here, Seadna," said she, and opening her hand, she showed him in the middle of her palm a small sphere of crystal, of extraordinary appearance. It was so bright that it was impossible to look directly at it without being dazzled. Brilliant beams of light, as from the sun, proceeded from it in all directions. It was encircled by a small band of gold, from which depended a golden chain. "What is that?" said Seadna, endeavouring to look at the sphere, but dazzled by the intensity of the radiance, "It is yours," she said.

137. The birds began to scream out at sea, and clouds in dark masses to scud across the western sky. Here and there white crests appeared on the sea, and the water surged with a thud against the black and polished rocks which serve as a break-water to the islands at the mouth of Kenmare Harbour.

Brigid O'Sullivan, Mac Finghin Dubh's only sister, looked out at the sky from the great house of Doirin. She had come from her own home in Glenflesk to bid farewell to her brother, before he started on his journey to the Continent of Europe. The rain was falling in torrents. White streams were ploughing through the ravines in the hills: huge green waves were pursuing each other out at sea, and breaking with thundering force against the coast. These rocky-based islands have endured that same noisy shock for thousands of years: they bear the trace of the conflict for the granite and quartz in their dark flanks have been hollowed out by the violent action of the waves.

138. Not alone did Munster get no help, but what was worse a considerable number of the Leinster chiefs helped the Danes between whom and themselves there existed an alliance and friendly feeling. Four or five of the Munster chiefs showed a like sympathy, but Brian's sword made an end of them. He threatened the King of Leinster with the same punishment, but the latter paid little attention to him, until he invaded his province unexpectedly, and marched on the Danes and Leinstermen encamped near New Ross. He overwhelmed and routed them, and, as was his custom, hotly pursued the fugitives. "Let the Leinstermen escape, but do not spare the Danes,"

said he to one of his captains in the rout ; from which it would appear that he was unwilling to kill an Irishman from any province.

Brian was not long alone in his antagonism to the foreigners, for there arose as his ally young Malachy of Meath—the most lovable character of his time.

“ If we cannot subdue that wild beast of Munster,” said the Danes of Dublin, “ we shall have Meath at all events.” Malachy, however, gave them something else to think of. The Danes pushed forward again more boldly than ever. Malachy retreated, drawing off to the slopes of Tara where he waited for them. “ Men of Meath,” said he, “ remember your ancestors. Do not shirk the battle, but think that the hundreds of kings who sat enthroned in Tara are looking upon you to-day.”

139. I am not a poet, but when a thing pleases me I know it. Now while nothing is more difficult than to write good poetry, nothing is easier than to write bad verse, and in the whole range of literature there is nothing worse than bad poetry. *Corruptio optimi, pessima*. (The perversion of the best becomes the worst). What is most excellent when good, is most worthless when bad.

I have never yet seen poetry by any of our modern Irish writers, from Dr. MacHale until very recent times, that did not cause in me a feeling of irritation and disgust, for I felt that the instrument hurt the hand that tried to use it, and that the attempt was wholly unsuccessful.

It may be taken for granted that we desire to preserve our native language. We propose to do so, by cultivating it as a literary medium. To succeed

in attaining this end, we must graft this new literature on the living language, as spoken by the people. No form of literature is better suited for this purpose than that dealing with every-day life. Some of our learned men, I believe, consider the writing of such literature beneath them; it is a more honourable thing in their eyes to write poetry. Open Shakespeare, and what do you find? That the most powerful lines consist of the simplest and commonest words. The most familiar style is always the most effective: the more a work betrays laboured composition, the weaker it invariably is. Poetry is doubtless a good thing in its own time and place, provided it is good poetry; but however excellent it may be, it is, after all, only an ornament. It is the blossom of speech, as it were. When we are laying the foundations, it is not the time to think of ornament: while we are sowing the seed, it is not the time to look for flowers.

140. The black Caha Mountains had put on their cloud-caps for the night. The pure cool wind of spring blew across the cove at the base of Doirin.

It was almost nightfall, but the weather was bright, and there was a crescent moon in the west. The swell moved noiselessly over the sand of the beach, stealing up the slope, then drew back with a sighing sound: a puff of wind whistled as it blew through the empty corners of the castle, and returned with a moan; the sand-piper flew up from the harbour, spread his wings and extended his legs within a yard of the lintel of the old castle as if about to settle there, but flew up into the air with a scream, and out again over the harbour.

141. "He who depends on others for the doing of his work will have his work undone." A very wise, profitable and wholesome lesson is contained in these words, and it would greatly benefit the people of this country to realise fully the meaning of this lesson and to reflect well and carefully upon it. The advice contained in this maxim is well calculated to benefit us, for if there is one thing more than another we continually hear from friends and enemies, it is that laziness is one of the vices most deeply rooted in the Irish people, old and young. If there were not some semblance of truth in these statements, the opinion they express would not be so commonly heard nor so unhesitatingly accepted. The people themselves admit their correctness: what further need have we of witnesses? It seems to me that laziness exercises an unrelenting and implacable tyranny over present-day Irishmen in general, and particularly over the young. It is a violent and ineradicable disease which is, with the exception of drunkenness, our most fatal enemy.

142. Courage is a good thing: so is self-confidence. No people ever advanced a movement without self-confidence, just as a faint heart never won a battle. It is, therefore, right and fitting that Irish revivalists should possess a great and confident belief in themselves. This does not mean that we should not reflect on the trouble and difficulties which confront us: on the rough paths we have to travel: on the friends with us and the enemies against us: on the weakness of our allies and the strength of our foes.

When the Greeks burst the chains by which Turkey

had been strangling and stifling her for centuries' their language was all but lost, and what was retained of it was corrupted and intermixed with Turkish and Slav words. There were *soi-disant* enlightened men among the Greeks at that time such as we have now : their advice was : " Abandon Greek : it is a worthless language : it was well enough once, but that was long ago and it is quite useless to you at the present day. The majority of you are Slavs racially now : use the Slav language, which will give you influence and distinction among the Russians, in that mighty empire which has never been equalled in ancient or modern times."

143. I tell you it would be impossible to find a better instance of the truth of what I said, than those fine songs of Davis and his associates. The poems are magnificent, but they are English poetry. There were people here and there throughout Ireland at that time who appreciated the poetry. It may possibly have laid hold of their hearts, and stirred their blood. But how did matters stand with the vast bulk of the people of Ireland ? For one who could appreciate English poetry, there were hundreds who understood neither the language nor the poetry. There were thousands who understood the language tolerably, perhaps, but did not understand the poetry to such an extent that it could lay hold on their hearts or stir their blood. One of Eoghan Ruadh's or of Sean Clarach's songs would have set their blood boiling, and sent it in warm torrents through all their members. Then indeed would have come enthusiasm, and strength, and bravery : then would deeds have been done if they could possibly be accomplished. !

144. We have no account of any spontaneous rebellion of the people against the ^Uard Righ except on one occasion. The account we have of this single rebellion is not very detailed. It happened in the first year of the Christian Era. We are told that the plebeians of Ireland rose against the nobles, and we cannot doubt that they got reason, for the Irish people had always a great respect for their nobility. The nobles were harassing them and the Ard Righ either did not or could not restrain them from doing so. The plebeians were provoked to such a degree that they met in secret council and determined to massacre the nobles. Whoever guided them must have possessed a powerful influence over them, for they kept his secrets well. Their leader was styled "Ceann Cait," but his family name is unknown. He was an extraordinary man; though a peasant, he possessed a power of mind which governed the people, directed them, and compelled them to obey. According to the pre-arranged plan he prepared an entertainment and feast, sparing neither trouble nor expense, and sent invitations to all the nobles to be present with the King of Tara at their head.

145. Who are they who have been chiefly instrumental in improving the condition of the human race, and in rendering it service? Not those, surely, who have devoted their energies to amassing wealth, and whose aspirations have not risen higher than having a large balance at the bank. But why waste time in discussing this point? Many a man, justly regarded as a hero after death, has been the butt of insults and abuse during his lifetime.

I have heard these questions reiterated *ad nauseam*. "What is the use of learning Irish?" "Will it pay?"—just as if we had been sent into this world for no other end than to accumulate money. If that were everyone's object in life, the world would be nothing else than a hideous nightmare.

There are certain people who will never give one credit for upright intentions: they imagine that the universal motive of action is self-interest. For my own part, I have a higher opinion of the human race: it were a sorry world if the majority passed their existence slaving for their livelihood and with nothing higher to look forward to.

146. Preparations for the banquet lasted a whole year, yet not a single individual breathed a word to the nobles of aught being in store for them except food and drink until that haughty assembly had sat down to table, when in the midst of the revelry, Ceann Cait and his swordsmen sprang on them and did not leave a single being alive in Tara except a child whom they overlooked. Ceann Cait was appointed king, and the young prince in company with a nurse was hurried away over the sea. Tacitus says that this young prince from Ireland met Agricola, the Roman general, at the head of his victorious army in Scotland at the end of the first century A.D., and that he asked the Roman to give him help to recover the kingdom of Ireland. The same historian, Tacitus, adds, that the harbours of Ireland were better known at that time than those of Britain; and that this Irish prince declared he would require only one Roman legion to subdue Ireland. From this it might be understood that Ireland was in a weak state at that

time, and that this young prince who was exiled from it intended to sell it to the Romans, but this was by no means the case. The young prince was Tauthal Teachtmhar who was afterwards a powerful and popular King of Tara, and when seeking Roman aid he knew what was happening in Ireland, for no sooner were the plebeians victorious than some of them became repentant and began to conspire secretly against Ceann Cait and to beseech Tuathal to return.

147. There is no man worthy of the name, who does not experience a feeling of pleasurable pride in looking back on the illustrious deeds of his ancestors. Their noble character inspires him with the courageous resolve so to order his life as to make it beneficent and morally excellent, and teaches him how to deport himself in all the relations of life.

As with individuals so with kingdoms. It will always be observed that nations possessing vigorous life are remarkable for their knowledge of all relating to their ancestors, of the state of the times in which they lived ; of what they accomplished in the advancement of civilisation ; of the exploits they performed ; of the wars and struggles they endured for country, faith and nationality.

Just as no one can be said to possess manhood, who is not endowed with a manly spirit and courage and self-respect, so no country possesses nationhood which is destitute of the spirit and soul of nationality, and which does not show honour and reverence to those who first enabled her to proclaim herself a nation.

148. The true effectiveness of poetry consists in

its material being derived from language which is natural and familiar without thereby losing in strength. Those who read poetry know the feeling of admiration and delight they experience on seeing how a poet, takes a thought expressed in ordinary speech, transforms it, clothes it in suitable language, and so imparts to it a wonderful beauty. But those who are not intimately acquainted with the living language which serves as the vehicle of the poet's thoughts cannot appreciate the excellence, beauty and exquisite melody of the poetry.

Go into a school in which French is taught and listen to a schoolboy reading French poetry. Can he impart any poetic feeling to the words that fall from his lips? Assuredly not. For him there is no difference between poetry and prose. The labour, and the technique of the poet, his command of language, and his poetic genius which caused his fame to resound throughout the length and breadth of France, are, for such a reader, non-existent. And why is this? Simply because he is not familiar with living French. Send him to France, and let him spend some years there, so that he may acquire a knowledge of living French, and then put that same book in his hand, and I warrant it will stir his blood. When he had "learnt" French at school, in his own country, his idea was that he could easily write poetry as excellent after a fashion as that of Corneille. But after a few years in France, I scarcely think it probable he would attempt it.

Is there a man now living competent to write Latin poetry? Of course there are some able to make hexameters, but what think you would be Vergil's idea of the result of their efforts?

149. We must possess the patience and ingenuity displayed by the spider, when his web is torn and broken, and he sets about repairing it. The Irish have often been racked and scattered, but have never been subdued. We are as bold and as determined to-day as ever. We have our own language and civilization. If the contemptible *seoinin* has lost these, let him bear the consequences. He is not one of us, but a descendant of those serfs employed by our ancestors as stable-men and swine-herds. We gave them a noble language, and finally, we bestowed freedom upon them. They were unworthy of such a benefit. They did not know its value, and soon flung it away. At the present day they imitate the foreigner as the ape does his master. From such a herd we cannot expect true and forceful men and women, but rather from free citizens who have never yet been reduced to submission. These freemen are to be found in the ranks of the Gaelic League, and, painful and laborious as is the path they have to tread, with God's help there is no fear, that they shall fail. It is essential for us to harbour kindly feelings towards all who are labouring in the cause of Ireland, whether outside or inside the League. Whether their efforts are for land-reform, for home manufactures, for Irish music and customs, for temperance among our people—they all deserve our ungrudging support : for the language is the heart of the nation, and as the heart pours the blood through the arteries and veins of the human body, so does the native language—the nation's heart—give vigour to its members, genius to its intellect, clearness to its mind, and magnanimity to its character.

150. "Lords and nobles of Ireland—I have listened with close attention to all that has been said in favour of peace. I have great respect for the speakers, yet I would presume to differ from them—I would tell them, and with truth, that there is no one here more desirous of peace than I, or in more perfect agreement with all who have spoken, as to the evils of war and the advantages of peace. But there are different kinds of peace. I am desirous of peace, but not of a delusive peace. I say, and I am certain of it, that our enemies will not respect the peace longer than it suits them. This peace is a mere expedient for gaining time to bring over and let loose upon us, in the midst of such peace, the dregs of the London slums. I am desirous of peace, but not peace of that description. "But," someone may say, "it is possible that they may really respect the peace: they may be as weary of war as we are." Mark well my words! Does anyone living remember a single occasion on which these English ever made peace, without treacherously violating it, when they were strong enough to do so? Can we believe they will now do the right they have never yet done? With the intimate knowledge we have gained of their character, as well within our own memory, as within that of our ancestors, can we rely on such an improbability? If peace is made, what will the consequences be in our regard? Our forces will be dispersed, and how difficult it will be to reassemble them! Our enemies will sow discord among us, as they have always done. When we are weakened and scattered, we shall be annihilated piecemeal. No! my friends, nobles of the Gael! offspring of Conall and Eoghan! sons of

Milesius of Spain ! Rather let us unite, let us concentrate our forces, let us draw closer in the bonds of friendship, let us abandon our old discord, let us keep our own counsel, and pay them off in their own coin. Let us collect our armies. Let us attack them, suddenly, when they least expect it, and rid the land of Ireland of them in one sweeping rush. Then, we shall have peace."

PART III.

GENERAL NOTES ON GRAMMAR & TRANSLATION.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. Irish and English being such utterly dissimilar languages, a literal translation from one to the other is impossible. The nearest approach is a 'phrase for a phrase' translation, and even this is rarely satisfactory. For the easy pieces in this book it will, however, generally be sufficient.

2. The piece for translation should be read through first, so as to fully grasp the meaning. The translation may then be attempted, care being taken to render the *meaning* rather than the *individual words*.

3. This does not mean, of course, that individual words may be neglected, but that their *force* rather than their *literal equivalent*, should be expressed in Irish.

He knew his own mind.

bí fíor aige féin go maic cao
oo bí uaid.

They suffered from an insufficiency of clothing.

bí earba éadaiḡ oite.

They had a difficulty in finding money to pay for the books.

ní raib aigeas na leabhar
oiriathnac aca.

4. If an English sentence is long and complicated, involving many dependent clauses, the beginner had better *break it up into simple sentences* before attempting to translate it into Irish:—

The man having replied that he
was a blacksmith, the far-
mer asked him . . .
He carried off the money with-
out the man's seeing him.

Dubairt an fear gur gabá é
7 o'fíáfruiḡ an fearmeoir
oe . . .
Do rug ré leir an t-airgead
ḡsur ní feacaib an fear é.

5. Repetition of *important words* is usual in Irish, and no effort need be made to avoid such repetition, as is done by certain stereotyped phrases in English: ('do so,' 'for this purpose,' 'former,' 'latter,' etc.).

Some of them must emigrate. If
they did not *do so*.

ní foláir do cuio aca ḡluair-
eadt. Uá mbaó ruo é ná r
ḡluair ead a r.

N.B.—The definite article, possessive adjectives, prepositions, and conjunctions must be repeated in Irish with each word or phrase to which they belong.

John, James and Peter.
We went to France and Ger-
many.
My father and mother are both
alive.

Seagán agus Séamara agus Peadar
Cuabamar cun na Fraince agus
cun na Gearmáine.
Tá m'ádaír agus mo mhádaír 'na
mbeaáib, Uia 'á mbean-
naáab.

6. *Abstract modes of expression* are not common in Irish, except in their proper place, *i.e.*, in abstract and philosophical discussion. Hence Irish is much *more simple and direct* in style than contemporary English:—

He saw the condition in which it was.	Connaić ré gac níos maí a bí.
He had acquired a reputation in the district.	Bí a ainm i n-áiríoe ra tuitiú.
They began to feel the pinch of poverty.	Uo éruaib an raogal oíta.
Favouritism and bribery.	raabair agus breab.
According to the state of the money market.	Uo réir maí atá an t-airgead.
They would be in a position to secure for themselves . . .	Éiofaib leo . . . a beir fúta réin.
Such a magnificent specimen of manhood.	reap éom veallraatá leir.
Asking for a quotation for . . .	as fiafruige luac . . .
They have a predilection for hard work.	'Sí an obair éruaib ír reap leo.
. . . which might give rise to some misgivings.	. . . a cuirfeas 'na luige ar . . .
What advantage is derived from all this?	Cao a tógann ar go léir?
In a state of depression.	go raon las.

7. The general is sometimes used for the particular and *vice versa*.

Skating is a healthful exercise	ír veap an ruo beir as rleath-nuáab ar an líc oíoir.
A great number of <i>visitors</i> resort there.	Tógann móir-éuir oaoine ann.
The native language.	an gaoilunn.

8. *Two nouns* sometimes represent an English *noun + adjective*, etc.

No trace of work of <i>any kind</i> .	San rian oibre ná gnóta.
I am <i>exceedingly</i> ashamed.	Tá ceirt agus ceann-ré oru.
A terrible loathing.	Óeiríon agus reirbtean.

9. Notice the opposition in usage between the Irish and English in the following :—

up and down.	Síor (ír) ruar.
backwards and forwards.	Anonn ír anall.
north-east wind.	Gaoí anoir doctuib.
upside down.	bun or cionn.

from head to foot,
high or low.
good, bad, or indifferent.
for your life.
a hand of flesh and blood.
trust *in*.
I fell asleep.

Ó bun bátaí.
Tíor ná tuar.
Olc, maíe, ná donaíde,
Ar oo báí.
Lám folá ír feola.
Ionntaoib ár.
Do tuir mo coolaó oíam.

10. There is an increasing tendency in English to omit all reference to the name of God; this is not the case in Irish :---

If he were granted a long life.
It providentially happened that ..
It's a fine day!

Good morning!

—
The moral law.

Óá tuagad Óia ré faoa óo.
b'é leamnuagad Dé, go . . .
Ír bneás an lá é, buídeasár le
Óia.
Óia 'r Muire buíe!
bail ó Óia ar an obair.
Ólge Dé.

Order of Words.

11. The normal order of words in an Irish sentence is : (1) predicate ; (2) subject and enlargements ; (3) object and enlargements ; (4) extension of predicate ; (5) unemphatic prepositional pronouns ; (b) accusative pronouns :—

He left me the withered part of
the wood.

He brought us across the river.

Ó'fás ré a bfuil críon ve'n
coill agam.

Cuir ré earán adáinn anonn rinn.

12. Temporal clauses often precede the verb, as do other adverbial clauses occasionally :—

He was seated at the fire when I
entered.

nuaí a tánaí írtead bí ré 'na
fuíde coir na teine.

13. A *superlative adverb* is always placed *before* a relative clause in Irish.

I met John when (= the hour that) I *least* expected him.
These are the books which I know *best*.
It was not in that she was *most* interested.

buaíl seafán liom an uair i r
lu gá bí coinne agam leir.
Sio iao na leabair i r fearr
go bfuil eolair agam ortá.
ní ann i r mó bí ruim aici á
cup.

14. Observe the order in the following :—

He looked out of the door.
Proceeding up the floor.
That house yonder.

O'féad ré an dorar amad.
ag gabáil an t-úrlár ruar.
an tig annroin eall (sometimes
eall annroin.)
smi annroin i r tig agat i.
tá ré annro i r tig.
níor b'fearr ruo a véanraí
leir.
cuir ré an oréimne ruar oe.

You'll find her inside.
He is inside here.
No better course could be
adopted in his regard.
He ascended the ladder.

15. A DEPARTURE FROM THE NORMAL ORDER OCCURS
IN :—

(1) In order to keep closely related words together :

We met the man to whom you
were speaking yesterday.
A poor old man who was herding
in the neighbourhood came
out on the road.

oo buaíl linn an fear go rabair
ag cannt leir inoe.
oo buaíl amad ar an mbótar
reannuine boct oo bíot ag
debreáct i gcomhgar na h-áite.

(2) When the subject of the sentence is long, or is qualified by a phrase, it is generally placed *first* for clearness, and a suitable pronoun used in the usual place to represent it. In these cases the sentence is *not* put in the *relative form* :—

Let those boys, who followed the
hunt yesterday, come out.
Is it not surprising that a *people*
so intelligent as the English
could be so tricked ?

na buacailli oo lean an fiaoea
inoe, tagaioir amad.
nác móir an iongnat, oaoine
cóir tuigronac le muinntir
sara na, a ráo go b'fearaí
bob a buaíot ortá ?

16. A similar construction is often used when any member of a sentence (e.g., the antecedent of a relative, etc.) is *long* :—

The man who sat at the other side of the king had long grey hair.

I have always heard that those who are thus consecrated to God hold the Evil Spirit in subjection.

AN fear a bí na 'fuirde ar an
scáob eile de'n rí, bí ghrúais
fada liat a rí.

O'airígear niam, daoine a bíod
cábartha. rúar mar rin ar
fao do 'úa, go mbíod buaid
aca ar an anghrúio.

17. If the verb is to be emphasised, the sentence or clause is begun with *ir* amlaio, followed by the verb in the relative form, and the rest of the sentence as usual :— (See 96).

He plagiarized the tale.
He tried to extricate himself, but
sank deeper and deeper.

Might not some one have taken
them ?

ir amlaio do goir ré an rceal.
tug ré ré féin a carrac ar, ac
ir amlaio cuaid ré nior
doimne ir nior doimne.

Cá b'fior dúinn ná amlaio do
éog duine éigin iad ?

18. In descriptions *ir* amlaio or some equivalent is used and the verbs become *verbal nouns* :—

This is the manner in which they
were executed : *they were*
given three days to conceal
themselves, and if they
were discovered during that
time, *they were beheaded*.

b'é an cúma go gcurtaí dun
báir na daoine ann : trí lá
'é a b'airt oíob dun uil i
b'olac d'gur dá n-aimreod-
raí don lá do rna trí lae-
teantaib iad, an ceann a
b'airt oíob.

19. In Irish the first person precedes the second, the second precedes the third :—

— You and I.

mire ir tupa.

The Subject.

20. As in English the subject may be a *noun* or *any word or phrase used substantively* :—*Éadraig an fear an doim ar ircead; bí ré annro an lá ré*

deireadh: ní oireann r'an dóib: oireann dóib le an-
amhaint ar an éagcóir: béadh oiréa beairt a
d'éanamh do fíriú na fíriúne.

21. When the English verbal noun in —ing is subject it must be rendered by the simple verbal noun, not by the usual equivalent of the English present participle.

Asking is easier than answering. 1r fúiríte fíarfaige ná freagairt.

22. The English subject often corresponds to an indirect object in Irish:—

I am sleepy.	Tá coislead orm.
They are angry.	Tá fearg ortá.
They were greatly terrified.	B'i rceon ionnta.
We succeeded.	D'éirig linn.
She has a mind to cry.	Tá fonn gól(á) uirthi.
I wonder.	1r iongnadh liom.
I do not begrudge it to them.	ní mór liom dóib é.

23. *It* is sometimes used as an Introductory subject in English, when the real subject in a phrase: this is generally *not* represented in Irish.

It was not surprising that it was so.	níorb' iongnadh é beir mar rin.
It is a pity he is not here.	1r truaḡ gan é beir angho.
It will be impossible for me to be there.	ní beir ar mo cumair beir ann.
It suits them to persevere in their course of injustice.	Oireann dóib leanamhaint ar an éagcóir.

24. Unless with 1r, a pronoun may be used in these constructions:—

Would <i>it</i> not be as well for them to act as they have always done?	ná béadh r é doim maic aca oéanamh mar a deineadar riamh?
<i>It</i> gave me great pleasure to learn . . .	Cuir r é átar orm a élor . . .

25. N.B.—In the following the subject is not *é*, but the phrase beginning *go* . . . (See *§ 592*).

It is my opinion that Tom is 'sé mo tuidirim go bfuil an
right. ceart ag Tomár.

26. *There* is sometimes used as an introductory word in English : note the following :—

There is a boy at the door.
There's the rub !
There you have an example.
There was once a king.

Tá garrún ag an n-doora.
Sín í an fadhb !
Sín roluio agat.
Bí ní ann rasoó.

The Article

See *§ 473*.

27. The article is *omitted* in Irish, but not in English :—

(1) Before a noun followed by a definite genitive.

The son of the man.

mac an fíor.

Except when a demonstrative adjective is used.

Those words of my father.

na focail úo m'áthar.

This Irish Language movement.

an obair seo na fadluinne.

(2) When a noun is defined by a succeeding relative or other clause :—

The first thing he did was . . .
In the year 1800.

1r é céad rúo a d'eir ré ná . .
1 mbliadain a 1800.

(3) When two nouns are in apposition :—

Tadhg, the blacksmith.
Cormac, the bailiff.

Tadhg fada.
Cormac báille.

PROPER NAMES.

28. Note that in ordinary cases :—

O'Neill
or
Mr. O'Neill

} is translated by {

an mallaí
or
mac uí néill.

Ó néill, an t-Ó néill, means *The O'Neill, i.e., the Head of the Clan.*

29. Proper names in the *plura'* are translated by
 муиннтелл + *genitive of family name*.

Do you know the O'Briens ? Ի՞նչպիսի ձեռք ձգած ըր նստողոյ
նրան ?

30. Note :—

What is your (sur)name ?	Ըն յո՛ տօժոս Ես ?
O'Brien.	ՕԵ ԽԱՅՈՒՆՈՐ ԾՐԱՅՈՒՆ.
Is your name O'Brien ?	ԱՅ ՅԵ ԽԱՅՈՒՆՈՐ ԾՐԱՅՈՒՆ ԵՍ ?
What is your (Christian) name ?	ԸՅՈ ի՛ր ԱՅՈՒՄ ՅՈՒՏ ?
Tom.	ԾՈՒՄԱՐ (Ի՛ր ԱՅՈՒՄ ՅՈՒՄ).

COMMON NOUNS.

31. A noun followed by a genitive (*not having the force of an adjective*) is in most cases treated as a compound or phrase-noun, and is hence *invariable* :—

In a short time.
At midnight.
He was speaking *to the woman*
who owned the tavern.

fé ceann beagán aimirne.
Ar uair an meádon-oíche.
Bí fé ag caint le bean an
tábairne.

32. Note the absolute use of the *adjective* + *noun* in Irish, equivalent to English *genitive of quality* :—

A man of great strength.
Two men of greater learning.
A scientist of eminence.

féar ir mór neart.
beirt ba thó fogluim.
féar ealaðán (ealaðantóir) ir
mór cáil.

33. Also in many other cases :—

A man more broken in mind.
I need you as much . . .
However excellent the attention.

féar ba barcaigte aigneab.
táim con mór gábad leat . . .
Ua feabhar aipe.

34. The *genitive singular* is often equivalent to an English *adjective* :—

A gold hoop.
A drunken man.
A mad man.
Fore leg.
Hind leg.
The upper hand.
The middle one.

ronnra óir.
féar meirce.
féar buile.
Cor coraig.
Cor veiriú.
An lámh uachtair.
An ceann láir.

35. Note also the following examples in which the English *adjective* is rendered by a *noun* :—

The murderous villain.
A big "mutton" head.
A monstrous hound.
Through sheer idleness.
Such an evil wish.
He was foolish enough to tell it
to them.

An ropaire bíteamhaig.
múltaðán mór cinn.
uillpéirt éon.
le corp oíomhaoinir.
A leitéirí ve guríe le h-olcar.
bí ve óidéille air é ó'innirín
oóib.

Adjectives.

36. *Go* is often used for emphasis before a predicative adjective :—

He was strong and healthy.

bí ré go láirir veag-fláimteac.

37. Observe the use of a *comparative* + *ve*. See
 57, § 163 :—

You are the better of it.	17 ʔeapn ʔe tu é.
The leather is the softer for the grease.	17 buige ʔe an leatn an ʔmeapn.
It is not the heavier on account of her.	ní tpuime ʔe é i

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

See 57áiméap na 5aeóilge §§ 500-518.

38. When two numbers separated by *or* qualify a noun the following construction is used :—

Seven or eight miles.	(Δ) ʔeact nó (Δ h-) oet ʔe mílci.
Three or four screams.	Δ tpi nó Δceatn ʔe biceannnab
Eight or nine years.	(Δ h-) oet nó (Δ) naoi ʔe bliab- antab.

In the last example the *ʔe* is often silent.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

See 57áiméap na 5aeóilge §§ 519-527.

39. The *definite article* is often used for the possessives, when the possessor is obvious :—

We took off <i>our</i> shoes.	báineamap ʔinn na bʔóga.
Do not covet <i>your</i> neighbour's goods.	ná ʔannciug cuio na coʔapʔan.
How is <i>your</i> family ?	Conup tá an cúʔam ?

40. Observe the use of the possessives in the following :—

Divided into three parts.	Roinnte 'na ʔpi ʔannaib.
He told them to break the bundle in two.	Oubairt ʔé leo an ʔópnán Δ bʔipeat 'na tá leat.
They are going in crowds.	táio ʔiao ag imteact 'na ʔlóig- ci.
They came in one by one.	Čángaoap 1ʔceat 'na 5ceann 'i 'na 5ceann.
Twice as much money.	Δ tá oipeao aipeio.
He is rich enough.	tá ʔé ʔaióbir Δ ʔóéain.

PROLEPTIC Δ.

41. When the object of the verbal noun is a *phrase*, it cannot be put in the genitive case, but the possessive adjective Δ is placed before the verbal noun :—

He could not discover what be-	níon féad ré Δ óéanadh amaδ
came of . . .	cao uimhíδ ar . . .
He was saying . . .	bí ré 'gá ríad . . .
Can you tell me who was there ?	an féidir leat Δ inniint dom cé bí ann ?

DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES.

See *Gráméar na Gaeilge* § 201.

42. *Ḡad* generally takes the form of the preposition ending in *r* :—

In every spot.	inr ḡad ball.
With each boy.	leir ḡad buacail.
Before each man.	roimír ḡad fear.
From every land.	ór ḡad tír.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

See *Gráméar na Gaeilge* §§ 195, 196.

43. The article is omitted with the demonstratives in the case of proper nouns :—

On next Monday.	óé luain reo eḡainn.
Our James.	ḡeamur ro aḡainne.
This Seadna.	ḡeona úo.

44. "*The*" in English followed by *noun + defining clause* or referring to a *noun already mentioned* is often translated by a *demonstrative* :—

<i>The</i> priest, whose bones lie . . .	ΑΝ ΡΑΓΑΡΤΕ ΡΟΙΝ, ΣΟ ΘΡΥΛ Δ ΕΝΑΜΑ ΡΙΝΤΕ . . .
Seven horsemen had overtaken him . . . <i>the</i> horsemen were a mangled mass.	ΕΔΙΝΙΣ ΜΟΡ-ΡΕΙΡΕΔΡ ΜΑΡΚΑΕ ΡΥΔΡ ΛΕΙΡ . . . ΒΙ ΝΑ ΜΑΡΚΑΙΣ ΥΨ 'ΝΑ ΣΟΡΔΙΡ ΕΡΟ.

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES.

45. Note the use of *cá* in such places as :—

Will it not be time enough for you . . . ?	ΚΑ ΒΕΔΣ ΟΥΙΤ Δ ΉΔΙΤΕ . . . ?
What was the necessity for your . . . ?	ΚΑ ΜΟΡ ΟΥΙΤ . . . ?
How do you know ?	ΚΑ ΘΡΙΟΡ ΟΥΙΤ ?

Pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

See ΣΡΑΪΜΕΔΡ ΝΑ ΣΔΕΘΙΛΣ §§ 528-535.

46. When a thing is pointed at, pronouns referring to it must agree with the gender of the corresponding noun :—

Is that a stool ? (pointing to a chair.)	ΑΝ ΡΤΟΛ Ι ΡΙΝ ?
It is not a stool ; it is a chair.	ΝΙ ΡΤΟΛ Ι ; ΙΡ ΚΑΤΑΘΙΡ Ι.

Here *í* refers to *καταθίρ* in both sentences.

47. Where the gender is doubtful use the masculine :

What is that you have in your pocket ?	ΚΑΘ Ε ΡΙΝ ΙΟ ΡΟΚΑ ΔΣΑΤ ?
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48. When a pronoun represents a *clause* it is always *masculine* :—

The end of the affair was that . . .	Β'Ε ΕΡΙΟΕ ΑΝ ΡΕΪΛ Σ . . .
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49. In some other cases also the sense rather than the words rules the gender :—

This is the most beautiful place	17 é reo an áit 17 áilne o'á
I have ever seen.	b'eadca riadh.
What is your way of living ?	cao é an c'rlige mairdeadhna atá
	ásat ?

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

See *Gráiméar na Gaeilge* §§ 238-240.

50. É reo, é rin, é rúo are more definite than ro, roin, rúo.

That will do. That is enough.	{Déanfaid roin an gnó.
	{ní beag roin.
That is the case.	'sead roin.
Take that one.	cóg é rin.

51. So, roin, rúo are often used in reference to statements, etc. In this case roin refers to what *precedes*, ro to what *follows*, rúo to a circumstance of some time before, but well known to speaker and listeners.

That is all we had for our trouble	Sin a raib o'á bairn agáinn.
He did not succeed <i>in doing so</i> .	níor éinnis rin leir.

52. So, roin, rúo at the beginning of a phrase are often equivalent to "here is (are)," "there is," "yonder is," etc.

That is the length of winter.	Sin faio an gheimhí.
Here is how they obtained.	Seo mar fuaireadair.
There you have an example of pride.	Sin uadair.
Here is the book for you (i.e., take it).	Seo túit an leabair.

53. *Sio é, rin é, riúo é*, are preferred to the "normal" forms *ir é reo*, etc. Note that *rio é* is used for *reo é*.

That is the man.
That person (yonder) is he.
This is she here.
Those are my two wings.
These are the seven days of the week, Sunday, etc.

Sin é an fear.
Siúo é é.
Síoi angho í.
Sin iao mo dá rciaán.
Sio iao feadt lá na feadtmáine,
an Domhnac, an Luan, 7rl.

54. In the negative, interrogative, and dependent forms these become *o*, *in*, *iúo* (sometimes written *íó*, *íin*, *íúo*) respectively.

That was the bargain.
I declare that that was exactly
what induced me to come.
I say that is the man for you.

b'in é an margaó.
fágaím le h-uadact gurab in é
óipeact a tug mé.
Deirim-re gurab iúo é an fear
óib.
b'in é críoc an rcéil.
An in é an boíca?

55. Note the use of *reo*, *rin*, *riúo* in such phrases as :—

Off he set.
Out he went.
He proceeded southwards.
Here they come one after another.
Now, then, let us have no more of it.

Siúo éin riubail é (leir),
Sin leir amaó,
Siúo ó dear é,
Seo i noiaio á céile iao,
Seo, reo, ná faigmir a éilleact
óe feara.

THE RELATIVE.

56. (a) *Nominative case* : *á* (aspirating) —

The man *who* sees me.

An fear á éionn m.

(b) *Accusative case* : *á* (aspirating) :—

The man *whom* I see.

An fear á éim.

To avoid ambiguity the following construction is used :—

The man *whom* James struck. Ἀνὴρ ὃν Ἰάκωβος ἐπάταξε.

(c) *Genitive Case*: ५०, Δ^* (eclipsing) + *possessive* :—

[illegible]

But note :—

The book *which* I am reading. An leabhar atá agam 'á léigean
(see 85).

(d) *Dative Case*: 50, Δ* (eclipsing) + *prepositional pronoun* :—

The boy *to whom* I gave the book. Ան իսկուհի գրք տուաւ մանչ
 ը.

(e) The preposition may precede the relative, in which case Δ (eclipsing) must be used.

The man who has the horse. An fear ag a bfuil an capall.

This construction is unusual at present, at least in conversation and in familiar style, except with *ι*, *λε* (=by) and *τρε*:—

That is the deed *by which* you
crushed and vanquished me.
The place *in which* he is.

(f) **The negative relative** for all cases is $n\acute{a}$ (or $n\acute{a}\check{c}$).

The man *who* does *not* see me. An fear ná feiceann me.

The boy *whose* mother is *not* ill.

An buachaill ná fuil a máthair
bneoire.

The boy *to whom* I did *not* give the book. An buacail nán tugar an leabhar do.

* These become ɣʊɾ, ɗɾ (aspirating) before past tense, as usual; 'nɗ ('nɗɾ) may also be used for ɣʊɾ where ambiguity might arise.

(g) **N.B.**—In indirect questions the interrogative, not the relative, pronouns must be used:—

He asked me <i>what</i> I had seen.	U'fíarruiḡ ré éiom cao Δ éon-nac.
No two were agreed as to <i>who</i> the woman was.	ní raib don beirt rocair an éé n' b'i an bean.
He had no idea of <i>what</i> caused it.	bí ré uall an cao fé noéar é.

COMPOUND RELATIVE.

57. Δ (eclipsing) = *all that, what*. See § 235.

He left me all the withered part of the wood.	U'fás ré Δ bfuil críon ve'n coill agam.
All who were present burst out laughing.	Do roairt Δ raib láitread ar gáirib.
He bought all the horses I had.	éannuiḡ ré Δ raib ve éapallais agam.

58. *What* often = an ruo Δ:—

<i>What</i> a man thinks the worst is often the best for him.	An ruo ir meara le ruine ná Δ báir ní feoair ré ná gurab é láir Δ leara é.
---	--

59. Notice the translation of *what* in exclamations:—

What rain!	Cao é mar feartainn!
What fun!	Cao é mar fulc!
What conduct!	Cao é mar obair!
What a fright he would give her!	Cao é an geit Δ bainfead ré airc!

60. The relative is sparingly used in Irish. The following show some equivalents:—

A man who was blind of an eye.	feair agur é an leat-fúil.
The water is covered with ice, to skate upon which is pleasant.	Bionn leac oibir an an uirce agur ir veair an ruo beir ag rleamnuḡad uirce.
There are some who would prefer . . .	tá uoine ann agur b'feair leo . . .
He approached the table, on which stood a lighted lamp.	Do éirir ré leir an mboro, mar Δ raib lampa ḡ é an larae.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

61. The interrogative pronouns are invariable. They are always followed by the relative particle (which disappears after a vowel). This relative and not the interrogatives themselves suffer the changes which mark the different cases :—

NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

Who is there ?	Cé tá ann?oin?
What is this ?	Cao é an rú é seo?
Which of these books do you prefer ?	Ciocas oe rna leabhair seo ir fearr leat?

GENITIVE.

Whose book is that ?	Cé leir an leabhar roin?
Whose book did you take ?	Cé h-é gur glacair a leabhar?

DATIVE.

To whom do you allude ?	Cé oo go bfuilir 'á tseairt ran?
Whom did he ask for the book ?	Cé air gur iarri ré an leabhar?
What did you strike him with ?	Cao leir gur buailir é?
Who has the book ?	Cé aige go bfuil an leabhar?
Who wants the book ?	Cé uair go bfuil an leabhar?

Note position of prepositional pronoun.

Verbs.

See *Gráiméar na Gaeilge* §§ 247, 252.

62. The form *molaim*, etc., in the present tense in Irish (and to a less extent the corresponding form in English) has an *habitual* meaning, except with verbs relating to the *senses* and the *mind*: *éim*, I see; *cloíim*, I hear; *creíim*, I believe.

63. A form of the present tense ending generally in *ar* is sometimes used as an *historic present*, and also in stage directions: *cuítear* Sir Conyers, Sir Conyers falls.

64. The progressive form *táim ag buailt*, etc., is much more consistently used in Irish than in English. It must *always* be used when the action is represented as in progress. In English this form is rarely used in the imperative, the infinitive or where other auxiliary verbs occur: *e.g.*, in the future and in the passive.

I do not like to work.

Don't follow us.

I shall read till five o'clock.

ní maíte liom beite ag obair.

ná bí 'ár leanamhaint.

*beas ag léigean go dtí n-a cúig
de clog.*

65. To express more emphatically two actions occurring simultaneously ("in the act of . . .") *le linn* + *verbal noun* is used.

I caught him as he was in the act
of jumping over the wall.

Just as the sun was setting.

*Do rugar air le linn léimte de
dhuim an fálá do.*

{le linn ghréine do tuit fé.

{le linn tuit(á) fé do'n ghréin.

66. *Deinim* is used somewhat similarly to emphatic "do" in English, but may occur in all moods and tenses:—

Perhaps fear might prove a
remedy.

Shut the door.

Did you milk the cows?

*b'féirí go n-éanfaí eagla rib
do leigear.*

Dein an doras a dhúná.

Ar deiní na ba 'éireada?

67. *Deinim* is also used somewhat as in English to avoid repeating a verb in answering a question, etc.:—

Perhaps they would learn other things better than the rest.

Ե՛րբօրի ինք թարր փոխաւմ-
եօծարի իստմի եւե ին մար
Ա ծանօթօն առ իւրօ եւե.

Give me that ! Do please !
He asked Seadna not to make an accusation against him. The latter said he would not.

Եւծար ծօմ էր ին ! Ա՛յ թեւ !
Ս' իսր ինք առ ինծօնա ինք ինք
Եւ ինք ինք առ. Սուծար
Ինծօնա ինք ծանօթ.

VOICES.

68. In translating the English passive voice care must be taken to find out the real meaning.

(1) If the action is expressed simply, use the *autonomous* :—

The letter is written.
The house was burned.

Երիօծար առ իւրի.
Սո՛ւցեօն առ ինք.

(2) If the action is represented as *in progress*, use the so-called progressive passive form :—

The letter is (= is being) written. Եւ առ իւրի ինք երիօծեօն.
The house was (= was being) burned. Եւ առ ինք ինք սո՛ւցեօն.

This is sometimes expressed in English : The letter is writing (dial. 'a writing'). The house is 'a' burning.

(3) If the action represented is completed, the verb *եւ* + *verbal adjective* is used :—

The letter is (= has been) written. Եւ առ իւրի երիօծեա.
The house is (= has been) burned. Եւ առ ինք սո՛ւցեա.

69. N.B.—The last form must be used only *when state and not action* is expressed. It is generally equivalent to a *perfect* tense in English.

70. Note the following :—

We are caught now.	Ṭá beirte orainn anoir.
You have not begun the day's work.	níl cornuigte aḡaib ar obair an lae.
They imagine they have considered the matter most carefully beforehand.	ir dóig leo go bfuil féadta pompa go h-ana-thait aca,
You have conquered me.	Ṭá buaibte aḡat oim-ra.

71. Some Irish verbs have *active and passive* meanings :—

He was swallowed up in the tar.	Do fluis ré ra tarrad.
The pieces of slate were turned into money.	Do bein aigeas de rna liciní rlinne.
The mouse was changed into a steed.	Do bein ead de'n luib.

MOODS.

See *Ḥráiméar na Ḥaeóilge* § 253.

72. The *conditional* is employed much more frequently in Irish than the corresponding mood in English :—

He told him to prevent the wheel from revolving while he was going past.	Dubairt ré leir gan leigint do'n rot carad an faio a bead ré aḡ uil tairir.
I should like to find out if he is there.	ba thait liom a théanam amad an mbead ré ann.
What can you want it for ?	Caó é an ḡnó bead aḡat de ?

73. (1) The indicative is sometimes used for vividness when the conditional would be expected :—

If you had bought the horse you <i>would have</i> violated the contract.	Ṭá gceannuigtea an capall, bi an marḡad bairte aḡat.
--	--

(2) The auxiliary *would* is frequently employed in English to express *repeated* action ; in Irish the *imperfect indicative* is used :—

He would often say to me . . .	ir minic doirlead ré liom . . .
Early in the morning I would have no appetite.	ar maidin go mod binn gan goile.

TENSES.

See *ḡnáméar na ḡaeóilge* §§ 594, 597.

74. The English Perfect Tenses may be translated in two ways :—

He has broken the window.

{ 1. *Ṫá an fuinneog bhuirte aige.*
2. *Ṫá ré tar éir na fuinneoige*
'bhruaib.

75. But the English Perfect Tenses are often translated by the corresponding simple tenses in Irish :—

Might not some one have taken
and hidden them ?

Cá bfuir uíinn ná amlaib uo
tóg uime éigin iao éun iao
a éun i bpolad ?

76. The Present and Past Tenses in Irish regularly correspond to the Present Perfect and Past Perfect tenses in English, where the action is still going on at the time specified :—

He *has been* here for a fortnight.
He *had been* there for a fortnight
when I came.

Ṫá ré annro le coicéir.
Ḵí ré annroin le coicéir nuair
a tánaḡ.

77. The present tense is often used in English in dependent clauses, when the *future* is meant : this is the case in Irish.

When you *approach* the gate, he
will be there.

nuair a beir aḡ uéanaí an an
ngeata, beid ré ann noíat.

The Verbal Noun.

The Irish verbal noun either alone or with various prepositions corresponds to the English *infinitive*, *verbal in -ing*, *gerund*, etc. It is besides often used where an ordinary *subordinate clause* is employed in English.

78. (1) English infinitive = simple verbal noun in Irish :—

He told me to come.	Thugairt ré liom teacht.
He asked me to buy the horse.	Th'iair ré orm an capall a ceannadh.

79. (2) English infinitive of purpose = *cun* (etc.) + *verbal noun* :—

He did it to make you angry.	{ Th' d' é cun feirge 'cun ort. Th' d' é d' fonn feirge cun ort.
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80. Sometimes *as* + *verbal noun of motion* is used :

He went to buy a horse.	Chuaib ré as ceannadh capall.
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81. Note the translation of the ENGLISH GERUNDIAL INFINITIVE :—

Something to eat.	Ruo le n-ite.
The view to be seen.	An radarc atá le feiceint.
A little to say.	Beagán le rá.

82. (3) English verbal in -ing = *as* + *verbal noun* :—

I am closing the door.	Táim as dúnaib an dorais.
------------------------	---------------------------

83. But if *state* not *action* is intended use *ar* + *verbal noun*.

It was hanging from the rod.	Bí ré ar crodaib ar an t-rlaib.
I was trembling.	Bíor ar cniú.
The door was open.	Bí an dorais ar oscailt.
A drawn knife.	Scian ar t-earaing.
N.B.—I am standing.	Táim im f-earaib.

84. The following construction is generally preferred to (3). Observe the *order of words* :—

I am closing the door.	Tá an dorais asam d'á dúnaib.
------------------------	-------------------------------

85. This construction is always used with *relatives* and *interrogatives* :—

The book which I was reading.
What are you doing ?

An leabhar a bhí agam 'á léigeam.
Cao tá agat 'á déanamh?

86. (4) English Gerund = preposition + verbal noun.

On his entering.
He would effect more good by
keeping his door open than
by shutting it.

Ar teadt ircead oo.
Ir mó an tairbe déanfaó ré le
n-a dhorar a coimeádo ar
oícaile ná mar a déanfaó
ré le n-a dúnaó.

87. (5) English verbal in —ing passive oo (Δ5) + possessive + verbal noun.

The house is building (= is
being built).
The trees of the wood were being
rent.
It is being made.

Tá an tigh 'á cur ruar (tógáile).
Bí crainn na coille o'á roobaó.
Tá ré o'á déanamh.

88. (6) English dependent clause = verbal noun clause.

As the sun was setting.

{ agur an ghrian ag dul fé.
{ ag dul fé oo'n ghéin.

The agreement was, that I was
to give you money, and that
you were to accompany me.
She said nothing but walked out.

b'é an maraó, mire oo tabairt
airgeo uirt-re agur tuar
oo teadt liom-ra.
ní dubairt íi raic de riubal
amad.

It was known to everyone in the
place that he was in a state
of abject poverty.

b'aitin oo'n uútaig é beit beo
boct.

Why do not these people remain
at home? Because they
have no commonsense.

Cao 'na taob ná ranaio na
oaoine reo ra baile? Iao a
beit gan ciail.

Why are you standing here idle?
Because I am unwell.

Cao éuige uirt beit io fearaí
annro agur tá oíomaoim?
mé 'beit bneóite.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VERBAL NOUN.

89. A verbal noun or verbal noun clause may be in the nominative, genitive, dative or accusative case.

Nominative.

I shan't be able to be in.

ní beirí ar mo cúmar beir i rúig.

Genitive.

He went to live there.

cúairí ré cún comhnúiríte ann.

He prepared himself to depart.

D'ullmhuig ré é féin cún gluairte.

He endeavoured to catch it.

cúirí ré cún beiríte air.

It was time to stop.

bí ré i n-am rúair.

Dative.

He attempted to catch it.

cúig ré iarraíct ar bheirí air.

Without hope of their returning.

San coinne le n-a rúeáct ear
n-air.*Accusative.*He made up his mind to remain
there.

ceap ré fanathaint ann.

90. A verbal noun or verbal noun clause may depend on a noun or adjective :—

He was afraid to attack them.

bí eagla air cabairt rúta.

I had not time to come.

ní raib uain (am, agra) agram
teáct.He had the good fortune to get
work.

bí fearf aige obair d'fagáil.

I have permission to go.

tá ceao agram imteáct.

I am not inclined to go.

níl fonn orm imteáct.

91. The construction mentioned in the previous paragraph should, however, be avoided as much as possible. The following will show preferable methods of rendering :—

He was afraid to attack them.

ní leigfead eagla do cabairt
rúta.

I had not time to come.

{ ní raib d'uain agram teáct.
{ ní raib uain agram ar teáct.He had the good fortune to get
work.bí ré de fearf air an obair a
d'fagáil.

I have permission to go.

{ tá ceao imteácta agram.
{ tá ré ceaoiúgte agram imteáct.

I am not inclined to go.

{ níl fonn imteácta orm.
{ níl d'fonn orm imteáct.
{ ní fonn liom imteáct.

92. The complement of the verbal noun may :
(1) Follow it, when it will be in the *genitive* case.

The bargain was that I was to give you <i>money</i> .	b'é an marḡad mife oo tadbairt airḡto buit-re.
In order that you should cut off his head.	Ċun tū 'bdaint an ċinn oe.
The pretty girl who milks the cows.	An cailin veaḡ crúirte na mbó.
If I had a man to see fair play.	Dá mbeaḡ fear véanta ciḡt aḡam.
There was not left a man to tell the tale.	níor fḡadḡ fear inniḡte r'céil.

The construction of the *first two* examples is unusual, except when the *subject-complement precedes* the verbal noun, and at the same time the *object-complement follows*.

93. (2) Or precede it, joined to the verbal noun by a preposition. Observe that in this case the complement when a noun is governed by the word *preceding it*.

He did it to make you angry.	Ċein ré é ċun reirḡe 'ċur oḡt.
He has just broken the window.	tá ré 'óirna rinneoirḡe 'briḡeaḡ.
He tried to break the window.	ċuḡ ré iarḡaċt ar an b'rinneoirḡ a briḡeaḡ.

94. An Irish *verbal noun* + *preposition* (or *adverb*) often = English noun.

There was no <i>escape</i> for him.	ní raib oúl ar aige.
He asked <i>lodging</i> .	'O'iarḡ ré beir iḡt iḡ.
The <i>entrance</i> to the house was . . .	Sé bi mar oúl iḡteaċ ċun an tige . . .
Catholics had no chance of getting an <i>education</i> .	ní raib don b'ieit aḡ caithlicḡib ar tadbairt ruar o'fḡaḡil.

95. The English infinitive, etc., *passive* is often rendered in Irish by the verbal noun *active*.

You allowed me <i>to be injured</i> .	Սօ լեյցիր մէ 'ջօրտաջած.
A very different state of affairs ; they <i>are being killed</i> by hard work.	Ա մալայրտ օք լրճալ : ԼՅՍ Ա մարծած Լե Կ-օծայր.
He jumped for joy that he <i>had been chosen</i> .	Սօ Լեյմ լե Լե Կ-ձէար տօյր Է 'տօջած.
You do not deserve that any- thing should <i>be given</i> you.	Ո՛ր լիւ տրք էօննիօ Սօ լածայրտ օստ,

1S.

See Ծրանմէ Ըր ՆԱ Ծաւիլցե §§ 584-563.

96. The verb *լր* is used :—(1) In sentences of *identity* :—

James is the man.	Լր է Տէամար Ըր քար.
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(2) In sentences of *classification* :—

James is a man.	Լր քար Տէամար.
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(3) For *emphasis* :—

We went to Cork <i>yesterday</i> .	Լր լլոօճ Ա լուծամար Ծօ Ըօրքալց.
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97. In Munster the normal forms for (2) and (3) are not generally used in affirmative sentences, the following being preferred :—

James is a man.	քար 'րեած Տէամար.
Aesop was a slave.	Սօր Սօ Բ'եած ձերօք.
We went to Cork yesterday.	լլոօճ 'րեած Ա լուծամար Ծօ Ըօրքալց.

98. These forms are also, though not so universally used, in *interrogative* sentences : they are rarer in *negative* sentences, and scarcely ever used in *dependent clauses* :—

Is that a book?	Լածար Ըր Էժօ է լրո?
That is not a book.	Ո՛ր Լածար է լրո.
He says that is not a book.	Օերքան լե Նձ Լածար էրո.

99. *yr* is often omitted :—

We went to Derry yesterday.
Written by "Torna."
He will come tomorrow night.
I took it from you.

innóe Δ εὐαδόσθαρ γο ὅοιρε.
τόρνα ὅο γερσίοβ.
ἱρτοιοῖδε ἀμάριαδ Δ εἰοεφαῖο γέ.
μῖρε ὅο εῖος υαῖτ ε.

100. *τά . . .* is used instead of *yr* :—

(1) When we wish to express that a person or thing *has become* what he is from some different state.

He is a priest now.

τά γέ 'να γάσαρτ ἀνοῖρ.

(2) In sentences like the following, containing "only" :—

He was only a poor shoemaker.

νί γαῖο ἀνν ἀε γνέσφαῖοε βοετ.

(3) In certain moods, etc., in which *yr* is defective, *e.g. imperative and verbal noun*.

Be a good boy.
You must be a man.

βί το γάρρυν θαιτ.
γαῖτφῖρ βεῖτ το φεαρ.

101. Note the following in which *τά . . .* is used for *yr* :—

He is the richest man in Munster.

τά γέ ἀρ ἀν βρεαρ ἱρ γαῖοβρε
γὰ μῦνθαιν,

I'm inclined to say that the
money I gave you was the
best I ever invested.

νί οειρῖνμ νά γο βρῦῖλ ἀν μέιο
αἱγῖο Δ εἰγάρ οοιτ ἀρ ἀν
αἱγῖεαο ἱρ φεαρῖν Δ εἰρῖεαρ
γῖαθ.

Your son is one of them.

τά ὅο θάο ἀρ εἰανν ἀα-γαν.

The above construction is sometimes valuable in complicated sentences like :—

I should like to find out if any of
them is the writer of the
letter.

βὰ θαιτ ἕιομ Δ ὅεανθῖ ἀμαδ
ἀν μβεαδ ἀν τέ γερσίοβ ἀν
λεῖτφῖρ ἀρ εἰννε ἀα.

None of the boys here is the one
I want.

νίλ ἀν βυαδῖλλ ἀτά υαῖμ ἀρ
εἰννε ἀα γο.

102. Observe use of the preposition *oe* in sentences like the following :—

I am as good a man as you.
He was a bigger man than the other.

Ἰὰμ ὥσθ' ἄνθρωπος ὡς σὺ.
Ὁ δὲ μὲν ὡς σὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἄλλος ἄλλος.

Adverbs

103. Adjectives are often used adverbially :—

Late at night.
He spoke *angrily* to me.

Ὁ βράδυ ὥσθ' ἄνθρωπος ὡς σὺ.
Ὁ δὲ μὲν ὡς σὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἄλλος ἄλλος.

104. The noun is sometimes used adverbially, without a preposition :—

He was walking along the road.
He paced up and down the floor.
I must have been *somewhat* out of my mind.
The evening is a *little* chilly.

Ὁ δὲ μὲν ὡς σὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἄλλος ἄλλος.
Ὁ δὲ μὲν ὡς σὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἄλλος ἄλλος.
Ὁ δὲ μὲν ὡς σὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἄλλος ἄλλος.
Ὁ δὲ μὲν ὡς σὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἄλλος ἄλλος.

TIME.

105. “ *Time how long* ” is often expressed by the noun used absolutely :—

They remain a few days.

Ἐσθ' ἄνθρωπος ὡς σὺ.

106. Various prepositions are used to express duration of time under different aspects :—

He is working at it during the (= the whole) week.
He was here twice during the week.
He will be here for a week.

Ὁ δὲ μὲν ὡς σὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἄλλος ἄλλος.
Ὁ δὲ μὲν ὡς σὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἄλλος ἄλλος.
Ὁ δὲ μὲν ὡς σὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἄλλος ἄλλος.

I shall have it finished during (= within, before the end of) the week.

Ὁ δὲ μὲν ὡς σὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἄλλος ἄλλος.

He had been here for the past week.

Ὁ δὲ μὲν ὡς σὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἄλλος ἄλλος.

107. "*Time when*" is often expressed without a preposition :—

On a summer evening.
I was coming home *one night*.
One March morning.

Ἐπράτνονα παῖρατο.
ὕιορ οἰθόε δὲ τεσέτ ἀδαίε.
Μαίσεα ν λά μάρεα.

108. Note the following :—

On Monday.
On Monday night.
On next Monday.
On last Monday.
At that time.
At the end of the year.
At midnight.
Sometimes.
In the evening.
In the morning.
This day week. *{past,*
future.
Next Monday week.
This year.
Last year.
A year ago.

Ὁέ λυαίν.
ἱπτοῖθόε Ὁέ λυαίν.
Ὁέ λυαίν ρεο ἐυγαίνν.
Ὁέ λυαίν ρεο καίτε (δγαίνν).
'San am join.
ἰ νοεῖρεσθ να βλιαθνα.
Δρ υαίρ αν ἡεαθον-οιθόε.
Δρ υαίρῖβ; υαίρεαντα.
υἱν ἐπράτνονα (ρα ἐπράτνονα).
Δρ μαίον.
Σεσέτῃμαῖν ἱρ λά ινοῖυ.
Σεσέτῃμαῖν ὀ ινοῖυ.
Σεσέτῃμαῖν ὀ'ν λυαν ρο ἐυγαίνν.
ἰ μβλιαθνα.
ἀνυῖρῖθ.
βλιαθμαῖν ὀ join.

PLACE AND DIRECTION.

109. *Ἐοῖρ*, *ἐῖαρ*, *ἐεαρ*, *ἐυαῖθ* and their derivatives are used very much more frequently in Irish than *east*, etc., in English : they are often used where *left, right*, etc., would naturally be used in English, hence equivalents of these latter are rarely met with in genuine Irish :—

He took the path to the right.

Ḃαῖβ ρέ αν καρὰν ρῖαρ (ἡρῖ).

110. Note :—

He went *down* the hill.
She got *up* on the horse.

Ḃυαῖθ ρέ λε ράναῖθ αν ἐνυῖε.
Ḃάιμῖ ρῖ ἰ η-ἀίρνε αρ αν
Ḃεαπαλλ.

Anyone *alive*.
He overtook him.
Come *here* !
Move *back* !
I will be quits with him.

Ḃῖννε ἀτά ρυαρ.
Ḃάιμῖ ρέ ρυαρ λειρ.
Ḃαίρ ἐυḂαμ ἰ λειτ.
Ḃρῖο ρῖαρ ! (Ḃῖαρ λεατ !)
βεαο-ρα ρυαρ λειρ.

111. *Ann* is used for *there*, pronominally of a place already mentioned; *annan* otherwise (*c.f.* French use of "*y*," "*là*.")

I was in Waterford yesterday.

I saw O'Brien there.

She brought him with her to Connemara and kept him there.

Remain there.

He is over there.

Óiof i bporcláirge inóe; éon-
nac an úrianaé ann.

Rug sí léi go Conamara é, agus
óo éimeáio sí ann é.

fán ann roin.

tá ré ann roin eall.

112. The adverb "the" :—

The longer *the* better.

So much the more did they beat him.

Ó'á fáio, 'reabó ir feann.

Sin mar ir mó óo léiríodas é.

Note that fáio is the *abstract noun* corresponding to fáda.

113. Note the independent use of the adverbs in the following :—

Out he went.

Off he went at full speed.

Move back!

The gate flew open.

Amác léir.

Ar go brátaé léir.

Siar lib!

Irteab léir an ngeata.

Conjunctions and Prepositions.

114. "If" is translated by *óá* if the principal clause (*apodosis*) contains a verb in the conditional mood, otherwise by *má*. *Óá* takes the past subjunctive (or conditional), *má* the indicative.

If the sentence is negative use *mura* (*mura* with past tense) for *má*, and *óá mbeó* (*puobé*) *ná* for *óá* :—

I will give you the book if I have it.

I would give you the book if I had it.

Tadharras an leabhar uuit má
tá ré agam.

Éabarrfáinn an leabhar uuit
óá mbeabó ré agam.

N.B.—After the verbs of *asking*, “if” is equivalent to “whether” and is translated by *an*; (*ná* or *nac* with negative).

Ask him if it is wheat.

ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ.

115. The *future tense* of direct narration becomes *conditional (secondary future)* in reported speech. In this case if the speaker used *má* in direct narration, the *má* is retained in the reported speech:—

I will show it to you if you like.

ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡ, *má*ḡ ḡḡḡḡ
ḡḡḡ ḡḡ.

She said she *would* show it him
if he wished.

ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ
ḡḡ ḡḡ, *má* ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡ.

116. When the *protasis* of an “if” sentence consists of two parts, the verbal noun construction is generally used for the second (See II9):

If you are a good boy and *come*
early, I will give you . . .

má ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡ' ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ
ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡ
ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ . . .

If you had bought the cow and
paid for the purchase . . .

ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡ
ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡ
ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ . . .

If any one comes and *takes* the
place . . .

má ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡ
ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ . . .

Reported Speech.

117. *ḡḡ* or *ná* must be repeated before each verb in a principal clause in *reported speech*; (*indirect or oblique narration*).

Hence English phrases like “he added,” “he observed further” which serve to remind the reader of English that the oblique narration continues are unnecessary in Irish.

Observe that *go* and *ná* must immediately precede the verb:—

So that if you had bought it, you could not possibly have paid for it.	1 οτρεο, οά ζσεαννιγζεά έ, νάρ βαοζαλ ζο νοιολρά άρ.
Perhaps at the end of a year or so they would have leisure to do something.	β'φέροιρ ι ζσιονν βλιαθνα νό μαρ ριν ζο μβεαθ άμ αα ρυο έγινητ ά θέαnahm.
Till, after a time, he thought of a plan.	ζο οτι, ι ζσιονν ταμαίλλ, ζυρ εινιηιγζ ρέ άρ ρειρτ.

118. Note that expressions like *b'féroiρ, úom (άμ)* *βριαταρ, ράζαίμ* *le h-uatháct*, are followed by *go* or *ná*:—

Perhaps he will be here to-morrow.	β'φέροιρ ζο μβειθ ρέ άνν αμάιρ- εάέ.
Indeed it is.	Úom βριαταρ ζο θρυίλ.

119. *Go* is sometimes used to avoid the repetition of *nuair, oá*, etc.

When the doctor comes in a week's time and the man is up. . . .	νυαιρ ά έαζανν άν νοετύιρ ι ζσιονν ρεάετήμαινε άζυρ ζο μβιονν άν ουινε'να ρυθε..
If the barrel were full of water and the cork were withdrawn . . .	Οά μβεαθ άν βαιριλε λάν ο' υιρσε άζυρ ζο οταρραιε- εοετá άν κορς . . .

120. *Ac* is often equivalent to "*provided that.*"

I will give you five shillings, provided you will leave me the horse.	ταβαρραο κορόιηνν ουιτ άέ άν capall ο'φάζαίτε άζαμ.
I'll give you five shillings provided you will stay only till morning.	ταβαρραθ κορόιηνν ουιτ άέ ná φανφαίρ άέ ζο lá.
It will, if only you persevere at it.	βειθ, άέ λεαnahmáινητ άιρ.

121. Note the following uses of *ac*:—

The burden of their discourse is <i>praise</i> of the other side.	ní bíonn oe φορτ άου άέ άζ molaθ ná h-áice eall.
I am as good a man as you, don't think that I am not.	τάίμ έοή μαίτ ο'φεαρ λεατ-ρα ná εινηιγζ άέ ζο θρυίλμ.
He made no answer but fired at them.	níor óein ρέ άέ καίτεαή leo.

They rejected him merely because he did not understand a word of Irish.

She did not utter a word but sat up.

Instead of attempting to stop her, everyone made way for her.

Óuireadair uata é gan don éúir
eile ac toirce gan don focal
saolunne oo beit aige.

ní dubairt rí focal ac éirge
'na fuide.

níor tug éinne fé i 'rtop, ac
sac éinne as véanadh rlige
ó.

122. Note the use of *asur* (*ir*) in the following :—

As big as ever he was.

I met a man when I was going home.

A man running across the field.

He once had twenty cows.

There are some who would prefer . . .

I'm indifferent as to that *so long* as he is well.

It is not worth a pin.

He did it to make you angry.

As the weather is fine.

What on earth possessed him to stand there ?

"*considering*" the day is so fine.

"*considering*" it is so tough.

I have done wrong *in not* coming sooner.

You have treated me badly *in* taking my child from me.

Com mór asur bí fé miam.

Buail tuine liom asur mé as
oul abail.

Feap asur é as nít treapna na
páirce.

Bí fé lá asur bí ríce bó bainne
aige.

Tá cuio aca asur ir feapir leo
. . . (See 60.)

Ir cuma liom é rin nuair ir go
bfuil fé go maít.

ní ríu bíorán ir é.

Dein fé é o'fonn ir go scuip-
fead fé feapir oir.

Tráé ir go bfuil an aimreap
bneág.

Cao é an uonar a bí air, asur
beít 'na feapir anuoin ?

Asur an lá com bneág roin.

Asur a rigne tá fé.

níl an ceapir véanta agam asur
gan teadé níor túirce.

Ir gnánna deimr oim é asur mo
leanb oo bneít uaim.

123. In many phrases the preposition *go* is omitted :

From side *to* side.

From end *to* end.

From beginning *to* end.

From head *to* foot.

Ó taob taob.

Ó ceann ceann.

Ó éúir veiréad.

Ó mullaé talam.

124. Similarly other words are omitted in :—

Whether the work is hard *or*
easy.

Whether the time be early *or*
late.

However wet or cold the
weather.

He walked up and down.

Whether you like it or not.

pé bog cruaid an gnó.

pé moé véiréanac an tráé.

pé fluic fuar an uain.

Buail fé ríor ruar.

pé oic maít leat é.

NOTES

Part I.

2.

1. Sin leo(էձ). 2. րձ տրկցե ծօն. 3. 'No one ever caught a flail who could . . . '

3.

1. Եարբալ(ն)ց ճաճ. 2. քե ճեանն ոճմիւ. 3. ար bun. 4. ար bit.

4.

1. 'That they might.' 2. Use active voice. 3. րսար. 4. ոյօր քեճօսօար քեյօտեճճ եճօրեճ.

5.

1. օր շօնն. 2. ար էյր յճ ցրէնե օօ ծւլ քե. 3. ար-թօլար յճ ցրէնե. 4. Say 'falling on.' 5. ճ ծօնն Բսւլտե րքեճճ 1 ճ-ճիցեճճ օսնե.

6.

1. ճջճօ ծօ Եճճարտ ար. 2. արբալմ քարիւր ար. 3. օրօսցիւ օօ.

7.

1. րիւս Լար քե յճ ծէն ար ճ ծիճեճլլ. 2. 'Nor.' 3. 'He was in great difficulty.'

8.

1. 'Become longer,' ճջ ծւլ Բբար. 2. ճաճ. 3. 'The sun gets hotter.' 4. Բրօճլլ մօր. 5. Omit. 6. 'That it is,' 7. ցօ րօճար.

9.

1. 'Did not know who it was.'

10.

1. Լե ծէրօճանայց. 2. 'You would.' 3. 'Mildness and softness comes in the weather along with it.' 4. ար ճ յօճեճլլ. 5. 'Pleasant is the song . . . ' 6. Repeat construction of previous note. 7. քքեճանն . . . ցան օոնն. 8. 'You would like.' 9. 'This itself is not finer than . . . ' 10. ճջ երլտ ծօն քն.

11.

1. 1ր մալտ Լեճճ. 2. Երբեանն մօ ծօլ ցլսարեճճ ար րիւճճ Բքէլիւ մօ մէրք. 3. Լեյ օօմ.

12.

1. Cé éirpáí oráinn. 2. éir ad éinn. 3. 'We were not long.' 4. aimirim. 5. Repeat the noun. 6. Say luét na leabhar; *similarly* luét na mbriós. 7. éir an tubairt ar fáil ar. 8. níl don gúó abairle agam. 9. éir go dtuairte na rúile arat. 10. dá éir. 11. i n-eirte na rúile. 12. ad éir.

13.

1. 'That (51) is the length of winter' (*after* 'February'). 2. Use *gen.* of proper name. 3. Omit 4. 'Cold and frost come.' 5. Omit; or begin new sentence 'rain . . . come.' 6. 'There is not much length in the days.' 7. 'Are in their company.' 8. 'They have.'

14.

1. roim. 2. dá (with *past subj.*) 3. a leitéir o'fuaíar fé. 4. mura mbead go. 5. ó éiríob (in). 6. i' b-aíalad. 7. éir rúal b'ónad agam i n-eirte an lae. 8. i' ceir mo b'ídead a b'í. 9. an dá lá déag agur mairte. 10.

15.

1. dá coirtead i' rúal mairte. 2. uil amad ar. 3. Omit 4. ad.

17.

1. an tuat. 2. loé léin. 3. dá mbeirte ag gabáil. 4. níl agat ad uil. 5. Cill Orílan. 6. Say 'you are.' 7. 'You will be at.' 8. na h-áir. 9. éir ló. 10. n-eir. 11. Oiríleir na spioeige. 12. leabha na bó. 13. Teampall an éirí. 14. éirte (2.f.). 15. b'an-éir. 16. Cill loáin.

18.

1. 'Paying a visit.' 2. 'Eating.' 3. b'ead (ironical). 4. 'Sign. 5. 'When the train began to come into . . . 6. Omit.

19.

1. mar a b'eirte cailín mairte. 2. Tabair cúir na páirce i' rúal. 3. éir n-áir. 4. roim. 5. Say 'better.' 6. o'n i' rúal. 7. leir. 8. i n-éir.

20.

1. éir an rúal ar fáil.

21.

1. i' ceir. 2. i' rúal éir i' rúal o' b'í. 3. Omit. 4. i' rúal. 5. éir ar. 6. éir rúal. 7. mar ar. 8. 'When he opened.' 9. Say 'gate of the lane.' 10. agur éir i' rúal, with verbal noun. 11. éir an dá fáil ar. 12. rúal le.

22.

1. 'He made good haste to' (ēun). 2. αἵ εὐαροῦσθε. 3. ἐλπίς ἡ
 ἡ-δύο. 4. νίον β' ἐ δ' ὁδὸν ἡσθ. 5. ἀν . . . πο. 6. 'All the
 people.' 7. ἡσθ. 8. Use the article followed by πέ. 9. 'Went into,'

23.

1. ἀποδοῦναι ἀμάρτυρα. 2. βεῖν καίτε. 3. πέ β' ἡπίξ ἡ μιονν'.
 4. ἀν ῥπαρῶν το βεῖν ἀγα. 5. ῥλῶν. 6. ἀ ἡαν ῥιον το-ῥαν. 7. 'If
 you had bought.' 8. ἀ τοῖν ὁ' ἡμῖν οῖν. 9. ἀν ῥαδοῦναι ἀ β' ῥύτ.
 10. ἡν β' ἀοῦαλ ἡ. 11. ῥαδὸν ὁ ῥοῖν.

24.

1. καίτε. 2. 'Behind him.' 3. ἀμαρ ῥα λῶ. 4. 'When.' 5.
 'Appearance of stopping at (αἵ) the snow.' 6. Omit. 7. ἡαν. 8. ῥαν
 ἀ μύερα . . . ἡσθ. 9. ἀν ῥνεαῖτα δ' ἡ δ' ἡσθ. 10. 'Thought it was.'
 11. ἀσθ ἐ ἀν ὁδὸν ἀ β' ἡν ῥ βεῖν 'ἡ ῥαδῶν. 12. νίθ ἡσθ ἡσθ
 (last). 13. ἡο ῥπαδὸν ἐ. 14. ῥ ὁδὸν ἡ. 15. ἡσθ ἀ.

25.

1. β' ἡ ἀσθ ταβαῖν . . . πέ ἡσθ. See (66). 2. ἀσθ ἡσθ ἡαν
 τ-ἡλῶν ῥαν. 3. Use ἐ. 4. ῥαν ἡ ταδῶ. 5. 'She did
 nothing but.' 6. ἀ ἡσθ το ῥαδῶν ῥαν ῥιον το. 7. 'in.' 8.
 ἡσθ. 9. Omit. 10. οῖν ἀν ὁδὸν. 11. ἡ ἡ-δὸν ῥπαῖν ἀμῶν.
 12. Use ἐ β' ἡσθ ἡαν ἀ. 13. 'ἡ ῥεῖν β' ἡσθ.

26.

1. ῥπαδὸν-ῥαδῶν. 2. Say 'there are twenty rungs in each ladder.'

27.

1. Omit. 2. 'He was called as a nickname.' 3. ἀ ἡσθ-ἡμῖν-
 ῥαν. 4. ὁ ἡαν ῥαν ἡμῖν ἡ.

28.

1. ἀ ἡ ἡσθ ῥαν ῥαν ἡσθ ἡαν ἡαν. 2. ἡαν ἡαν
 ἡσθ ὁδὸν ἡ. 3. ἡαν ἡμῖν. 4. 'what does he want?' 5. ἐ 'ἡ
 ῥαδῶν ἡ ῥαν.

29.

1. πέ ἡσθ ἡ ῥαν. 2. ῥαν ἡ ῥαν.

30.

. Make new sentence, 'She intended,' etc. 2. ἡσθ. 3. ὁ. 4.
 Use ἡσθ. 5. 'I shall give her up (ῥαν) to.'

31.

1. ῥαν. 2. ἡ ὁδὸν ῥαν ῥαν 'ἡ ῥαν. 3. ἡ ἡαν ὁδὸν
 ῥαν. 4. Use ὁ ἡσθ. 5. ἡ ὁδὸν.

32.

1. 'For (1 γούρη) the sledgehammer.' 2. 'To encourage him.' 3. 'made themselves hoarse shouting.'

33.

1. Use ύο. 2. γιαν. 3. Use ní féroir οο. The use of οο, instead of le, implies *absolute impossibility*. 4. 'Gave the victory to him over (αρ).' 5. ταβαρετα γυαρ οο. 6. βαρετ. 7. γλαν.

34.

1. Omit 2. φαοβαν αρ α βριακλαιβ. 3. γλεα ηα γρεα οτα φεαρ. 4. Use τα . . . 1 η-αερανη, ας φεαναθ.

35.

1. ná φυλ don breit ας éinne αα αρ ουλ 1 γcomóρταρ λεατ.

36.

1. αρ éinnib óar épuéuig óia. 2. αν οιοθε αρ α γυαίηνεαρ αα.

37.

1. buail ré α θά βαρ. 2. 'like a person praying.' 3. οο léim ré αρ α έορρ. 4. níor éirig léir go maic. 5. έυγαρ ο'είτεαδ. 6. 'na γcoγair epó.

38.

1. Use ιρ αήλαθ . . . ας ουλ 1 βρεαβαρ.

39.

1. 'Wanted only the word.' 2. οian οiongήατα.

40.

1. Say 'were in that condition' (cuma). 2. αγαθ α ταβαιρε αρ αν ηγαελuinn αγυρ ι 'φαοερυγαθ. 3. τα α ευαρηταλ go maic αιγε ανοιρ ό όia.

41.

1. αρ νόρ uirce επρέ έριαεαρ. 2. bi oponn αιρ ρύο.

42.

1. ceann-aipe. 2. Say 'making the false money.' 3. congnañ φεαρ. 4. bun op cionn αρ φαο le. 5. έυιρ ré αν τόιρ 1 νοιαθ. 6. Omit.

43.

1. bi . . . αρ αν λορξ céαona. 2. bi . . . ré γεαλλ. 3. bi ré éomgeall αν ηυαθ-έυμαiηη. 4. γεαλλ αν όλαέain οο φéαναθ. 5. Omit. 6. ní ραιβ don iongnath αέ. 7. ιρ 'μό cuireαθ α bi αρ cáipoe αιγε.

44.

1. Sé ηυο α έáinig αρ οο. 2. αν τεαηγα 'έυρ ré ηεαρ. 3. ηεαη-βυναθάραέ.

45.

1. *in* *an* *áit* *ir* *leictne* *é.* 2. *ó.* 3. *ní* *mór* *ná* *go* *bfuil.* 4. *le* *féadaint* *larmuic* *oirta.* 5. *éun* *oul* *ar* *oír.* 6. *calatóir* *éad* *oo* *óéanadh.*

46.

1. *Begin sentence with,* 'It would be beyond (*of* *cionn*) the power' 2. 'That are in.' 3. 'If.' 4. 'It does not . . . nay.' 5. *céigean* *éun* *tairbe.*

47.

1. *ní* *óir* *veinead* *ad.* 2. *á.* 3. 'Any day he pleased.'

48.

1. *uad* *ro* *éainis* *rothainn.* 2. *ad* *oo* *bailiugad* *éugainn* *féin* *asur* *a* *gcur* *i* *oatitige.* 3. *tá* . . . *gan* *rian* *gan* *comartha* *oirta.* 4. *a* *gcuallad* *ar* *fas.* 5. *a* *raogal.*

49.

1. *rcairt.* 2. *éainis* *anam* *i* *ngad* *ní.* 3. *Seairi* *asur* *fin* *an* *ní* *é* *féin.*

50.

1. *a* *ceitne* *oiréad.* 2. *beir* *'na* *oír.* 3. *cuiréann* *garradhuic* *ar.* 4. *as* *leagad* *ir* *as* *leactad.*

51.

1. *Use* *claoir* *le.* 2. *ní* *bíonn* *oe* *poirt* *aca* *ad.*

52.

1. *tar* *a* *gceann.*

53.

1. The definite article sufficiently expresses this. 2. *má* *'reab* *ir* *é* *cuma* *'na* *oéainis* *fé* *ná.* 3. *asur* *é.* 4. 'As he would look at.'

57.

1. *bean* *an* *leapa.* 2. *uaiti.* 3. *mar* *a* *beab.* 4. Omit. 5. *bí* . . . *as* *cup* *na* *rúl* *oír* *i*—*rúile* *com* *gáar* *le* *meandite.*

58.

1. Omit. 2. *ar* *a* *gcaotamhad.*

60.

1. *éun.* 2. *ar* *nór.* 3. *ní* *or* *léim.* 4. *'na* *pleirt.*

62.

1. *tiocfad* *leo* . . . *a* *beir* *fúta* *féin.* 2. *an* *t-uadtar* *asur* *an* *t-íocht* *ar,* *an* *toirad* *asur* *an* *tairbe* *go* *léir.*

70.

1. 'In itself.' 2. *Use* *feirpe,* *which* *really* *means* *'member of parliament.'* 3. *beab* *oaoine* *áirite* *as* *gabáir* *o'obair* *áirite* *oo* *féir* *a* *n-oiréamhad.* 4. *Use* *adverbs.*

Part II.

71.

1. Δε τεὰὲτ ἀθάιλε ὅσιν. 2. Ἀν φάιο. 3. Δε κυρ ἐνύιὸ πέ. 4. ἰαροῖν.

72.

1. Δε τριὰλλ ἀρ, οὐ πέ ὅειν. 2. ὁ ποῖν.

73.

1. Δε γαβὰιλ ἐυγαῖν. 2. ὁ εἰρηγ.

74.

1. ἐνν βειρητε ἀρ. 2. ἀρ ἀν ὅταὸβ ἐλλ ὅε.

75.

1. νί παῖβ . . . 1 βραὸ ἐνν γυρ βαῖν πέ ἀμαδ. 2. ἰρ ἀρ εἰγῖν'α
βί, 3. ὅρ λεαν πέ ἀρ ταμαῖλλῖν εἰλε. 4. ἐυρ πέ κλυαρ ἀρ πέιν.
5. κναγ. 6. ἀν ἐαπαῖλλῖν Δε ῥοῦαρ ῥο ῥοαῖρ ῥυαῖν κναγὰδ.

76.

1. φαὸ ὁ. 2. Δοβ, Δ (βαῖν-)έειλε. 3. γὰβ ἐὰν ἰ μαρ γεαλλ ἀρ.
4. ὁ'α βρηγ ῥῖν. 5. 7 ἰαὸ Δε ῥνὰν. 6. ἰαρ-ῖν. 7. ὅειν. 8. ὅε.

78

77.

1. γο. 2. ἰεῖν. 3. ἀν μέν. 4. ὅιὸβ. 5. Δε γυρ νί παῖβ
ῥυῖν εἰλε ῥορκαῖν ἀν.

78.

1. ἀρ. 2. 1 γοῖρ. 3. βί ταῖρῖν ἀγε. 4. 'Had not come with-
out business (γνὸ).' 5. ἰρ ὅτα γο. 6. ἀρ ἀν ἐρῖα. 7. Δ ἡλαιοτ
ὅε γνὸ. 8. ῥῖα ῥογεαδ.

79.

1. ὁ'φαν πέ Δε βαῖλε κοῖτεατα. 2. ἀρ ἐμα εἰγῖν. 3. ῥυαῖρ
ἀμαδ. 4. ῥογῖν. 5. κυρ ἀρ ἀν ἐρῖα. 6. ὅο βί Δε ἀοῖα-
εαδ. 7. ἐὰν γο. 8. ὅο ῥεῖτ ἀρ. 9. ἀν ἐρῖα γαν? 10. Ironi-
cal; use βῖεαῖν. 11. Use ὅιὸβ. 12. (m) ἀρ ἡαῖτε λεατ πέιν.

80.

1. ἐυγ τεῖνε ὅο. 2. ἀρ ὅρ. 3. ταῖρῖν ἀν. 4. βί. 5.
τεῖεαδ. 6. Δε γυρ. 7. Δε γυρ γαν ῥοκ ὅο βαῖρ ἀν λαε ἀα. 8. ἀρ
βυλε. 9. ἰ ὅταὸβ.

81.

1. Δε ῥεῖα. 2. βῖὸβ ῥοῖνε ἀγ. 3. νί φαὸ γο. 4. μαρ
γεαλλ ἀρ; 'να ἐαδ. 5. νί παῖβ ἰε ῥεῖρῖν ἀδ. 6. πέ μαρ βεαδ . . .
υῖρ. 7. γλεο. 8. ἀρ ἀν ῥογῖν.

82.

1. cúigeap nó reirdeap mac. 2. ag bhuigín 7 ag déirann. 3. Say 'so that.' 4. 'He did his best.' 5. éun a éur iadall oíra. 6. 'He failed completely.' 7. reirte. 8. 'He sent for.' 9. cúige. 10. agur na mic eile i noisib a céile. 11. Say 'his own stick.' 12. ní neart go cup le céile. 13. má tugann ríob oruim láma le céile. 14. 'There is nothing to prevent anyone from getting the upper hand on you.'

83.

1. caoib; ar leat-fúil. 2. go oí. 3. clúim. 4. pian. 5. it. 6. iad a rcaoiléad uairt.

84.

1. maiteapáim im taob. 2. go n-éirigib an t-áit leat. 3. map ip toil le Dia. 4. 'Putting the road from me.' 5. reoróte. 6. bi rípeap cuineapá ann go.

85

1. oo fnap . . . r'á ceann. 2. vein ar f'ágar. 3. ní baogál suir. 4. fágaim le h-uadact go. 5. go mbead toíad ag . . . ar.

86.

1. rín na rliab. 2. éarluig anacra ra rliage ar.

87.

1. uime. 2. ar a fártact. 3. oar leir féin. 4. oob' áil leir ag. 5. níor vein fé ad.

88.

1. cat. 2. óglac (óglac). 3. ar lár. 4. 'Laid low (leagaim) as grass would be laid low with a scythe.' 5. ní h-é rín féin ad. 6. b'im map ba meapá dóib é.

89.

1. ra treana-faogál. 2. béic arail. 3. leigim ipreac.

90.

1. ní h-é acá noíam-ra. 2. ip éigin a léirugad go; repeat go before principal clauses, as far as 'at this period.' 3. map oíogál ar. 4. Say 'If he lost the supreme power,' followed by go clause. 5. ná beiréad éinne leir.

91.

1. féadaint conur. 2. tar éir. 3. He pretended.

92.

1. 'Used to take (tógaim) the world easy.' 2. ag oul éun báir. 3. oo bi ag ár react rinnreapáib noíaminn. 4. Say 'my father.' 5. beró ruo maíe agáib. 6. noíaminn. 7. an t-airgead. 8. an teact ipreac oo bi ada. 9. tagaim oo.

93.

1. *φear vob' φearr Δ cūpφeab.* 2. Came. 3. 'Would not be seen (auton.).' 4. Use singular, *one* street being the greater part of the town. 5. Without being. 6. *b'φείoip vob,* or *b'φείoip zo paφainn.* 7. 'It is greatly you want information.'

94.

1. *Όύν na Ciarraóin,* 2. *ar.* 3. 1. 4. *cūip an obair ar bun.* 5. *níor φein . . . maíe o'á focaí.* 6. *zo móp' i' zo ró-thóip.* 7. *ar ran.* 8. 'Began.'

95.

1. *pcupaiφeac.* 2. Of less danger for them. 3. *úo.* 4. Omit. 5. 'Be there before you.' 6. *cūip míoφaruaδ cooíaca air.* 7. *azup é az φéoeab.* 8. *oár noóig.* 9. 'of.'

96.

1. *azup . . . coíh maíe rin* (at end of phrase). 2. Till I show (go with pres. subj. or fut.). 3. 'Would herd.' 4. 'There is *one* thing I have to say to you' 5. 'or.' 6. *ná zo.* 7. *zan don ceann i n-eapnaíh opca.* 8. *Δ φeabap o'aoφair ré iaz.*

97.

1. *az éaluφab (leo) ó'n pcoil.* 2. *opca.* 3. *zupb' φearr leip.* 4. 'too.' 5. *i zcoip.* 6. *coíhnaoip (coíh-aoip) oom-φa.*

98.

1. *opoc-φaoφal.* 2. *use tpeab.* 3. *ní paib tpaíll ouine ná oaoaíφe air.* 4. *zan éinne az cup cūige ná uaíó.* 5. *bí Δ puaí air.*

99.

1. 'na mnáib óga éipφe puaí. 2. *ba mó zo móp.* 3. 'came on them.' 4. *cun.* 5. *φein . . . oi.* 6. *zupb áhlaíó.* 7. omit. 8. 'a long time so that,' 9. *ribiaíca.*

100.

1. *ó puz ré opm oe íólar φaoφaí.* 2. *fé'm pmaδ.* 3. *zpeap eile.* 4. *cūip le.* 5. 'got.' 6. 'Tis I that am.' 7. *rin mapip mó.* 8. *leanaim oíoc.* 9. 'taken some of the wantonness (*teapbaδ*) from you.'

101.

1. *táoinz i n-áipoe ar.* 2. *baíí.* 3. *zo léip.* 4. *zo móp móp* (at beginning of clause). 5. 'back.' 6. *níor b'é Δ φeapnao.* 7. before her.' 8. 'better.' 9. *cabair.*

102.

1. 'without coming.' 2. 'and I after . . . ' 3. *bi* *ḡač* *ne* *reab* *asḡair* *lā n-a čéile*. 4. *ni* *beib* *rtao* *leir*. 5. use the *active*: 'to do something with.' 6. *biob* *ḡeall*. 7. 'put into Philip's head.'

103.

1. *ḡač* *ne*. 2. *bi* *ar* *tí*. 3. *ruibte*. 4. *Oileán* *móna*. 5. *Δ* *tuilleab* *caḡairta*. 6. *Tír* *na* *Rómánač*. 7. *lairoir* *Δ* *tóctaim*. 8. *ḡo* *ceann* *bneir* *asur*. 9. *biob* *čar* *leair*.

104.

1. *bi* . . . *ḡan* *pilleab*. 2. 'up' (*ruar*). 3. *i* *nnoir* *Δ* *čéile*. 4. *uine*. 5. 'Did *not* my two eyes see.' 6. *Sab* *ḡ* *airmuoa*. 7. Would you think (*meairaim*) to deprive me of (*bairim* *oe*) the sight of my eyes.' 8. *uálta* *an* *roeil*. 9. 'the.' 10. *Čao* *uo* *beir* *Sab* *as*: a usual way of expressing an emphatic 'why.' 11. *Čao* *uo* *beir* *as*.

105.

1. *eaorpta*. 2. *bi* . . . *na*. 3. *ir* *amhair* *biob*. 4. 'second word.' 5. *bi* *Δ* *thalairt* *oe* *reál* *as*.

106.

1. *nioib* *é* *Δ* *veairmao*. 2. *čarpac* *čúic*. 3. 'till I make four quarters of (oe) this apple.' 4. *níl* *bac* *ar*. 5. 'He did so (*mar* *rin*) with it.' 6. *čirig* *ré* *ar* *beib* *as* *pročab* *na* *ḡcor*. 7. *náč* *vear*. 8. *reáčairt* *amač* *uo*. 9. *čá* *rí* *ar* *tí*.

107.

1. *uá* *mb'* *áil* *leat*. 2. *ir* *ort* *atá* *an* *easla*. 3. *rcuipio* *reata*. 4. *cuipim* *čun*. 5. *ir* *uóčá*. 6. *ruḡar* *ḡneim* *an* *fir* *báirte* *air*. 7. *uo* *čuirear* *ar* *am*.

108.

1. *oul* . . . *le*. 2. *trí* *n-a* *čéile*.

109.

1. *ar* *tí*. 2. *čairbe* *éigim* *Δ* *čéamam* *uuit*. 3. 'would take' (conditional). 4. *airḡeo* *uo* *tóitim*. 5. *asur*, *ḡneabab* *tré* *lár* *oi* *rcairt*. 6. *uine* *uo* *milleab*. 7. 'as much money as.' 8. *reirtoigim*. 9. *biob* *asat*. 10. omit. 11. *bneág*.

110.

1. *nioib'* *feair* *liom* *ḡnó* *Δ* *beab* *asam*. 2. *ḡeallaim* *čib*. 3. *uo*. 4. *as* *cup* *an* *traoḡail* *trí* *n-a* *čéile*. 5. *ré* *reo* *nó* *é* *riuo*.

PREPOSITIONS AND OTHER PARTICLES.

About.

About (= concerning) Sadhbh.	timceall saobh.
About midday.	um meadhon-lae, um eadarrfuit.
About 300 horses,	timceall le trí céad capall.
They stood about the window	bíodar 'na fearann timceall na fuinneoige.
We walked about the place.	bíomar ag riuabal ar fuaro na h-aite.
They were talking about the war.	bíodar ag cur ríor ar an gcogad.
I heard about it.	chuala tréad ar (tréad éirí).
He was looking about him.	bí ré ag féachaint mór-ocim-ceall ar.
I was about to do it.	bíor cun (ar ti) a déanta.
I do not know how to set about it.	ní fearar conur cur euge.
What about James?	cao mar geall ar Séamar?
I was uneasy about it.	bí imfionm'orm 'na' tsaobh.
He was not long about it.	ba gearran moill ar é déanamh.
What are you about?	cao é seo ar riuabal agat?
Mind what you are about.	tabair aire duit féin.

After.

After	{ tar éir. 1 noiaró.	After a time, 1 goinn taimill.
Day after day	{ ó ló go ló. lá ar lá.	After that fashion, ar an nóir roim. mar riuó.
After three o'clock, Tar éir a trí o'clog.		He ran after the horse, do nit ré 1 noiaró an capall.

Against.

Against the wind.	1 goinnib na gaoite.
She set them against each other.	cuir rí 1 goinnib a déile iao.
He put his back against the door.	cuir ré a dhrom leir an noiar.
The picture hangs against the wall.	tá an pictiúr ar crocadh se taoib an fálá.
Keep it against the holidays.	coimeádo (coingib) 1 góir na laeteanta raoinne é.

Along.

Take him along with you.	{ tós 1 n-éirfead leat é. tós farat é.
I walked along the road.	bíor ag coirfead fan (fead) an bótar.
He went along the road.	cuir ré an bótar se.
The path led along a precipice.	bí an capán ar bhuacl fálle.
Get along with you!	imtis leat (ort)!

Among.

He was not among them.
He stepped among them.
He divided it among them.

ní raib ré oirta.
Cuaib ré 'na mearc.
Do roinn ré oirta é.

Around.

Around the house.

mór-cimceall (mór-ocimceall)
an tige.

I put it around my hand.

{Cuirtear cimceall ar mo
lámh é.

They put a rope around his neck.

{Cair ar mo lámh é.
Cuirtear ceao ré n-a thüneál.

At.

At night.

Ar' oirde.

Late at night.

Óirdeanac ran oirde.

At midnight.

Ar uair an iheabon-oirde.

At dawn.

Le h-éinge an lae.

At Christmas.

Um Noélais.

At the end of spring.

1 noiead an éarrais.

At last.

{ré deiread.

{Sa deiread.

At long last.

ré deiread tair tall.

At that time.

San am roin. An trát roin.

At that very time.

Le n-a linn rin.

At that moment.

Ar an nóimeac roin.

At the third attempt.

Ar an tríomad h-arract.

At the water's edge.

Ar bpuac an uirce.

At the head of the army.

Ar ceann an airm.

At home.

{ag baile,

{Sa baile.

At school.

Ar scoil.

At the fair.

Ar an donac.

At the door.

Ag an doras.

At the window.

Sa bfuinneois.

At a trot.

Ar roas.

At full gallop.

Ar coranárve.

At a leap.

De léim.

At the invitation of.

ré cuirtead.

At his ease.

{Ar a fártact.

{Ar a fuaimnear.

At our own disposal.

ruinn féin.

At their mercy.

Ar a vtoil.

At most.

{Ar an gcuro ir mó de.

{Ar a iomao.

At least.

{Ar an gcuro ir luga de.

{Ar a luigeao.

At all.

{Ar don cor.

{1 n-don cor.

{Ar cor ar bit.

At all hazards.
At first sight.

Δρ ἄρ νό ἀρ εἰσιν.
ἀρ ἀν ἤσασ ἀμάρπ.
Ἀρ ἔυμα ἀρ βίτ.
Ἀρ ἀον ἔυμα.
ἢ πέ ρεῶλ (ῥυο) ἐ.
Ἀδ ῥο ἡ-ἀίμτε.

At any rate.

Verbs.

I look at, ρεᾶσαιμ ἀρ.
I continue at, λεᾶσαιμ ἀρ.
I fire at, σκαοίλιμ υπῆαρ ρέ.

I throw at, καίτιμ λε.
Laughing at, ἀγ μαγαθ ρέ.
I whistle at, λεῖσιμ ρεᾶο ἀρ.

That is aimed at you.
It is useless to be at them.

ἱρ ἐγῆτ-ρα ροιν.
ἡ ἡ-δον μαίτ βεῖτ λεο.
ἢ ῥο ρεᾶοιρ ρέ υἱοῖ ἱαο.
ἢ τῆ ρέ κεᾶο ἄ ῥορ ῥοῖβ.
ἢ τᾶ ἰογνᾶο ἵνα ἔαοβ οῖρ.
ἢ ἱρ ἰογνᾶο ἰομ ἐ.
Ὀᾶ βῆρῆαιμν ἰομ οῖτᾶ.

He set them at large.

I am surprised at it.

If I could get an opening at them.

They were surprised at his size.

Ὀεῖνεᾶο ἀρ ἰογνᾶο ὅε ἵν μέᾶο ἄ
βί ἄνν.

I rejoice at it.

ἢ ἱρ μαίτ ἰομ ἐ.
ἢ κυρῆανν ρέ ἄτᾶρ οῖρ.

They were seated at table.

You are a good hand at it.

Trotting at his heels.

βίοο ἀρ ἵνα ρυῖτῆ ἐν βίῳ (βυῖνο).
ἱρ μαίτ ἀν ρᾶρ ἐυῖτῆ ἐν.
ἀρ ροῶ ἀρ ἡ-ἄ ρᾶλῖβ.

Before.

Before morning.
Before to-morrow morning.
Before sunrise.
Beforehand.

ρῆ μαροῖν.
ρῆ μαροῖν ἀμάτρεᾶδ.
ῥοῖμ εἰρῆε ῥῆνε.
ῥοῖμ ρῆ.

I knew that before.

βί ῥορ ἄγᾶμ ἐ ῥῖν {ῥεᾶνα.
{ῥοῖμρ ρεο.

He arrived before me.

I told him to go before I returned.

βί ρῆ ἄνν ῥοῖμ.
Ὀυᾶρτ ἰεῖρ {ῥᾶρ} ἄ βῆρῖλ(ρ)-
ἰντεᾶτ {ῥῖλ} ἰνν.

The lake is before the house.

τᾶ ἀν ἰοῦ {οῖρ κοῖμᾶρ} ἀν τῖε
{ἀρ ἄγᾶρ} ἀμαδ.

He was brought before the judge

τῆγᾶο οῖρ κοῖμᾶρ ἀν βῆρῖτῖμ ἐ.

Beside(s).

Besides (= in addition to), ἵνα ἐ; ἵνα τεᾶνντα ροῖν; κοῖμ μαίτ;
ῥᾶρῖρ ῥῖν; ἱ ἡ-ἄγῆμῖρ; ἄγῖρ ῥυο εἰλε ὅε.

Come and sit beside me.

I have something else to do besides talk to you.

There was nobody there besides myself.

He is beside himself.

ταῖρ ἄγῖρ ρυῖτ ἰμ ἄλε.
τᾶ ἄ μαλᾶρτ ὅε ῥῖν ἄγᾶμ ρεᾶδᾶρ
βεῖτ ἄγ καῖνντ λεᾶτ.
ἡ ῥᾶῖβ εἰννε ἄνν ἄδ με ρῆν.
τᾶ ρῆ ἀρ ἄ μεᾶδᾶρ.

Beyond.

[See Spáiméar na Saebilge, § 438.]

Beyond the sea.
Beyond all conception.
Beyond my power.
Beyond belief.

Ṫar leap.
Ṫar na beaptaib.
Ṫar mo cumap.
Do-ṅheirce.

By.

By (in asseverations)
By day and night.

Day by day.

By moonlight.

By this time.

By that time.

By heart.

By nature.

By degrees.

By order of.

By some means.

By consent or by force.

By land or sea.

He is by himself.

Side by side.

One by one.

Two by two.

By threes and fours.

Two multiplied by five.

Sixteen feet by twelve.

He is older than she by ten
years.

Uar; m.f., uar mo láim.

Ue ló ir 'o'oróce.

{ Ó ló go ló.

{ Ó lá go lá.

Le polar na gealaige.

Uim an utaca ro.

Uim an utaca roim.

Ue glan-theadair.

Ó náóúr, 'oe péir' náóúra.

I noiaib ar noiaib.

Ar fupáileamh (gen.).

Ar cuma éigim.

Ar áir nó ar éigim.

Ar muir nó ar éir.

Tá ré 'na donar.

Le coir a déile.

{ 'na nouine ir 'na nouine.

{ 'na gceann ir 'na gceann.

'na mbeirt ir 'na mbeirt.

'na utmúraib ir 'na gceatpáraib.

A uó fé éig.

Sé troigte uéag ar faro agur uá

troig uéag ar leiteao.

{ Ir rine eirean ná ire 'oe uéic

mbliaónaib.

{ Tá uéic mbliaóna aige umti.

Verbs.

He was standing by the door.

We passed by several houses.

I caught him by the hand.

Draw it by the handle.

I leave by will.

What do you mean by hanging
the sheep?

We know the tree by its fruits.

One would think by his looks (by
him) that . . .

I shall have finished it by next
May.

Uí ré 'na fearam le h-air an
uopair.

Ar fáil mar tar a lán 'oe tigteib.

Uo rugar ar lámh air.

Tarraing ar an gcoir é.

Fágaim le h-uadac.

Cao uob' áil leat ag crocad na
caorac?

Aicniúimio an cpann ara toptaib.

Ua uóic leat air, go . . .

Beir fé chíocnuigte agam éun
na bealcaine.

My lips have been burned by the
sun.

He had to stand by it.

He came in by the door.

Printed by N.

Written by Τόρνα

τά μο βéal νόστιγε ό'ν ηγρέιν.

όι άιρ έ 'ρεαράη.

τάινις πέ άν νοπαρ ιρεαό.

η. νο έλόβυαίλ.

τόρνα νο ρερίοβ.

Down.

[See Σπρίμέαρ να Σαεόιλγε, § 437.]

He ran down the hill.

The fish went down the river.

They lowered the basket down a
cliff.

He put the card on the table face
down.

He is coming down in the world.

Όο ριτ πέ λε ράναίό άν ένουε.

Όυαίό άν τ-ίαρς λε ράναίό να
h-άβανν.

Όο λειγεαοαρ άν ελιαβ ρίορ λε
ραιίλ.

Όυιρ πέ άν κάρτα άρ α βéal (αρ
βéal) πέ άρ άν μβορμα.

τά πέ άς ριτ έυν βοέταινεάτ'.

For.

[See Σπρίμέαρ να Σαεόιλγε, § 613.]

For (in preparation for).

For (= with regard to).

For the sake of.

For a year (past).

For a year (future).

For this time.

For the night.

For a long time.

For more than 40 years (*past*).

For that special purpose (*pur-
posely*).

For all that.

As for me.

For that purpose.

For fear that.

For his own good.

For want of money.

For your life.

It is for this purpose I brought
you here.

What is the fire for ?

Only for him.

There he is now for you !

Here it is for you (= take it).

For all that I could do.

For that reason I don't believe
it.

1 γκόιη.

1 οταοβ.

άρ ρον.

λε βλιαθαιν.

50 εεανν (αρ ρεαό) βλιαθνα.

Όο'η τυπαρ ρο.

1 γκόιη να η-οιόε.

(50 εεανν ι βραο.

άρ ρεαό ι βραο.

λε ηρειρ ιρ οαταο βλιαθαιν.

Ό'αον γνό.

'να ταοβ ροιν (ιρ υίλε).

Μαίοιρ λιομ πέιν.

Όυιγε ριν.

λε η-εαγλα (αρ εαγλα) 50.

(η)αρ ηαίτε λειρ πέιν.

(Οε) έαλ άιηγιο.

άρ οό βάρ.

ιρ έυιγε τυγαρ άνηρο ριβ.

εαο έυιγε άν τεινη ?

μυρα μβεαό έ.

5ιν έ άνοιρ άγας έ ι

5εο όυιτ έ.

1 η-αινοοοιν μο τίόίίλ.

άρ άν αόδαρ ροιν (οέ ριν, οά

βριγ ριν) ηι έηεοιμ έ.

It is cold even for winter.

That would be a strange thing for you to do.

For the one who understands it, there are hundreds who cannot.

Adjectives.

Enough for.
Necessary for.
Ready for.

Right for.

Thankful for.

Good for food.

True for . . .

Suited for.

Suitable for.

Milk is good for you.

It is as well for you to

It will be too late for them to . . .

You will be sorry for it.

Nouns.

Love for.

Affection for.

Liking for.

Hatred } for.
Disgust }

Pity for.

Covetousness for.

Recompense for.

Food for.

Respect for.

Forgiveness for.

Desire for.

Make room for me.

I have a problem for you.

Would it be any harm for me to go?

He has got an invitation for Tuesday.

Verbs.

I send for.

I pay for.

I go for.

I apologise (to you) for.

I wait for.

I pray to . . . for.

I prepare for.

Tá ré fuar mar le h-aimpín
geimhíre réin.

B'ad gneannthar an nua roin a
d'éanfa.

I n d'gairb an don uaine aitháin a
tuigeanh é, tá na céadta ná
tuigeanh.

ní beag do.

éigin do.

ullamh éin.

cóir } do.

ceart }

buirthead i staob (oe éionn, mar
geall ar).

maic éin bió.

fíor do.

Oipeamhac ar. (v.n.)

Oipeamhac do.

ní maic duit bainne.

Tá ré éom maic agat . . .

beir ré veirtheadac sca . . .

beir ré 'na éatugad ort.

gnáth do.

éion ar.

dáir le.

fuat do.

truaig do.

sainnic éin.

cúiteamh ar.

b'ad do.

meaf ar.

maiteamh i.

dúil i.

vein rlige dom.

tá ceirt agam ort.

ar thírte dom fúl?

Tá cuiread fagáilte (fagáil) aige
i gcóir na máirte.

cuirim fíor ar.

díolaim ar.

téigim a 'd'iarraib (gen).

fábaim paróin (agat) i staob.

fanaim le.

fúirbim éin . . . ar ron.

ullmuigim éin.

Watching for (= expecting).

He leaped for joy.

He ran for his life.

What are you looking for?

I will repay you for all you have done for me.

They laid themselves out for treachery and deceit.

What will you get for your day's work?

I would not wish it for a good deal.

He was publicly prayed for.

What do you want me for?

He kept the knife for himself.

What can you do for me?

He was enquiring for you.

He was running for bare life.

He could not speak for fear.

Ag faise ar.

Do léim ré le h-átar.

Do rit ré le n-a anam.

Cao tá agat 'á cuairte?

Cúirteoíao leat a bfuil déanta agat uom.

Do luigeaoar amac ar an bfeall agus ar an gcalaoir.

{Cao a geobair ar uo lá oibre?
{Cao a beid agat de bair ar lae?

ni ceaoócainn ar céao púnt é.

Cuirteó ré guise an pobail é.

Cao uob' áil leat uiom?

Coimeao réan rcian aige (uo) réin.

Cao o'féaoa déanaim uom?

bí ré ag cur 'oo tuairce.

bí ré ag rit i uánaire a anma.

ni leageao eagla do labairt.

From.

I conceal from.

I defend from.

I desist from.

I escape from.

I hang from.

I loose from.

I separate from

I part from

He suffers from rheumatism.

To judge from his appearance he was . . .

He cannot distinguish A from B.

What prevented him from coming?

They took it from me.

How far is it from here to Waterford?

Where are you from? From Cork.

From this forward.

Ceilim ar.

Cornaím ar.

Scuirim } oe.

Staoaim }

{éaluigim ó.

{téigim ó (uime).

{téigim ar (ruo).

Crocaim ar.

Scaoilim oe.

Scaoim le (ó)

bíonn na uataca ag cur ar.

ba dóic leat ar go raib ré . . .

ni aithigeann ré a tar (read) b.

Cao a coirc é ar teact?

baineaoar uiom é.

an faoa ar ro go port lúige?

Cao ar tu (uirt)? Ó corcaig.

ar ro amac.

In.

In the morning.	Ar maidin.
In the evening.	{um trátnóna. {sa trátnóna
In Spring.	San earrað.
In future.	Ar ro ruar; ar ro amað; fearra.
In his boyhood.	Agur é 'na buacail.
In the time of Solon.	Le linn sólóin.
In school.	Ar (as) scoil.
In this world.	Ar an saogal ro.
In heaven.	Ar neamh; rna flaitir.
In the sky.	Ar an (ran) rpeir.
In this way.	Ar an gcuma ro.
In some way.	Ar cuma éigin.
In possession of.	Ar reilb (gen.).
In earnest.	Dá ririb.
In the (heavy) rain.	ré'n gclagar.
In the sunshine.	ré foillre (taicneam) na gneine.
In the open air.	ré'n aer (rpeir).
In the rear.*	Ar veirnead.
In front †	Ar tofað.
In their midst.	Ar a mearc; 'na mearc.
In my way.	Sa trlige oim.
In comfort.	ré compóro.
In sorrow.	ré brón.
In secret.	A gan fíor.
In my opinion.	{Dom tuairim. {De péir mo tuairime.
In his power.	Ar acumar ('na cumar, sometimes)
In all probability.	{De péir beallpaim. {Sé ir roicirde ná a céile.
In single combat.	Ar óalair donair.
Confidence in, trust in.	ionntaorib ar; muingin ar.
Skilled in.	Oilte ar.
Prolific in.	lionthar ré.
Entangled in.	1 n-acrann 1.
A foot, {	{ ar roimneap. { ar doirve. { ar leiteao. { ar fairo.
{ in depth	
{ in height.	
{ in width.	
{ in length.	
Say it in Irish.	Abair ar saoluinn é.
You are in no danger.	(ni) baogal ort. (ni) baogal ort.
I caught him in the act.	tánas air le linn a déanta.
I locked him in.	Cuirnear ré glar é.
You are just in time.	ir trátamail a tángair.
I take in hands.	tógaim ve lámh. Sabaim lem air.
The work you have in hands.	An obair atá roir lámair agat.

* on horseback, ar cúlaib.

† on horseback, ar béalaib.

Into.

He fell into the well.	Thuit ré ircead ra tobair.
He burst into a laugh.	Uo rcairt ré ar fáilíde.
Translate that into Irish.	Cuirn Saoluinn air rin.
The men were transformed into birds.	Uo deín éin ve rna fearaib.
He flew into a passion.	Éáinig buile fearge air.
Divide the apple into two parts.	Dein dá leat ve'n uball.
He went into the open air.	Chaid ré amad ré'n rpeir.
It developed into fever.	Éáinig ré éun éagruaid.
They led him into believing that..	Cuireadair ar a fáilid go . . .

Of.

[See Gráiméar na Gaedilge, § 615.]

Both of us.	Sinn araon.
The three of them.	A tríúir.
Either of them.	Ceadtar (éinne) aca.
One of the men.	Uaine ve rna fearaib.
Six of his sons.	Seirdear mac oo.
One of his hands.	Lám leir.
A friend of mine.	Capa dom.
A horse of mine.	Capall liom.
Which of the trees?	Cioca ve rna crannaib?
Out of home.	Ar baile.
Instead of me.	Im inead (ionad).
Of one mind.	Ar don aighead.

Nouns.

Reason of.	rád (bun, cúir) le.
Neglect of.	fáillige i.
Distrust of.	Uroo-ionntaib ar.
Remembrance of.	Cuimne ar.
A hold of.	Greim ar.
Half of it.	A leat.
The rest of.	An cúro eile de.
Care of it.	A cúram.
View of.	Raobair ar.
Plenty of gold.	Neart óir.
Covetousness of.	Sainnt éun.
In memory of.	I gcuimne ar.
The like of you.	Uo leitéro.
The majority of the men.	Fóiréir na bdear.
People of the same trade.	Luct éin-éiríve.
Without the knowledge of.	A gan fóir oo.
There is no fear of your . . .	ní baofal uirt . . .
A handful of the gold.	Lán a (= his) laobair ve'n óir.
A man of the name of Donoghue.	Fear ve thuinnitir Donnada.
A man of great reputation.	Fear ir móir cáil.
The people of the greatest wealth.	Na daoine ir mó raobdear.

I had no expectation of it.
Three pounds' worth of leather.
I have no need of it.
I have no doubt of it.
I have no opportunity of doing it.

There was not a man of your acquaintance . . .
He is in danger of being caught.

Adjectives.

Guilty of.
Fond of.
Sure of.
Full of.
Desirous of.
Made of.
Tired of.
Blind of an eye.
He was afraid of the dog.
She is the better of it.
It was kind of you.
Do not take it ill of me.
Mary was jealous of her.
The first thing of all.

He is ignorant of Irish.

Verbs.

I boast of.
I think of.
I ask of.
I get the better of.
I speak of.
I deprive of.
I take out of.
I make use of.
I remind (you) of.
Beware of the dog.
They accused him of the theft.
Have you heard of him?
He died of fever.
What will become of me?
He despaired of his son's coming.
Have you informed him of the matter?
What do you think of him?

ní raib don éinne agam leir.
luad trí bpúnt de leathar.
ní don gá (páraitinn) agam leir.
níl don amhar agam air.
níl don éad agam ar é' déanaí.

ní raib fear ar t'áitne . . .

tá ré i gcontabairt beirte air.

Cionntas le (1).
Ceannasail ar.
Deimhiteas de.
Lán de.
Mianasail éin.
Déanta de.
Corra de (ó).
ar leat-fúil.
bí eagra air noimhir an maora.
1r fearr de i é.
ba maic uair é.
ná tóg orm é.
bí éad ar máire éirí.
an éad níl ná a éile. [uinn.
(tá ré ainbriosaí in ar n'gaoil-
- tá ré aineolaí (oall) ar an
(n'gaoilinn.

maoraim ar.

{ Smaoinim ar (reflect).
{ Cuimhnigim ar (remember).
{ Fiafhuigim de (enquire).
{ Iarraim ar (beseech).

buaðaim ar.

tráctaim ar.

dainim de.

dainim ar.

{ Deinim úraio de.

{ Dainim úraio ar.

Cuimim i gcumhne (ouit).

Seadaín tú féin ar an maora.

Cuireas ar an goir 'na leir.

an gcuaisir tráct air?

Do cuillead le h-éagruar é.

Cao éirneodaid éom?

Cuir ré a fúil de a mac do éad.

Ar cuirir an réad i n-uil do?

Cao é du theas ar?

What do you think of the weather?

This book treats of . . .
She complained of him to the priest.

How shall we dispose of it?
It is reported of him that . . .
She became suspicious of the boy.
Ask the book of John.
They took possession of.

Cao ir dóid leat ve'n aimir?

Cuirceann an leabhar ro ríor ar . .
Do gearán sí leis an ríogair é.

Cao a déanfaimid leis?
Tá sé amuic air go . . .
Tóg sí oíoch-amhar' do'n mbuachaill
Iarr an leabhar ar Sean.
Sábaodan reilb ar (i).

Off.

I let off.
Be off!
I take off.
Off and on.
You are quite off the scent.
He is well off.
Take off your hat.
The village is a mile off the high road.
He fell off the wall.

Scaoilim uaim.
Iméig ort! Scaoir! . . .
bainim ve.
Anoir ir aír.
Táir amú go móin.
Tá sé go maí ar.
bain oíoch do hata.
Tá an ttráir mile ríge ó'n
mbótar mór.
Tuit ré ve'n bralla.

On.

On the alert.
On board ship.
On the double.
On purpose (to).
On the contrary.
On condition.
He made an attack on them.
The house is on fire.
Be on your guard!
I trample on.
I put on (clothes).
I set on fire.
Do not depend on others.
It will recoil on yourself.
We agree on that point.

Ar tinneal.
Ar bord luinge.
Ar a dúbailt.
O'don gnó (éun).
Ar an tsaob eile ve.
Ar coingill.
Tug ré foa fúta.
Tá an tíg tré teine.
bí ar do coimeáio!
Sábam ve éarab i.
Cuirim uam (orim).
Tugaim teine oo.
ná bí ag brat ar an bpeán eall.
Tioctaró ré abailt tugat.
Táimio ar don aigne (amáin) ra
méio rin.
ir ort acá mo fearaí.
Cuairó ré ann ve fiubal a cor.
ná cuir tú {ruar ir anuar} le.
féin {i gcomórtar} le.

I rely on you.
He went there on foot.
Do not put yourself on a par with . . .

Out of.

Out of doors.	fé'n aep.
Out of practice.	Δ(ρ) ταιτίζε.
Out of order.	Δ η-οπουζαδ.
Out of danger.	ὁ βαοζαλ.
Out of ill-will.	Δ(ρ) μιορκαίρ.
He came in quite out of breath.	τάινις fé ιρτεαδ αζυρ παοταρ αιρ (νό, 1 η-αναίτε αν τραοταίρ)

Over.

[See Σπαμίεαρ na Σαετίλζε, § 439.]

Over them.	Ορ α ζσιονν.
Over-warm.	Ρό-τε.
Over the table.	Ορ σιονν αν βυίρσ.
All over the place.	Αρ φυαίρ na η-δίτε.
Something over two years;	κορραιδεαδτ ιρ τὰ βλιαδαιρ.
He leaped over the wall.	ὁο λέιμ fé τε ορυμ αν πάλλα.
We went over the river.	κυρεαμαρ αν αθα αιονν οίην.
He came over from France.	τάινις fé ανάλλ ο'η βεραινν.
There were over 3,000 people there.	βί ορ σιονν τρι μίλε ουιμε ανν.
He looked out over the harbour.	ὁ'ρεαδ fé αμαδ fé'n ζσαν.
I have won the victory over you.	τά βυαίρτε αζαμ οντ.
It is all over with him.	{ τὰ fé πέιρ. τὰ α πορτ ρεινντε.

Through.

Through covetousness.	λε ραινντ.
Through anger.	Δ(ρ) ρειρζ.
Through sheer idleness.	Δ { κορρ οίομαοινίρ. λε }
He could not speak through fear.	νί λειρρεαδ εαζλα ὁο λαδαίρτ.

To.

To, expressing motion, is usually translated by one of the following:
 ζο ρυιζ, ζο οτί (*nom.*), εῦν (*gen.*), fé θέιν (*gen.*), 'ον (= ὁο'n)
 (*dat.*), ζο (*dat.*, when article is not used),

Going to die.	αζ ουλ εῦν βάίρ.
Going to bed.	αζ ουλ α εοιλαδ.
Going to 'the bad.'	αζ ουλ αρ α αιηλεαρ.
Going to sleep.	αζ ουλ εῦν κοιλαα.
Going to school.	αζ ουλ αρ ρκοιλ.
Going to the fair.	αζ ουλ αρ αν αοναδ.
Full to the brim.	λάν ζο βαρρα (βέαλ).
Ten minutes to three.	ὀείρ νόιμεαταί εῦν (ροιμ) α τρι.
To the north.	ὀ ευαίρ.
To the south.	ὀ θεαρ.
According to his taste.	αρ α εοιλ.
To your satisfaction.	εῦν οο εοιλε.
We had the room to ourselves.	βί αν ρεομπα ρύινν ρέιν.

Adjectives and Nouns.

Like (to) you.

Deallpatac } leac.
Cormail }

Thankful to.

buidéac oe.

Answer to.

freagra ar.

Able to.

abalta ar.

Heir to.

uisne ar.

Heed to.

Suim i.

On a visit to the country.

ar cuairt ré'n tscuid.

Have you any objection to my
going down?

Ar m'íte leat mé 'oul ríor?

Verbs.

I speak to.

Labraim le.

I listen to.

éirim le.

I tell to.

innrim oo.

I rub to.

Cuimlim oe.

I { tie to. }
{ adhere to. }

Ceanglaím oe

I stick to.

Claoibim le.

I cling to.

I belong to.

bainim le.

I beckon to.

bagraím ar.

I begin to.

Crimaím
{ corruirim } ar.
{ luirim }
{ oirrim }

I put a question to.

Cuirim ceist éin.

I sell to . . . for.

Díolaím le . . . ar.

I put an end to.

Cuirim deireadh le.

I pay heed to.

Cuirim fuim i.

It belongs to me.

Is liom é.

I give thanks to.

{ beirim } buidéac ar le.
{ fadaím }

I bid farewell to.

Fágaím rian ag.

I put a stop to.

Cuirim corp le.

It seemed to me.

Dár liom.

I allude to.

{ tagraím oo.
{ tréadaím ar.

What happened to you?

{ Cao o'iméig ort?
{ Cao a bain tuit?

Three times as much added to it

A trí oireadh curtha leir.

I am not accustomed to it.

níl taitéig agam ar.

He is determined to come.

Tá ré ceapaithe (tá ceapaithe
aige) ar teacht.

He is determined not to come.

Tá ceapaithe aige ar gan teacht.

A horse harnessed to a sleigh.

Capall agurcarra rleathnám ar.

If he stuck to the bargain . . .

Má bí ré reafarmac éin an
margair.

He took to his heels.

Cuip ré ar na coraib (inr na
peataib).

He put his back to the door.
 He had his hand to his ear.
 It fell to my lot.
 I am getting accustomed to it.
 He was condemned to be hanged.
 Forgive (to) me my sins.
 He left it to them.
 I leave it to you (for decision).
 She was married to James.
 You need not come to work.
 He agreed to the proposal.
 They refused to speak.
 He refused (to) me a pound.
 They apprenticed him to a trade.
 He tried to knock down the jar.
 She was equal to the occasion.
 Do not make your complaint to him.
 That is nothing to what is before us.
 You are only a bungler to him.
 He had no time to do any more.
 The house was close up to the hill.
 Woe to him that is down!
 He came to meet me.

Óuir ré a dhrom leis an noorag.
 Bí a lámh le n-a éluair aige.
 Óuair ré ve éranann orm.
 Táim ag teacht i rteacht air.
 Ósoraib éun a énoctha é.
 Maic dom im peacairib. § 150(c).
 O'fág ré aca é.
 Fágaim fút féin é.
 Óo póraib le Séamar í.
 Ní fágó duit teacht éun oibne.
 Tóiligh ré tuise rin.
 Cuireadar ruar ve labairt.
 O'eitigh ré me ar púnt.
 Cuireadar le ceirto é.
 Óuir ré éun an éiríca oo leagab.
 Ba maic a maire rin aici.
 Ná vein oo gearán leis.
 Ní h-éinnib é rin reachar a bfuil
 rothainn.
 Níl ionnag ac tuatalán reachar é.
 Ní raib (o')uain aige ar a tuil-
 leab 'béanath.
 Bí an tig buailte ruar leis an
 gcnoc.
 Ir maigh a bíonn tíor!
 Táinig ré im éinne.

Towards.

He ran towards us.
 I moved towards the door.
 They went towards the sea.
 He had his back towards me.
 He was coming towards me.

Óo rit ré 'nár gcóinne.
 Óruiréar leis an noorag.
 Óuadadar i otreo na fairrige.
 Bí a dhrom liom.
 Bí ré ag teacht féin tuairim.

Under.

This book is under the table.
 They trampled them under foot.
 The ship is under full sail.
 Everything under the sun.

Tá an leabhar fé'n mboró.
 Gabadar ve coraib ionnta.
 Tá an long fé lán an treoil.
 An uile ruo fé luige na gréine.

Up.

[See Gráiméar na Seoilge, § 437.]

He is up (= not in bed).
 He got up on the wall.
 The cat ran up a tree.

Tá ré 'na fuirde.
 Óuair ré i n-áiríe ar an bfalla.
 Óo rit an cat i n-áiríe i gcóinne
 crainn.
 Óuair ré i n-áiríe rtaighne.
 Óuir ré an o'réimpe ruar ve.
 So glúin.

He went upstairs.
 He went up the ladder.
 Up to the knees.

With.

Content with.

Strict with.

With difficulty.

Connected with.

With a leap.

I bear with.

I mix with.

I associate with.

I compare with

A table laid with food and drink.

A man with a gun.

So it is with me.

That is not the case with me.

Have nothing to do with it.

That is exactly the way with

Seadna.

What is the matter with you?

He was angry with me.

I was very much annoyed with him.

Travelling does not agree with me.

They charged him with it.

Don't interfere with me.

I will have no more to do with you.

Sárta le.

Dian ar.

Ar éigin.

Ag baint le.

De léim.

{Cuirim ruar le.

{Fuilingsim.

Mearcaim ar.

Deinim comhlúas le.

Cuirim i gcomórtar (gcomóráro) le.

Doim leigte amac ré diad agus ré díg.

Fear agus gunna aige.

(Ir) mar rin doim-rá.

Ní mar rin doim-rá.

Ná bíod don baint agat leir.

Sin é an údálta ag Séadna.

Cao tá oir?

Bí ré i bfeirg liom.

Bior ar buile éirge.

ní réirteánn bóirteoiréad liom.

Cuirtear na leirteir.

Ná bí ag cur irtead oim.

Éirsim arat.

Within.

[See Gráiméar na Gaeilge, § 438.]

Within my recollection.

Within three days.

Within my power.

Within nine miles of Wexford.

I was within an ace of falling.

Lem cuimne.

Dáob irteig} de trí lá.

Lairteig}

{Ar mo cumar.

{Lairteig oem cumar.

i ngiorad na míle (ríge) oo

Loe gcarman.

Ba dóbair oom tuirim.

Without.

[See Gráiméar na Gaeilge, § 438.]

Without the gates.

How shall we manage without it?

They came without her.

Without thinking of it.

Larmuic de rna gearaib.

Cao a déanaimis na éagmuir

(san é)?

Cánasair na h-éagmuir.

San cuimneam air.

PART IV.

VOCABULARY.

17

- Abandon, *v.*, *τηρείμι*, *vn.*, -*ι*ντ, -*ρ*ιντ; *είρημι* . . . *αρ*, *ρ*αο-*αι*μ . . . *οε*, *vn.*, *ρ*αο; *ρ*ά-*αι*μ, *ειρημ* *ρ*αφ *οε*.
- able, *a.*, *άβαλτα* (*αρ*); *ι* *η*-*αν*ν; *αρ* (*mo*) *ε*μαρ; *ι*ρ *ρ*έοιρ *λε*.
- able-bodied, *a.*, *α*ρυιννεα*δ*, *gsf.*, -*ν*ι*γε*.
- abroad, *αρ* *βα*ι*λε*.
- absorb, *v.*, *ρ*λυγαιμ.
- abstinence, *n.*, *τρο*ραθ, -*α*θ, *m.* (fasting); *με*αραδετ, -*α*, *f.*
- abundant, *a.*, *ρ*λύρεα*δ*, *gsf.*, -*ι*γ*ε*.
- abuse violently, *v.*, *τ*υγαιμ *α*γαιθ *να* *μ*υαρ *α*γυρ *νά* *μα*ραίαρ.
- accommodation, *n.*, *κό*ιρ, -*ό*ρα(*ε*), *f.*
- accompany, *v.*, *τι*οννιαιμ, *vn.*, -*α*ν.
- accomplish, *v.*, *ο*ειμν, *vn.*, *ο*εαν-*α*ι.
- accord; of his own —, *υ*αιθ *ρ*έιν.
- according to, *οε* *ρ*έιρ (*with gen.*); — *α*ς, *οε* *ρ*έιρ *μα*ρ.
- accordingly, *adv.*, *ο*ά *ρ*έιρ *ρ*ιν.
- account, *n.*, *κ*ύνταρ, -*α*ιρ, *m.*; to give an account of, *τ*ράετ *ο*ο *ο*εαναι *αρ*.
- across, *prep.*, *τ*ρεαρα (*with gen.*).
- act, *n.*, *γ*νοιθ, -*α*, *npl.*, -*η*αρεα, *m.*
- actively, *adv.*, *γ*ο *ο*ίαεαλλαδ, *γ*ο *ρ*αοτραδ.
- acute, *a.* (sharp-witted), *ε*γεαρ-*ε*ύρεαδ, *gsf.*, -*ι*γ*ε*.
- address, *v.*, *β*εαννιγιμ *ο*ρ.
- adopt, *v.*, *α*ρραιγιμ *ε*υγαιμ, *vn.*, *α*ρραα.
- advantage, *n.*, *β*υντάιρτ*ε*, *f.*, *τ*αιρβε, *f.* *α*ο *α*γανν *αρ*? What advantage has been derived from it?
- advantageous, *a.*, *τ*αιρβεαδ, *gsf.*, -*ι*γ*ε*.
- advertisement, *n.*, *ρ*όγρα, *m.*
- advice, *n.*, *κο*μαιρλε, *npl.*, -*ε*αα, *f.*
- affair, *n.*, *ρ*υο, -*α*, *npl.*, -*α*ί; *ν*ιθ, *npl.*, *ν*ειτ*ε*; *ρ*εαλ, *m.*
- affairs, state of —, *ρ*εαλ, -*έ*ιλ, *m.*
- affect, *v.*, *υ*σ*ε* *λ*υιγιμ.
- affection, *n.*, *κ*ιον, -*ε*οα, *m.* (*fol-*
lowed by αρ).
- affectionate, *a.*, *γ*ράθηαρ, *gsf.*, -*α*ιρε.
- afraid, *a.*, I am afraid, *τ*ά *ε*αγλα *ο*ιμ; *ι*ρ *ε*αγαλ *λ*υαμ; *α*ιρ *β*αογ-*α*λαδ (*γ*ο).
- again, *αρ*ιρ.
- Aghadue, *n.*, *α*εαθ *ο*εο.
- agile, *a.*, *λ*υξηαρ, *gsf.*, -*α*ιρεα.
- agility, *n.*, *λ*υξη, -*α*, *m.*
- agitate, *v.*, *ε*αρραιμ, *vn.*, *α*ρραιου
- ago, *adv.*, *ό* *ρ*οιν.
- agree with, *v.*, *ρ*έιουτιγιμ, *vn.*, -*τ*εαδ (*λε*).
- agreeable, *a.*, *β*ογ, *κ*νεαρτα.
- air, *n.*, *α*ερ, *α*ερ, *m.*; *γ*αοτ, *γ*αοιτε, *f.*; *ρ*ρέιρ, -*ε*, *f.*: into the open air, *ρ*έν *α*ερ, *ρ*έν *ρ*ρέιρ.
- air, *v.*, *τ*υγαιμ *γ*αοτ *ο*ο.
- alas! *mo* *ε*ρεαδ, *mo* *β*ρον, *mo* *ε*ραθ, *γ*ρλ.
- alert, on the —, *αρ* *α* (=his) *ι*ονγαιμ.
- all, *γ*ο *λ*έιρ; at all, *ι* *η*-*α*ον *ε*ορ.
- alliance, *n.*, *υ*σ*ε* *ε*τεαιναρ, *m.*
- allow, *v.*, *λ*ειγιμ, *vn.*, -*ι*ντ; *λ*εογ-*α*ιμ, *vn.*, -*α*ιντ (*ο*ο).
- allude, *v.*, *α*γαγαιμ . . . *ο*ι; *vn.*, *α*γαιρτ.
- ally, *n.*, *κα*βαρτόιρ, -*ό*ρα, *npl.*, *ι*, *m.*
- almost, *adv.*, *β*εαγναδ, *νά* *μ*όρ.

- alone, *a.*, I am —, *τάμim im donap*; *τάμim liom féin*.
- already, *adv.*, *δέανα*.
- alphabet, *n.*, *αλφβητιον, -τη, f.*
- amend, *v.*, *οειριγim*.
- amuse, — amusing himself, *αγimirt oo féin*.
- ancestor, *n.*, *πιννρεαρ, -η, m.*
- anecdote, *n.*, *ρεάλ, -είλ, npl., -λεα, m.*
- anger, *n.*, *ρεαργ, ρειργε, f.*
- angrily, *adv.*, *γο ρεαργαδ*.
- anguish, *n.*, *τριολόριο, -ε, f.*; cry of —, *ολαγόν*.
- annals, *n.*, *αννάλα, -ε, f.*
- annual, *ρα mbliaóaim*.
- answer, *n.*, *ρεαγνα, -γαρτα, m.*
- anvil, *n.*, *inneoin, -ona, f.*
- anxiety, *n.*, *buaróirt, -θεαρτα, f.*, *imfníom, -a, m.*
- aperture, *πολλε, πιντλη, m.*
- apiece, *οο'n ρεαρ δαα*.
- apparatus, *n.*, *γλέαρ, -είρ, m.*; *npl., -εanna*.
- apparition, *n.*, *ταρόβρε, npl., -ρεαδα, -ρί, -ρεanna, f.*; *ραμδαι, -ηλα, f.*; *ρρηρο, -ε, f.*
- appearance, *n.*, *ειρε, -οτα, m.*; *ειρε, -α, m.*; *οεαλλραμ, -αίμ, m.* (*οεαδραμ*); *cuma, npl., cumta, f.*
- appetite, *n.*, *γοίλε, m.* and *f.*
- apprehension, *n.*, *εαγλα, m.* and *f.*
- apprentice, *n.*, *πριντιρεαδ, -ιγ, m.*; *βυαδαιλ, -αλλα, pl., -ι, m.*
- approach, *v.*, *οεινιμ αρ, οειριμim, le*.
- arch, *n.*, *γύιλ, -ε, f.*
- Ardee, *n.*, *ατ. ρερνοιαδ*.
- argument, *n.*, *αίγνεαρ, -ηρ, m.*
- arise, *v.*, *είριγim, vn., είργε*.
- arm, *n.*, *λάμ, -ίμε, npl., -α, f.*; *βαδλα, -αν, f.*
- arm-pit, *n.*, *αρцаил, -αίλλε, f.*
- around, *τιμδεαλλ (with gen.)*; *τιμδεαλλ αρ (around on)*.
- arrange, *ειριμim i otreo*; *ροαρ-υιγim, vn., -υγαδ*.
- arrangement, *n.*, *περόρεαδ, -ιγ, ριαρυγαδ, -υιγτε, m.*
- arrow, *n.*, *γáinne, f.*; *ραίγεαο, -γδε, f.*
- artisan, *n.*, *ρεαρ οιβρε, m.*
- artery, *n.*, *ειριλε, ανη; npl., -anna, f.*
- as, *ó tápla (since)*; *αγur (at same time)*; as big as, *κομ μόρ le (αγur)*; *ó, μαρ (= since, because)*.
- ashes, *n.*, *λυατρεαδ, -ηρ, m.*; *ashy-pale, a., use οατ ουβ λιατ*.
- aside, *i leat-ταοιβ*.
- ask, *v.*, *ριαρριγim (οε); vn., -υιγε (a question)*; *ιαρραιμ (αρ), vn., -αρό (a favour)*.
- aspiration, *n.*, *οόδαρ, -αιρ, m.*
- assemble, *v.*, *ειριμimim*.
- assert, *v.*, *οειριμim, vn., ράδ*.
- assist, *v.*, *φοίριμim, vn., φοίριεim (takes αρ), ααβριγim le, ειρο-ιγim le*; May God assist me, *οια liom*.
- assistant, *n.*, *conganταρε, npl., -ότε, m.*
- assistance, *n.*, *congnam, -αίμ or -γαντα, m.*
- association, *n.*, *cumann, -αίμim, m.*
- assurance, *n.*, *οειμimιυγαδ, -υιγτε, m.*
- astray, *αμύ*; go —, *τείγim αμύ*; lead —, *ειριμim αμύ*.
- atom, *n.*, *καίτνιν, m.*
- attack, *v.*, *τυγαίμ ρέ*; *τυγαίμ (οεινιμ) ρογα ρέ*.
- attempt, *ιαρραδτ, -α, f.*
- attempt, *v.*, *ειριμim óun*; *τυγαίμ ρέ*; *τυγαίμ ιαρραδτ αρ*.
- attention, *n.*, *ρuiμim, -ε, f.*
- attitude, in an attitude of prayer, *νόρ ουιμε αγ αλτεγαδ*.

author, *n.*, *ῥερίβνειοιρ*, -όρα, *pl.*,
-ι, *m.*; *υῤῥοαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*
Autumn, *n.*, *ῥοῖῥμαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*
avoid, *v.*, *ῥεάδναιμ*, *vn.*, -έαιντ,
-νάδ.
award, *v.*, *ῥρονναιμ*, *τυῖναιμ*.
awful, *a.*, *υατέδάραδ*, *gsf.*, -αιῖε.
awl, *n.*, *μεανάιτε*, *m.*
axe, *n.*, *ῥυαῖῥ*, -α, *f.*

Bacillus, *n.*, *βατέαίλλιν*, *m.*
back, *n.*, *ῥομ* (*ῥομυμ*), -α, *npl.*,
-άνα, *m.*
back, *adv.*, *έαρ* *n-αιρ*.
bag, *n.*, *μάτα*, *m.*; a small —,
μάίλιν, *m.*
band (a company), *n.*, *compláct*,
-α, *m.*; *ῥυρέαν*; -όνε, *f.*
band (a girdle), *n.*, *εινιρ*, *ειναιρ*,
m.

bank (of a river, etc.), *n.*, *ποντ*,
-υιρτ, *m.*; *ῥνυαδ*, *npl.*, *ῥεάδ*,
m.

bank (a money —), *n.*, *ῥανν(α)*, *m.*
banshee, *n.*, *ῥεαν ῥιόε*, *f.*
bare, *v.*, *νοτέα(ῖῥ)ιμ*, *vn.*, *νοτέαδ*.
bargain, *n.*, *μαρῖαδ*, -αιό, *npl.*,
-αιόε, *m.*

bark (of a dog), *n.*, *ῖλαμ*, -α, *m.*;
αῖμαρταρ, -αιρ, *m.*

barony, *n.*, *ῥαῖντάετ*, -α, *f.*

barrack, *n.*, *ῥεαῖαε*.

Barry, *oe* *ῥαῖα*.

bat (animal), *n.*, *ῥιατέαν* *λεαταρ*,
gen., *ῥιατέαμ* —, *m.*

beads, a rosary —, *ῥαῖνιμ*, *m.*

beard, *n.*, *ῥεαῖός*, -όῖε, *npl.*,
-όῖα, *f.*

beast, *n.*, *ῥεῖῥεαδ*, -ῖῥ, *m.*

beautiful, *a.*, *άίλινν*, *gsf.*, *άίλνε*,
μαῖρεαῖαίλ, -άίλτα; *ῥιαῖαδ*,
-αιῖε.

beauty, *n.*, *άίλνεαδ*, -α, *f.*

become of, *v.*, *ιμτέῖῥιμ* *αρ*, *vn.*,
ιμτέαδ.

bed, *n.*, *λεααδ*, *λεαβτα* (*λεαπα*),
npl., *λεαβταδ*, *f.*

before, *adv.*, *έεανα*.

beggarman, *n.*, *ῥααδ*, -αιῖ, *m.*

beggarwoman, *n.*, *ῥεαν ῥιυαίλ*, *f.*

begin, *v.*, *τοῖνυῖῥιμ*, *ειναιμ*,
ῖνυῖῥιμ, *οῖνυῖῥιμ*, *all followed*
by prep. *αρ*.

beginning, *n.*, *τοῖνυαδ*, -υῖῥε.

beguile, *v.*, *μεαίλλαιμ*.

bellows, *n.*, *ῥυίῥ*, *m.*

bend, *v.*, *ῖλαμ*, *ειναιμ*.

benefit, *n.*, *ταῖῥε*, *m.* and *f.*

bequeath (to), *v.*, *ῥάῖναιμ* . . . *αῖ*;
vn., *ῥάῖναιτ*, *ῥάῖναιτ*.

beyond, *prep.*, *έαρ*.

bier, *n.*, *εινόςαῖ*, -αιρ, *m.*

bicycle, *n.*, *ῥοταρ*, -ιρ, *m.*

bid, *v.*, *οῖνυῖῥιμ* . . . *οο*; *οειρ*-
ιμ . . . *λε*.

bird, *n.*, *έαν*, *έαν*, *npl.*, *έαν*, *έαν*-
λαίτε, *m.*; a young —, *έεαν*-
ῥααδ, -αιῖ, *m.*

bishop, *n.*, *εαῖῥβοῖ*, -υῖῥ, *m.*

bitterly, *adv.*, *ῖο ῥυῖῥεαδ*.

blackcap, *n.*, *οῖαῖῥμῖν ῥιααδ*.

blacksmith, *n.*, *ῖαα*, *gen. id. or*
-άαν, *npl.*, *ῖαῖῥνε*, *m.*

bleat, *v.*, *μείλιν*, *vn.*, -*λεαδ* or
-*λεαδ*.

blight (potato), *ουῖ*, *ουῖῥ*, *m.*

blind, *a.*, *οαίῥ*, *gsf.*, *οαίῥε*.

blind, *v.*, *οαίῥαιμ*.

blindness, *n.*, *οαίῥε*, *f.*

blood, *n.*, *ῥυίῥ*, *ῥοῖα*, *f.*

bloody, *a.*, *ῥεαῖαδ*, *gsf.*, *ῥεῖῥ*;
οεαῖῥ, *gsf.*, *οειῖῥε*.

blossom, *n.*, *ῥλάτ*, -α, *pl.*, -*άνα*,
m.

blow, *n.*, *ῥυίῥε*, *m.*

blow, *v.*, *ῥεῖῥοιμ*.

board, *clár*, -αιρ, *pl.*, *cláῖαδ*,
m.; on —, *αρ* *βοῖο*.

boatman, *n.*, *ῥάοῖῥ*, -όρα, *npl.*,
-ῖῥί, *m.*

body, *n.*, colann, colna, *ds.*, colainn, *pl.*, colna.
 boil, *v.*, beiribhigim, *vn.*, -iugao, fíuáim, *vn.*, -ad.
 boiling, *ap* fíuáí. *f.*
 bone, *n.*, cnámh, -a, *m.*
 border, *n.*, imeall, -ill, *m.*; imeall-boro, -buiro, *m.*
 bordering (on), *a.*, teoranta (le), imeallad.
 both . . . and, *oir* . . . agus; — houses, an dá tíg: both of us, rinn apon.
 bound, *v.*, léimim, *vn.*, léim, *or* -eab.
 boy, *n.*, buacail, -alla, *npl.*, -í, *m.*; garún, -úin, *m.*
 branch, *n.*, géag, géige, *f.*; craob, -íbe, *npl.*, -ada, *f.*
 brat, *n.*, saileán, *m.*
 brave, *a.*, calma; cróda; óána, meirneamail.
 break, *v.*, bpairim.
 break-water, *n.*, cion-coranta, *f.*
 breast, bréagair, -e, *f.*, (or bréag, -o), *pl.*, aige; brollad, -aig, *m.*; uet, oet, *m.*
 breeze, *n.*, leoitne, *f.*
 brewing, *vn.*, brúctgail.
 briar, *n.*, oirplead, -lig, *m.*, oirpeog, *f.*
 bribery, *n.*, breab, breibe, *f.*
 bridge, *n.*, oiriceao, -ro, *m.*
 brigandage, *n.*, goio, gooa, *f.*; pobáil, ála, *f.*
 bright, *a.*, geal, *gsf.*, gile; polarmar, -aie (giving light).
 brilliant, *a.*, lonnrad, *gsf.*, aige; gléigeal, *gsf.*, -ile.
 bring, *v.*, tugaim (liom), *vn.*, tabairt; beirim (liom).
 broad, leatan, *gsf.*, leitne; — minded, fairsing, *e.*
 bronze, *n.*, prár, prár, *m.*
 brooch, *n.*, biopán, -áin, *m.*
 broom, *n.*, fcuab, -aibe, *f.*

brother, *n.*, dearbhrádaí, -dar, *m.*
 brow, *use* fíuad, -aibe, *f.*, éadon, -áin, *m.*
 bugle, *n.*, rroc, -uic, *m.*
 build, *v.*, tógaim, cuirim ruar (tíg), veimim (neao).
 bulk, *oir*, -e, *f.*; pleirt, -e (= bulky man).
 bull, *n.*, tarb, cairb, *m.*
 bundle, *n.*, oirpán, -áin, *m.*; beart, beirt, *m.*; ceirtlín, *m.*
 burden (of song, etc.), *oir*, *puir*, *m.*; (load) ualad, -aig, *pl.*, -aige, *m.*
 burn, *v.*, lairaim; oigim; *oir*-cim.
 bury, *oir*, *vn.*, cur.
 bush, *n.*, *oir*, *uir*, *npl.*, -ta, *m.*
 busily engaged, (go) oirradad, *gsf.*, -aige; bpairneamail; gnóad.
 busy, *adj.*, go gnóad.
 butt end, *n.*, oirp-éil, *cúil*, *m.*
 butter, *n.*, im, -e, *m.*
 button, *n.*, cnaipe, *m.*
 Cabin, *n.*, bóatán, -áin, *m.*
 cackling, *n.*, gágarlad, -aige, *f.*; gnággail; gnággallad.
 Caha, the Caha mountains, rleib-te ceadaínn.
 calculate, *v.*, áiríim, *vn.*, áiríam.
 calculation, *n.*, áiríam, -im, *m.*
 call, *n.*, glao, -ró, *m.*
 call, *v.*, glaoaim, *vn.*, glaoad.
 The stem is frequently spelled glaoáig.
 calm, *adv.*, go mín mánla; *oir*. in.
 candle, *n.*, coinneal, -nle, *f.*
 candlestick, *n.*, coinnleoir, -a, *m.*
 cane, *n.*, plaitín, *m.* & *f.*
 capacity, *n.*, mental capacity, éirim aigne; a person of his capacity, oirne dá fágair.

- captive, *n.*, βραϊγε, *npl.*, -ῖος, *m.*; βραϊγεῖν -εῖν, *m.*
 capture, *v.*, βερῖμ . . . ἀρ, *vn.*, βρεῖτ.
 car, *n.*, τρυκαίλ, -λεᾶδ, *npl.*, -λί, *f.*
 care, *n.*, ἀριε, *f.*
 care, *v.*, take care of, τυγαίμ ἀριε
 ὄο; care for = like, ἵρ ματὶ
 λίον.
 carol, *v.*, καναίμ, *vn.*, κανταίμ.
 carry, *v.*, ιομέρῳαίμ, *vn.*, ιομέδᾱρ;
 βερῖμ, *vn.*, βρεῖτ.
 carry off, *n.*, βερῖμ . . . λε;
 ριοβαίμ.
 castle, *n.*, καίρλεᾶν, -άιν, *m.*;
 cúρτ, -ε, *f.*
 catch, βερῖμ ἀρ (by, ἀρ).
 Catechism, *n.*, τεᾶγαρσ Ορίορτ-
 αῖος, *m.*
 Catholic, *n.* or *a.*, κατῖλκεᾶδ,
 -ίς, *m.*; κατῖλκεᾶδ, -ίς, *m.*
 cattle, *n.*, βεᾶτᾶρθεᾶδ, -ίς, *m.*
 cause, *v.*, βερῖμ . . . ὄο; κυρ-
 ῖμ . . . ᾶς; κυρῖμ ἰαᾶλλ, ἀρ;
 ρέ νοῦᾶρ (. . . ὄο).
 cause, *n.*, cúρ, -ε, *npl.*, εᾶννα,
f.; ρᾶτ, -α, *npl.*, ᾶννα, *m.*
 cavalry, *n.*, καπαίλλ, μαρκαίς,
npl.; μαρκεφλουᾶς, -αίς, *m.*
 cave, *n.*, πλουαίρ, -ε, *pl.*, -εᾶννα,
f.; υαίή, *f.*
 cavern, *n.*, υαίή, υαήα, *f.*;
 πλουαίρ, -ε, *f.*
 cease, *v.*, κοίρῑμ, *vn.*, κοίρ;
 ρταῶαίμ . . . ὄε, *vn.*, ρταῶ.
 ceiling, *n.*, ρραῖτᾶδᾶ (*npl.*), *f.*
 census, *n.*, ᾶίρεᾶή, -ή, *m.*
 centre, *n.*, λάρ, -ᾶίρ, *m.*;
 century, *n.*, ἀοίρ, -ε, *f.*
 certain, *a.*, ᾶίρῖτε, εῖγῖν; οεῖή-
 νῖτῖεᾶδ, -αίς (sure).
 chair, *n.*, καᾶδοίρ, -ρεᾶδ, *f.*
 challenge at throwing = I will
 throw with.
 champion, *n.*, λαῶδ, οῖᾶ, *npl.*,
 -οῖᾶ and -ῖα, *m.*
- chance, by —, *use* τᾶλα.
 chance = opportunity, καοί, *pl.*,
 -ᾶε, *f.*; βρεῖτ, *f.* (of, ἀρ).
 change, *v.*, ἀτρῖγῖμ; κλαῶκλαίμ;
 μαλαίρῖγῖμ.
 change, *n.*, ἀτρῖγαῶ, μαλαίρτ.
 chant, *v.*, καναίμ, *vn.*, -ταίμ.
 chapel, *n.*, ρεῖρῖᾶλ, -εῖλ, *m.*; τῖς
 ροᾶίλ, *m.*
 charge, *v.*, *use* ρταῖλεᾶδ ἵρτεᾶδ,
 ἵ μεᾶρ.
 charger, *n.*, εᾶδ, εῖᾶ, *m.*
 charitable, *a.*, καρῖᾶνναᾶδ, *gsf.*,
 -αίς.
 chatter, *v.*, his teeth were chatter-
 ing: δι ᾶ ρῖακλα ᾶς βυᾶλᾶδ ἀρ
 ᾶ εῖλε.
 check, *v.*, κοίρῑμ, *vn.*, κοίρ;
 κυρῖμ κοίρ λε.
 cheek, *n.*, πλuc, pluice, *f.*; γρῖαῶ,
 -αῖᾶ, *f.* (upper part).
 chest, *n.*, κλάρ οῦᾶ, *m.*; υᾶτ, -α,
m.
 chicken, *n.*, ρῖκῖν, *m.*
 chief, *n.*, ρλαῖτ, -ᾶᾶ, *m.*; τρῖαᾶ,
 -αῖᾶ, *npl.*, -α, *m.*; μαῖᾶ, -ε, *m.*
 (used in plural).
 chieftain, *n.*, ταοίρεᾶδ, -ίς, *npl.*,
 -ίς, *m.*
 child, *n.*, ράίρτε, *m.*; λεᾶνᾶ,
 λεῖνᾶ, *npl.*, -αῖ, *m.*
 chill, *a.*, ρυᾶρ, *gsf.*, ρυᾶίρ.
 chimney-piece, *n.*, κλαᾶρᾶδ, -αίς,
m.
 chin, *n.*, ρμεῖγῖν, *m.*; ρμεῖς, -ε,
pl., ἵ, *f.*
 choice, *n.*, ροῖα, -ᾶ, *pl.*; -ῖᾶ, *f.*
 choose, *v.*, ἱγῖλᾶίμ ἡᾶρ ροῖα;
 τοῖαίμ.
 Christian, *n.*, Ορίορταῖᾶ, *npl.*,
 -ᾶᾶ, *m.*
 Christian, *a.*, Ορίορταῖᾶίλ, *gsf.*,
 -ῖᾶ.
 Christmas, *n.*, νοῦλᾶίς, λαῖς, *f.*
 church, *n.*, ρεῖρῖᾶλ, εῖλ, *m.*; τῖς
 ροᾶίλ, *m.*; τεᾶμπαλλ, -αῖλλ
 (Protestant, usually); κῖλλ, -ε, *f.*

churchyard, *poilíg*, -e, *pl.*, -í, *f.*
churlishness, *n.*, *roiceall*, -ill, *m.*
churning, *vn.*, *ag roéanam cuig-*
inne.

circular, *a.*, *cuinn*, *gsf.*, -e.

circulation; in —, *ar riubal*.

city, *n.*, *catair*, -tair, *npl.*,
-tair, *f.*; *baile móir*, *m.*; *pl.*,
-lte móir.

clap, *v.*, *buaílim*, *vn.*, -alad.

class, *n.*, *oréam*, -a, *m.*; *rang*,
-a (school), *m.*

clear, *n.*, *glan*, *gsf.*, *glaine*; *léir*,
gsf., *e*; *poiléir*, *gsf.*, -e.

cleave, *v.*, *rcoilim*, *vn.*, *rcoil*,
or -eas.

cliff, *n.*, *faill*, -e, *npl.*, -e, or
-eas, *f.*

close by, *i bñon-atcumairéat*.

closely, *adv.*, *go géar*.

clothing, *éasac*, -aig, *m.*

cloud, *n.*, *rcamall*, -ill, *m.*; *neál*,
néil, *npl.*, -ta, *m.*

coal, *n.*, *gual*, -ail, *m.*

cock, *n.*, *coileac*, -ig, *m.*

coffin, *n.*, *comha*, -nn, *f.*

cold, *n.*, *fusac*, -a, *m.*

cold, *a.*, *fuar*, *gsf.*, *fuarie*.

collect, *n.*, *cuinnigim*; *bailigim*;
cnuairigim, *vn.*, *cnuairac*.

combat, *n.*, *comhaircar*, -air, *m.*;
trois, -oas, *f.*

combed, *pp.*, *cionta*.

come, *v.*, *tagaim*, *vn.*, *teac*.

come about = happen.

come across = meet.

comely, *a.*, *maireac*, *gsf.*, -aige.

comfortable, *a.*, *conporasac*, *gsf.*,
-aige; *connláirteac*, *gsf.*, -tíge
(= snug, etc.); *rearcair*, *gsf.*;
-e.

commander, *captaen*, -aein, *m.*

commence, *v.*, *cornuigim ar*;
luigim ar *oigim ar*; *cpom-*
aim ar.

common; in —, *i gcoitceantac*.

compact, *a.*, *teann*, *gsf.*, *teinne*.

company, *n.*, *cuirceata*, -n, *f.*;
cuallac, -a, *f.*

comparison, *n.*, *comparáir*, -e, *f.*

compel, *v.*, *cuirim* . . . *iaclall*
(*féadaint*) *air*. They wer
compelled: *oob' éigean oóib*.

compete, *v.*, *téigim* *i gcompar*
le.

competent, *a.*, *cuirgionac*, *gsf.*,
-aige.

complete, *v.*, *cpiochnuigim*.

complete, *a.* (for time), *use plán*.

completely, *adv.*, *go glan*.

complexion, *n.*, *ruas*, -as, *m.*;
or *use pluc*, etc.

compute, *v.*, *áiríim*, *maíream*.

comrade, *n.*, *oalta*, *m.*

conceal (from), *v.*, *ceilm* (*ar*),
vn., *ceilt*; *cuirim* *i bpolac*;
— myself, *téigim* *i bpolac*.

conceit, *n.*, *éirge* *i n-áirge*.

concert, *n.*, *cuirm ceoil*, *f.*

condescend to, *use claoiríom le*.

condition, *n.*, *coingeall*, -gill, *m.*

condition (= plight), *n.*, *cuma*, *f.*;
puac, -eas, *m.*

confidence, *n.*, *ionntaoib*, -e, *f.*
(in, *ar*).

confirmation, in — of that: *oá*
comairta roin réin.

confirmed by oath, *pé bñig na*
míonn.

confusion, *n.*, *meairball*, -ail, *m.*

congested, *a.*, *teanntuigte*; *pul-*
caigte.

Congregation (= Religious So-
ciety), *Oro*, *uipo*, *m.*

congregation, *n.*, *poal*, -ail, *m.*

Connaught, *n.*, *Connacta*; *gen.*,
Connact; *dat.*, *Connactaib*, *f.*;
Cúige Connact; a native of —,
Connactac, -aig, *m.*

connected with, *a baineann le*.

consecration, *n.*, coirpeasga, *f.*
 consent, *n.*, with —, o'don-toil.
 consent, *v.*, toilgim (to, éun).
 consequence; it is of no consequence to me, *ir* cuma dom; in — of, map geall ar.
 consider, *v.*, breicnigim, *vn.*, iugad; meapaim, *vn.*, meap. When followed by an adjective use *ir* . . . le; *ir* fuap liom é, I consider it cold.
 considerably, *adv.*, go mór.
 consist, *v.*, use *ir*.
 conspire (with), *v.*, cabruigim le.
 contemporaries, *n.*, luét (a) pé.
 continent, *a.*, mór-tír, -e, *f.*
 continue, *v.*, leanaim ar, *vn.*, leanamaint; fanaim ag, *vn.*, fanamaint.
 contract (draw in), *v.*, cnapaim.
 convenience, *n.*, áire, *f.*
 convenient, *a.* (= at hand), oipe-áinnac, *gsf.*, -aige.
 co-operate, *v.*, com-oibrigim, *vn.*, iugad.
 co-operation, *n.*, compháirteadar, -air, *m.*; com-oibriugad.
 Cork, *n.*, Corcasg (Corcad), -e, *f.*
 cork, *n.*, corc, -uir, *npl.*, -anna, *m.*
 corn, *n.*, arbar, -ir, *m.*
 corpuscle, *n.*, cuirpin, *m.*; blood-corpuscles, cuirpíní fola.
 corrupt, *v.*, truailligim.
 cost price, *n.*, céadórcur, -ir, *m.*
 cosy, *a.*, fearcair, *gsf.*, -ire.
 country, *n.*, tír, -e, *npl.*, tíoréa, *f.*; country (a district, an estate), outaig, -e, or dúitce, *f.*; (as opposed to town), tuat, -aitce, *f.*; open —, macáire, *m.*
 couplet, *n.*, leat-beann, -a, *f.*
 course (a track), *n.*, long, luig, *m.*; reriob, íbe, *f.*
 course, of —, níó náó iongnad; gan ámpar.
 cove, *n.*, gabailín mapá, *m.*

cover, *v.*, clumouigim, *vn.*, -oac.
 covet, *v.*, fanntuigim.
 covetous, *a.*, fanntac, *gsf.*, -aige.
 crash, *v.*, plaoircaim, maobaim.
 creature = thing (36).
 credit ('tick'), *n.*, cáirpe *f.*
 creeping (= crawling), rnmhgail.
 creepy, use *gen.* of uaignear.
 crescent moon, corrán gealarge.
 crevice, *n.*, cuar, -air, *m.*
 crime, *n.*, coir, -e, *pl.*, coiréa, *f.*; peacad, *m.*
 cringing, lúctail, -ála, *f.*
 crooked, *a.*, cam, *gsf.*, -ime; caméa; lúbtá.
 cross, *v.*, téigim treapna (éar).
 cross, *n.*, cpor, -ire, *f.*; cpoé, -ice, *f.*; Way of the Cross, turur na Cpoire.
 cross-road, *n.*, cporáire, *m.*; cpor-bótar, *m.*
 crouch, *v.*, cnomaim.
 crow, *n.*, pnedán, *m.*
 crow, *v.*, use glaoðaim, *vn.*, -ad.
 crucifix, *n.*, cpor, oire, *npl.*, -a, *f.*
 crush, *v.*, brúigim, *vn.*, -úgad.
 cry (weep), *v.*, goilim, *vn.*, gol.
 cry of pain, uall, uail, *m.*; uail, -e, *pl.*, eada, *f.*
 crystal, *n.*, gloine, *f.*
 Cuchulain, *n.*, Cúculainn, *gen.*, Conculainn, *m.*
 cuckoo, cuac, cuacé, *f.*
 cultivate, *v.*, faotruigim, *vn.*, -ugad.
 cure, *n.*, leigear, -ir, *m.*
 cure, *v.*, leigearaim, *vn.*, leigear.
 curly, *a.*, oarta.
 curse, *n.*, earcaine, *f.*
 custom, *n.*, nóir, -óir, *npl.*, -a, or -anna, *m.*; béar, -a, *npl.*, -a, *m.*
 Custom House, tig an cúrtuim.
 cut off, bainim oe, *vn.*, baint.
 cutting to pieces, *v.*, feannaim (= flaying).

Daily, *a.*, λαεταμαιλ, *gsf.*, -mla.
dainty, *n.*, ρόγμιλαρ, -αιρ, *pl.*,
-αιρτι, *m.*

dam, *n.*, μάταρ, μάταρ, *pl.*,
μάτρεαδα, *f.*

Dane, *n.*, λοελαμιαδ, -αιγ, *m.*

dangerous, *a.*, κονταβαρταδ,
gsf., -αιγε; βαογαλαδ, *gsf.*,
-αιγε.

dark, *a.*, οορδα.

darkness, *n.*, οορδαοαρ, -αιρ, *m.*;
οορδε, *f.*

date, *n.*, λά οε'ν θί; οάτα, *m.*

Dathy, *n.*, Οάτι, *m.*

daughter, *n.*, ινγεαν, -ινε, *npl.*,
-α, -αδα.

day, λά, λαε, *ds.*, λό, *pl.*, λαε-
τεαντα, or λαετα, *m.*; St. John's
—, πέιλ (λά πέιλε) Σεαγαιν.

daybreak, at, *n.*, le h-έιγχε λαε.

deafness, *n.*, αλλαοίρ, -ε, *f.*

deal, good —, α λάν οε.

death, *n.*, βάρ, -αιρ, *m.*; εαδ, -α,
m.

debate, *n.*, κορπόο, -ε, *pl.*, -ι, *f.*

debris, *n.*, ορδβφιγεαλλ, -ιλλ, *m.*

deceit, *n.*, αλαοίρ, -ε, *f.*

deceive, *v.*, μεαλλαιμ.

deep, *a.*, οοιμιν(η), *gsf.*, -ιμνε.

deep-toned, *a.*, λάν-γλόρναδ, *gsf.*,
-αιγε.

defile, *n.*, βαρνα, -η, *f.*

degrees, by —, ι νοιαο άρ νοιαο.

delighted, *a.*, use αοιβνεαρ, ατεαρ,
αταρ άρ; γεαλ-ζάιρτεαδ.

delightful, αοιβινα, *gsf.*, -βνε.

demand, *v.*, έίλιγim, *vn.*, -λιυγαδ
and -λεαθ.

demonstrate, use show.

den, *n.*, πλουαρ, -ε, *pl.*, -εαννα, *f.*

depart, *v.*, ιμτιγim, *vn.*, ιμτεαδτ;
γλυαίρim, *vn.*, -εαδτ.

departed, *n.*, = dead.

depend on, *v.*, τάim ας βραδ άρ;
ταβραιμ ταοιθ.

deploying, *part.*, ας οειγίλτ αμαδ
deportment, *n.*, ιομδαρ, -αιρ, *m.*

deprive, *v.*, βαινim (of, οε).

descend, *v.*, τυιρλι(η)γim, *vn.*,
τυιρλι(η)ς or τυιρλαδ, τέιγim
ρίορ; ταγαim ανουαρ.

descendants, clanmmaine, *f.*

desire, *n.*, μιαν; μέινε, μιανα,
f. and *m.*

desist, *v.*, ρταβαιμ . . . οε.

despatch, *v.*, κυριμ, *vn.*, κυρ.

desperado, *n.*, πέις, *gen. id. npl.*,
πέιςι, *m.*

destitute of, ρολαθ ό, *gsf.*, ροιλιε.

destroy, *v.*, millim.

destruction, *n.*, έίρλεαδ, -ις, *m.*

detachment (of soldiers), *n.*, αρ-
μαιλ, λάτα, *f.*

detail, in —, τριο ριορ.

detective, *n.*, use λυετ κυρποαίς.

determine *v.*, σεαραιμ.

detest, *v.*, There is nothing I
detest more, ηίλ έιμνιγίαρ, λυα
οιμ-ρα (liom).

devise, *v.*, He could devise no plan,
ηί παρ δον τρείρτ αιγε.

devour, *v.*, αλραιμ; ιτιμ, *vn.*, ιτε.

devout, *a.*, οιαδα, οιαγαντα, οεαδ-
θόιρσεαδ.

dew, *n.*, ορύετ, -α, *m.*

difference, *n.*, οείρριγεαδτ, -α, *f.*

different, *a.*; έαγραμαιλ, *gsf.*, -mla
(le); ηί h-ιοναν.

difficulty, *n.*, ουαδ, -αιθ, *m.*

dig, *v.*, ρομαραιμ, *vn.*, ρομαρ.

dinner, *n.*, ριιρνεαρ, -έιρ, or
-εαρα, *m.*

dint; by — of strenuous efforts,
le νεαρτ κυρδα-φαοταρ.

direct, *v.*, τρεοριγim.

direction, in the direction of, ρέ
θέim, ι ορρεο, έυν, all followed
by *gen. case.*

disappear, τέιγim (ρceinnim) άρ
παδαρ; ιμτιγim.

discover, *v.*, *geibim amad, veimim amad; éim.*

discrimination, *n.*, *breiteamhan-tar, -air, m.*

discuss, *v.*, *cuirim tré céile.*

disease, *n.*, *aicio, -e, pl., -í, f.*

disgrace, *n.*, *aicir, -e, f.*

dismount, *v.*, *cuirli(n)gim, vn., cuirli(n)g or cuirleac; tagam anuar.*

disobedient, *a.*, *earuhal, gsf., -mha.*

dispel, *v.*, *raipim.*

dispirited, *use* *tnáitce.*

disposal, *n.*, leave it to my own disposal, *rág fúm féin é.*

disputing, *n.*, *áiteam, -tíh, m.*

distinctly, *adv.*, *go foiléir.*

distinguish between, *v.*, *aicn(ig)im . . . tar . . .*

distribute, *v.*, *poinnim ar, vn., poinnt.*

distribution, *leacúma(ig), f. (= unfair distribution).*

district, *n.*, *ceanntar, -air, m.; outaig, -e, or outce, f.; District Councillor, comhairleac ceanntair.*

divide . . . among, *v.*, *poinnim . . . ior, vn., poinnt.*

division (of an army), *n.*, *buir-eann, -óne, npl., -óne, f. (37).*

document, *n.*, *páipéar, -éir, m.*

dog, *n.*, *gobair, -ir, m.; maora, m.*

doubt, *n.*, *áirpar, -air, m.*

down, *n.*, *clúh éan, clúhíh —, m.*

drag, *v.*, *tarraí(n)gim, vn., tar-pac, rtaíam.*

dream, *taróreamh, -íh, m.*

dried, *a.*, *i noirc.*

drink, *n.*, *veoó, oighe, f.*

drive, *v.*, *tiomáinim, vn., tiomáint or comáinim.*

drop, *n.*, *braon, doim, npl., -a, m.*

drop, *v.*, *rilim, vn., -eab or rilt.*

drown, *v.*, *báobaim.*

drunken, *a.*, *meirce.*

dry, *v.*, *tuirimuigim, tuirimuigim*

Dublin, *n.*, *báile áta cliaí.*

duck, *n.*, *laíca, -nn, f.*

due = owing to: *May often be turned by má' read, ir é . . .*

during, *prep.*, *ar read, i rí, i gcaiteam; all followed by gen. case.*

dust, *n.*, *veannac, -nig, m.; ceo, ceoig, npl., ceoíca, m.*

duty, *n.*, *gnó, -óca, m.*

Eager, *a.*, *oirceac, gsf., -ige.*

eagerness, *n.*, *oigrair, -e, f.; flogc.*

eagerly, *adv.*, *go poinnmar.*

ear, *n.*, *cluair, -aire, f.*

early, *adv.*, *go moó.*

earn, *v.*, *tuillim, vn., -leam.*

earnest, *a.*, *oúnaícaícaí, gsf., -aige.*

easy, *a.*, *rocair, gsf., rocaí; ruirirte.*

echo, *n.*, *macalla, m.*

edge, *n.*, *use bruaícaí, -aíca, npl., -a, m.; raobair, -air, m. (= cutting edge).*

edifying, *a.*, *veag-fomplaícaí, gsf., -aige.*

educated, *pp.*, *tabairtaícaí.*

education, *n.*, *tabairtícaícaí; oíveacáir, m.*

effect his purpose (37), *use éir-igeann liom.*

effectiveness, *n.*, *use buairícaí.*

effusion: with —, *go breáig, gíabó-mair.*

egg, *ub, ub or uibe, pl., uibe, m. (in Munster) or f.*

eke out, *v.*, *use ag long.*

elbow, *n.*, *uille, -ann, f.*

eldest, *a.*, *críonna; ir pine.*

elect, *v.*, *toíam, vn., toíabó.*

Elizabeth, *n.*, *eilir, -e, f.*

else, something — to think of, *a* málairt oe cúram ar; something — to do, *a* málairt oe gnó ag.

emaciated, *a.*, caol, *gsf.*, caoile.

empire, *n.*, impireacht, *f.*

encamp, *v.*, cuirim (rocuigim) fúm.

encroaching on, ag cur irthead ar.

end, *n.*, veirthead, -tó, *m.*; ceann, *cinn*, *m.*; críoch, críche, *f.*

end, *v.*, críochnuigim.

enemy, *n.*, namhaid (námh), *gen.*, -mhao, *npl.*, namho, *f.*; a mortal —, veapag-namhaid.

energy, *n.*, neart, *m.*

engage (in), gabaim oo, *vn.*, gabáil.

England, *n.*, Sárana, *gen. id. or* Sárain, *gen.*, Sáran, *f.*

English, *a.*, Sáranaic, *gsf.*, -aige; — language, béarla, *m.*; — people, muinntear Sárana.

enjoyment, *n.*, doibneart, -ir, *or* eart, *m.*

enough, go leor; (mo) dóctain; I consider it enough, ní beag liom é.

enter, *v.*, = go into.

enthusiasm, *n.*, use faighirt, -aicta, *f.*

entirely, ar fad.

equal, *a.*, ionann, *gsf.*, -ainne.

equal, *n.*, leictéir, -e, *f.*

erect, *a.*, oirthead, *gsf.*, -iže.

erect, *v.*, cuirim ar bun.

errand, *n.*, teachtairthead, -a, *f.*

especially, *adv.*, go móir-móir; go ronnradad; go h-áirigte.

espy, *v.*, éim.

establish, *v.*, cuirim ar bun.

etcetera, &c., agus aonle, 7rl., ir eile; agus mar rin (oe).

eternity, *n.*, ríoraidthead, -a, *f.*

Europe, *n.*, Eupóipe, Eorpa, *f.*

even, ríú, ríú amháin; even if I saw him, oá breicrimn féin é.

evict, *v.*, caitim amad (ar feilb), *vn.*, caiteam.

evident, *a.*, léir, *gsf.*, -e.

exactly, *adv.*, go cruinn, go oirthead.

examine, *v.* (try), rcruigim, trialam, *vn.*, triail; (look at), inríúdam, féadam go cruinn air, breicnuigim.

example, *n.*, rompla, *m.*; roldao, -e, *pl.*, -í, *f.* (roluio).

exceed, *v.*, ráruigim.

exceedingly, *adv.*, ana . . . ar fad.

excel, *v.*, buadam . . . ar.

excellent, *a.*, maic, *gsf.*, -e.

except, ad(τ); ad amháin.

excessively, *adv.*, ana . . . ar fad.

exchange, *v.*, malairtuigim.

exhausted, *pp.*, traotta; caitte amad; tabarta.

exhausting, *adj.*, marbuigtead, *gsf.*, -iže.

exodus, *n.*, gluaireacht, *f.*; imirce, *f.*

expect, *v.*, tá ríil (coinne) agam le.

expense, *n.*, corcar, -ir, *m.*

expert, *n.*, use fear tuigreanad.

explain, *v.*, mínuigim, *vn.*, iugaó.

explore, *v.*, cairtealam, *vn.*, -teal.

expressive, *a.*, briogmar, *gsf.*, -aipe.

extend, *v.*, foirleatnuigim.

extra, *a.*, breir, *n.*, with *gen.*

extract, *v.*, He extracted it like tea, tug ré tarrnac na té uirtí.

extract, *n.*, rliocht, *gen.*, rleacta, *m.*

extraordinary, *a.*, éagraimail, *gsf.*, -amla; coimthead, *gsf.*, -tiže; neamh-coirthead.

eye, *n.*, ríil, -e, *npl.*, -e, *gen. pl.*, ríil, *f.*

Facility, *n.*, *cóir*, *cópa*, *f.*
 fail, *v.*, *teipeann* . . . *orp*, *vn.*,
teip; *meačaim*, *vn.*, *meač*;
teigeann *oíom*.
 fair, *a.*, *fionn*, *gsf.*, *finne*; *áluinn*,
gsf., *áilne* (= beautiful).
 fair, *n.*, *donac*, *-aig*, *npl.*, *-taige*,
m.
 faith, *n.*, *creideamh*, *-iú*, *m.* (reli-
 gious belief).
 fall, *v.*, *tuicim*, *vn.*, *tuicim*.
 falsehood, *n.*, *éicead*, *-ig*, *m.*;
bréag, *éige*, *f.*
 family, *n.*, *muinntear*, *-iúe*, *f.*;
lion-tige, *gen.*, *lin-tige*; *muir-*
ear, *-iú*, *m.*; *muirigean*, *-ghe*,
f.; *treab*, *-eibe*, *f.* (a tribe).
 famine, *n.*, *gorca*, *m.*
 far, *i* *brao*; *rao* (*when adverb*
precedes).
 farm, *n.*, *feirm*, *-e*, *f.*
 farmer, *n.*, *feirmeoir*, *-óra*, *pl.*,
-í, *m.*
 fasten, *v.*, *daingnigim*; *ceanglaím*
ve (to), *vn.*, *ceangal*.
 father, *n.*, *deair*, *dear*, *npl.*,
deire (*deá*), *m.*
 fatigue, *n.*, *tuipre*, *f.*; *reit*, *-e*, *f.*
 fault, *loct*, *-a*, *m.*; find — with,
geibim loct ar.
 favoritism, *n.*, *fabar*, *-air*, *m.*
 fawning, *lúcháil*, *-ála*, *f.*
 feast, *n.*, *pleab*, *-eibe*, *npl.*, *ta*, *f.*
 February, *feabra*; 1st February,
lá feile bhríge.
 feel, *braitim*, *vn.*, *brae* (external);
moctigim, *-uagá* (internal);
tuigim im aigheab (mentally).
 fell, *v.*, *leagaim*.
 fellow (= individual), *uaine*, *buač-*
ail; (contemptuously, *clab-*
aire, *m.*; *biteamnac*, *-aig*, *m.*)
 fence, *n.*, *claire*, *npl.*, *clacáca*;
rconnra, *m.*
 fetter, *n.*, *cuibnead*, *-iúg*, *m.*
 fever, *n.*, *riabhar*, *-air*, *m.*

Fiann, *fiann*, *féinne*, *f*
 field, *páirc*, *-e*, *pl.*, *-eanna*, *f.*
 (pasture); *gorc*, *guir*, *m.* (til-
 lage); *bán*, *báin*, *pl.*, *bánta*
 (lea).
 fiercely, *adv.*, *go teann*; *go cutac*.
 fiery, *a.*, *cutac*, *pl.*, *-aige*.
 fill, *n.*, *oóit*, *oótana*, *f.*
 fill, *v.*, *lionaim*.
 fillet, *n.*, *fúrra*, *ronnra*, *m.*
 final, *a.*, *veirnead*, *gsf.*, *-aige*.
 finely-chiselled, *use oínead*, *gsf.*,
-aige.
 finger, *n.*, *mear*, *-éire*, *npl.*,
-eanna, *f.*
 Fionn, *fionn*, *finn*, *m.*
 fire, *n.*, *larair*, *-rac*, *f.* (= flame);
teine, *npl.*, *-nte*, *f.*; on —, *tre*
teine, *ar larab*.
 fire upon, *v.*, *reallaim pílair*;
 — at, *caitim* (*rcailim*) *upcar*
le.
 firearms, *n.*, *arm teine*, *m.*
 firm, *a.*, *daingean*, *gsf.*, *daingne*.
 firmly-shut, *olúit*, *gsf.*, *-e*.
 firmness of purpose, *éirim aighe*.
 first, at —, *ar oúir*; *ar an gcéad*
oúl (*rior*).
 fish, *n.*, *iarc*, *éirc*, *m.*
 fisherman, *n.*, *iarcaire*, *npl.*, *-ri*,
m.
 fitted, *pp.*, *gléarta*.
 flail, *n.*, *ruirce*, *npl.*, *-ci* or
-ceanna, *m.*
 flannel, *n.*, *plainín*, *m.*
 flee, *v.*, *teitim*, *rcennim*.
 flesh, *n.*, *feoil*, *-ola*, *f.*
 flock, *rcata* (*caorac*), *m.*; *rcuaine*,
m.
 flower, *n.*, *blac*, *blaca*, *pl.*, *-anna*,
m. (a blossom); *plúr*, *-úir*, *m.*
 (meal).
 fly, *v.*, *eitlim*, *vn.*, *eitilt*, *eiteall*.
 fly, *n.*, *cuil*, *-e*, *f.*
 foal, *n.*, *braimín*, *m.*

foe, *n.*, *naíthao* (nátha), -thao, *npl.*, *naíthoe*, *f.*

fold, *v.*, *pillim*.

foliage, *n.*, *vuilleadh*, -air, *m.*

folk, *aoi*, -a, *m.*; *muinntear*, -ire, *f.*; *daoine*.

follow, *v.*, *leanaim*, *vn.*, -eathaint.

followers, *n.*, *luct leanaimna*, *m.*; *muinntear*, *f.*

following, *a.*, 'na dhiaib' ran; — day, *láir na báiread*.

fond (of), *a.*, *ceanaimil* (air), *gsf.*, -mha.

fool, *n.*, *amaoán*, -in, *m.*; *óiread*, -ige, *f.*, a female fool.

foolishness, *n.*, *oi-céille*, *f.*; *am-aoántacht*, *f.*; *baor* (baoir), -e, *f.*

foot, *n.*, *cor*, -ire, *npl.*, -a, *f.*; foot (in measurement), *trois*, -e, *npl.*, -gte, *f.*; foot (of a hill), *bun*, -in, *m.*

football, *n.*, *liathróid*, *coire*, *peil*, *f.*

foot-mark, *n.*, *rian*, (rian, *m.*)

forehead, *n.*, *éadan*, -aim, *m.*

foreigner, *n.*, *coisciríead*, -is, *m.*; (*coisciríead*, -ais, *m.*); *gall*, -ail, *m.*; *feairíadachta*; (*vuine*) *veorata*; *allmhuad*, *m.*

foremost, *a.*, *use gen. of toirad*.

forfeit, *v.*, *rcapaim le*, *vn.*, *rcapaimaint*.

forge, *n.*, *ceáproda*, -can, *f.*

forget, *v.*, *vearthaodaim*, *vn.*, *vearthaod*; *ful.*, *vearthaodao*.

forgetfulness, *n.*, *vearthaod*, -aio, *m.*

forgiveness, *n.*, *maíteamhar*, -air, *m.*; *maíteamhachar*, -air, *m.*

forgotten, *pp.*, *vearthaodta*.

formerly, *poimír* reo, *poime* reo.

forthwith, *leir rin*; *annroin*.

fortnight, *n.*, *coictéidear*, -ire, *npl.*, -radá, *f.*

Forward! *air dghaib*!

found, *v.*, *cuirim* air *bun*.

foundation, *n.*, *clóc-buinn*; *f.*; *bun*, *buin*, *m.*

fragrant, *a.*, *cuthra*.

France, *n.*, *frainnc*, -e, *f.*

freedom, *u.*, *raoiríeadt*, *a*, *f.*

freemen, *n.*, *raoir-clann*, -ainne, *f.*

French, *a.*, *frainncad*, *gsf.*, -aige; — language, *frainncir*, -e, *f.*

frequently, *adv.*, *go minic*; *ir minic* . . .

fresh, *a.*, *úr*, *gsf.*, *úire*.

friend, *n.*, *capa*, -o, *npl.*, *cairve*, *m.* and *f.*; *vuine muinntearóda*.

frieze, *n.* (cloth), *bpréu*, -e, *f.*

frighten, *v.*, *baimm geit* (preab) *air*, *cuirim rcannrad* *air*.

front, *a.*, *use gen. of toirad*; in — *air toirad*; in — of, *or com-dair*, *air dghaib* : . . *amad*, *i mbéal*.

frost, *a.*, *rioc*, *reaca*, *m.*

fruit, *n.*, *toirad*, -aio *or* *pea*, *m.*

fruitful, *a.*, *toiradail*, *gsf.*, -mha; *or use rad*.

full, *a.*, *lán*, *gsf.*, *láine* (not empty); *rairring*, *gsf.*, -e (large).

full-blooded, *a.*, *cípinead*, *gsf.*, -nige.

fun, *n.*, *ruilt*, *ruilt*, *m.*; *gneann*, -inn, *m.*; *rpóirt*, -óirt, *m.*

function, *n.*, *feidm*, -eodma *or* -e, *npl.*, -eanna, *m.*; *gráite*.

funds, *n.*, *airgead*, -io, *m.*

furniture, *n.*, *trorcan*, -in, *m.*

further, *níora fíad*; *níor fíad*.

Gaddagh, *n.*, *geadad*, -aige, *f.*

Gaelic, *a.*, *gaodalad*, *gsf.*, -aige.

Gaelic League, *Connrad na Gaed-ilge*, *gen.*, *Connartha* —

gallows, *n.*, *croc*, -ice, *f.*

gambolling, *as damhar*.

gap, *n.*, *bearna*, -n, *npl.*, *naí*, *f.*

garment, *n.*, *bhat*, -ait, *m.*

gate, *geata*, *m.*; *comla*, -an, *f.* (movable part).

gazing, *n.*, *ḡlunneamhain*, -amhain *f.*

genius, *n.*, *use innleadaí*, -a, *f.*

gentility, *n.*, *uairleadaí*, -a, *f.*

gentleman, *n.*, *uaine uasal*, *npl.* *uaine uairle*, *m.*

Germany, *n.*, *ḡearmáin*, -e, *f.*

get, *v.*, *ḡeibim*.

ghost, *n.*, *ḡrúio*, -e, *f.*; *caibíre*, *f.*

giant, *n.*, (*ḡ*)*atá*, -aíḡ, *m.*

glance, *n.*, *cat-rúil*, -e, *f.*; *ḡrúad-féadaint*, *f.*

Glasgow, *n.*, *ḡlasgú*.

Glenflesk, *n.*, *ḡleann fleisce*.

glint, *n.*, *caitneadh*, -nín, *m.*

glistening, *a.*, *lonnraḡ*, *gsf.*, -aíḡe.

go, *v.*, *ḡeigim*; — away, *imḡigim*.

goat, *n.*, *ḡabair*, -aí, *m.*

God, *ḡia*, *ḡé*.

gold, *n.*, *ḡr*, *ḡir*, *m.*

golden, *a.*, *ḡrda*; *ḡir*.

good things = dainties, *q.v.*

goods, *n.*, *earra*, *npl.*, *earraí*, *m.*

Gort, *n.*, *ḡort*, *ḡuir*, *m.*

gracious (*interjection*), *a* *tiarraí*!

granite, *n.*, *cloḡ ḡairbíde*.

grasp, *v.*, *beirim* (*ḡreim*) *ar* (by, *ar*).

grass, *n.*, *féar*, -éir, *m.*

grateful (to), *a.*, *buidéad* . . (oe).

gravel, *n.*, *ḡairbéal*, -éil, *m.*

grazing, *aḡ* *inbair*.

Greek, *n.* and *a.*, *ḡréagad*.

Greek (language), *n.*, *ḡréigir*, -e, *f.*

green, *ḡlar*, *gsf.*, *ḡlaire* (of grass, etc.); *uairne* (of cloth, etc.).

grey-eyed, *ḡlar-rúilead*, *gsf.*, -líḡe.

grey-haired, *a.*, *líad*, *gsf.*, *léite*.

greyhound, *n.*, *cú*, *con*, *pl.*, *cona*, *f.*

grieved, *use* *buaḡairt*.

grin, *n.*, *ḡranna*, *m.*; *un.*, *ḡrann-tán*.

grind, *v.*, *meilim*, *un.*, -t.

group, *n.*, *ḡrúda*, *m.*; *ḡarrad*, -aíḡ, *m.*; *meiteal*, -tíle, *f.*; *ḡcuinne*, *m.*; *cúroadaí*, -n, *f.* *ow*, *ráraim*, *un.*, *rár*; *grow up* (person), *éirigim* *ruar*, *un.*, *éirḡe*; *grow wild*, *céigim* *cun* *ḡiadaḡair*.

guarantee, *n.*, *upraḡ*, -iḡ, *m.*

guarding, *aḡ* *raire*, 1 *bfeigil*, 1 *mbun* (*with ge* .).

guess, *v.*, *tuḡaim* *tuairim* (*ré*).]

guest-house, *n.*, *tiḡ doigead*.]

Gulliver's Travels, *eadḡra ḡul-ibair*.

gully, *n.*, *cuar*, -aí, *npl.*, -a, *m.*; *clair*, -e, *f.*

gun, *n.*, *ḡunna*, *m.*

Hair, *n.*, *ḡruas* or *ḡruais*, -aíḡe, *f.* (hair on head); *róite*, -uile, *m.* (long hair); *ḡionnaḡ*, -aíḡ, *m.*, or *clúmh*, *uim*, *m.* (other than hair on human head); *ruibe*, *npl.*, -eadaí, *m.* (a single hair).

hairy, *a.*, *clúmhac*, *gsf.*, -aíḡe.

half, *a.*, *leat*.

half, *n.*, *leat*, *leite*, *f.*

halt, *v.*, *ḡraoaim*, *un.*, *ḡrao*.

hammer, *n.*, *carúr*, -úir, *m.*

hand, *n.*, *lám*, *láime*, *f.*; *bar*, -aíre (the palm).

hand (over), *v.*, *tuḡaim* *ruar*.

handmill, *n.*, *bró*, -n, *pl.*, -óinte, *f.*

hang, *v.*, *trans.*, *cnoḡaim*; *intrans.*, *táim ar cnoḡad* (from, *ar*).

happen, *v.*, *tuirim* . . . *amad*, *un.*, *tuirim*; *ráinigean*, *tárluigean*.

harass, *use* *ḡéabaim*.

harbour, *n.*, *cuan*, -ín, *npl.*, -ta, *m.*

hard, *cruar*, *gsf.*, *cruairde*; *eadair*, *gsf.*, *eadḡra* (difficult).

- hardship**, *n.*, cruadútan, -ín, *m.*
harper, *n.*, cláirpeoir, -óir, *m.* ;
cruitirí, m.; fear na cláirríge.
harrow, *v.*, fuirrim, *vn.*, fuirre;
n., bráca, *m.*
hat, *n.*, bainéas, -éir, *m.*; hats,
m.; cairín, *m.*
hate, *n.*, fuat, -a, *m.*; ghráin,
-ána, f. (= extreme hatred,
 abhorrence).
haughty, *a.*, uaidheas, *gsf.*, -íge.
hay, *n.*, fear (tuirim), -éir, *m.*
hazards; at all —, ar áir nó ar
 éigin.
head, *n.*, ceann, cinn, *m.*
headache, *n.*, tinneas cinn, *m.*
health, *n.*, fláinte, *f.*; in —, fé
 fláinte.
healthful, *a.*, folláin, *gsf.*, -áine.
healthy (-looking), seag-fláint-
 ead, *gsf.*, -tíge.
heart, *v.*, áiríim, *vn.*, áiríe;
 caint; cloíim, *vn.*, cloíe.
heart, *n.*, corde, *npl.*, -óir, *m.*
heat, *n.*, tear, -a or áir, *m.*;
 bpoill, -aill, *m.*
heaven, *n.*, flaitéar, -ir, *m.*; I
 look up to heaven, féadaim ar
 an spéir.
heavy, *a.*, trom, *gsf.*, truíme.
heed; pay — to, cuirim ruim i.
heel, *n.*, rál, -áile, *npl.*, -a, *f.*
height, *doiríoe, f.*
heir, *n.*, oigre, *m.*
help, *n.*, cabair, -brad, *f.*; con-
 naith, -aith or -ganca, *m.*
help, *v.*, cabruíim (le); cuir-
 íim (le).
henceforth, *adv.*, ar ro amach.
herb, *n.*, luib, -e, *npl.*, -eanna, *f.*
herd, *v.*, doóruíim, *vn.*, -reac.
hero, *n.*, laoc, -oir, *npl.*, -oir and
 -ra, *m.*; gairíreac, -ig, *m.*;
 cupad, -aib, *m.*
hidden, *use* i bpolad.
hide, *v.*, cuirim i bpolad.
high, *a.*, áro, *gsf.*, doiríoe.
hill, *n.*, cnoc, cnuic, *m.*
hillock, *n.*, tuiróg, -óige, *f.*
hint, *n.*, hint of the story, balait
 an rceil.
hiss, *n.*, fuir, -e, *f.*
hitherto, *adv.*, ceana.
hoar-frost, *n.*, reob, -oir or -óir,
m.; reacan, -áin, *m.*
hoarseness, *n.*, ciadán, áin, *m.*;
 ciad, -aig, *m.*
hold, *n.*, gream, greama, *m.*
holding, *n.*, use tíg or gabáitar.
hole, *n.*, poll, puill, *m.*
holiday, *n.*, lá raíoe, lae —, *m.*;
 half-holiday, leat lae raíoe.
home, baile, *m.*; towards —,
 abáile; at —, ag baile, ra
 baile.
honest, *a.*, macánta.
honesty, *n.*, macántacht, -a, *f.*
honorably, *adv.*, go respádaí,
 go h-onórach.
honour, *n.*, onóir, óir, *f.*; in —
 of, i n-onóir oo; or i n-onóir,
with gen. case.
hopeful, *a.*, dóiríe, *gsf.*, -aige.
horse, *n.*, capall, -aill, *m.*; ead,
 eir, *m.*
horseman, *n.*, marcad, -aig, *m.*
hospitality, *n.*, féile, *f.*; flat-
 amlaet, *f.*
hotel, *n.*, tíg óir, *m.*
hound, *n.*, cú, con, *npl.*, cona, *f.*;
 foxhound, gabair, áir, *m.*
house, *n.*, tíg (tead), tíge, *npl.*,
 tígte, *m.*
house-hold, líon-tíge, lín- —, *m.*
how, conur? (indir. quest., conur
 mar; mar).
Howth, *n.*, beann éadair, *gen.*,
 binne —, *f.*
human, *a.*, raogalta; daonna.
humanity, *n.*, an cinead daonna.

hump, ὄρον, -uinne, *npl.*, -a, *f.*
 hunchback, *n.*, ὄρονός, -όγ, *f.*
 hundred, céao; takes noun in sing.
 hundreds, céaoṛa (when not preceded by a numeral).
 hunt, *n.*, réalḡ, -eilḡ, *npl.*, -a, *f.*; fíadac, -aḡ, *m.*
 hurry, *n.*, ceadao, -aio, *m.*; ceit-near, -ir, *m.*; bhuio, -e, *f.*
 hurt, *n.*, oíogbáil, -ála, *f.* (= harm).
 Ice, *n.*, leac oirib, lice —, *f.*
 icicle, *n.*, coinneal-peota, coinnle —, *pl.*, coinnlí —, *f.*; coinnlin-peota, *m.*
 identical, *a.*, use map a céile.
 identify, use aithe.
 idle, *a.*, oíomaoim, *gsf.*, -e.
 ignorance, *n.*, aineolar, -air, *m.*; neam-eolar, -air, *m.*; ainbrior, -feara, *m.*
 ignorant, *a.*, aineobac, *gsf.*, -aḡ; oall (of, ar).
 immediately, láirpeac, gan mair; ar an ocoir.
 impertinence, *n.*, oíoc-múinteac, -a, *f.*
 implement, *n.*, úirlir, -e, *pl.*, i, *f.*; áire oibre, *f.*
 implore, *v.*, iarraim, *vn.*, -aio (ar); aicuingim, *vn.*, -nge
 importance, *n.*, cairbe, *f.*; méio le páo.
 importation, use leigint irceac.
 imposing, *a.*, uairpeac, *gsf.*, -aḡ.
 improve, *v.*, téigim i bfeadh.
 improvement, *n.*, feabhruḡad, -uḡe, *m.*
 inch, *n.*, oíac, -aḡ, *m.*
 incident, *n.*, use ícál.
 including, *par.*, comhairneam.
 inconvenience, *n.*, ceataḡe, *f.*
 increase, *v.*, méauigim; téigim i mbreir; téigim i méio.

indeed, *adv.* go veimín, go veapbta.
 independent, *a.*, neam-ípleadac, *gsf.*, -aḡe.
 indication, *n.*, comhar, *m.*
 indulgent (to), *a.*, bog (le.)
 inerradicable, *a.*, use oí-claoríte.
 inevitable, use cannot be helped. ¶
 influence, *n.*, réim, -e, *npl.*, -eanna, *f.*
 inform, *v.*, innrim, *vn.*, -rint; cuirim i n úil oo; ícáim ar, *vn.*, ícáit (tell tales of).
 information, *n.*, cúntar, -ir, *m.*; tuairisc, -e, *f.*
 inhabitant, *n.*, use uine a comnuigeann.
 Inishmaan, *n.*, inir meabon.
 injure, *v.*, veimín oíogbáil oo.
 injury, *n.*, oíogbáil, -ála, *f.*
 injustice, *n.*, éagóir, -ópa, *f.*
 insist on, use ní foláir liom, or ní fíarúigeanm aonuo mé.
 insolence, *n.*, oíoc-múinteac, -a, *f.*
 instantly, *adv.* go ceadair, go oiair; láirpeac.
 instead of, i n-ineao, i n-ionao.
 intend, *v.*, cuirim íomam; táim ar aigneao; táim ar tí.
 intercept, *v.*, = come before.
 intermix, *v.*, maircaim.
 interest (on money), *n.*, gaibin, *m.*; breir, -e, *f.*
 interest, *n.*, íréir, -e, *f.*
 interfere (with), *v.*, cuirim irceac ar.
 interrupt, *v.*, ícaim . . . oe (18).
 intimate, *a.*, oluic-muinnceapao.
 intoxicated, *a.*, ar meirce.
 invitation, *n.*, cuireao, -ao, *m.*
 Ireland, *n.*, éire, éireann, *dat.*, éirinn, *f.*
 Irish, *a.*, feabac, -aḡ; — language, feabacḡ, -óilḡ, feabac-luinn, -e, *f.*

Irishman, *ḡaeḡeal*, -óil, *m.*;
Éireannac, -aíḡ, *m.*

iron, *n.*, *ispann*, -inn, *m.*

island, *n.*, *oileán*, -áin, *m.*; *inir*
-re, *f.*

Jelly, *n.*, *ḡlótac*, -aíḡe, *f.*; par-
ticles of —, *bḡaonta ḡlótaiḡe*.

journey, *n.*, *airtear*, -ir, *m.*

journey, *v.*, *triallaim*, *vn.*, *triall*.

journeyman bootmaker, *ḡréarairḡe*
ar a páḡ lae.

July, *n.*, *iúl*, *iúil*, *m.*

jump, *n.*, *léim*, -e, *npl.*, -eanna,
f.; *pḡeab*, -eibe, *f.*

jump, *v.*, *léimim*, *vn.*, -neac or
-ḡeac, *pḡeabaim*.

justice, *n.*, *ceart*, *cirt*, *m.*; *cóir*,
-óra, *f.*

Keen, *a.*, *ḡéar*, *gsf.*, *ḡéire*; *liom*-
ta.

keep, *v.*, *coimeádam*, *vn.*, *coim*-
eá; *coinnḡim*, *congḡaim*, *vn.*,
congḡáil; keep my word,
veinim maic 'oom' fócail;
ḡearuḡim m' fócail.

Kenmare, *n.*, *neiróin*; *Ceannmáir*,
óinn —, *m.*

Kerry, *n.*, *Ciarrairḡe*, *f.*

key, *n.*, *eóḡair*, -órac, *npl.*,
-óracḡa, *f.*

kill, *v.*, *marḡuḡim*.

Killarney, *n.*, *Cill Áinne*, *f.*

Killorglin, *n.*, *Cill Orglan*, *f.*

kind, *a.*, *carḡannac*, *gsf.*, -aíḡe.

kind, *n.*, *raḡar*, -air, *npl.*, -ḡrean-
na, *m.*; *rórc*, -óirc, *m.*

king, *n.*, *rí*, *npl.*, *riḡte*, *m.*

kingly, *a.*, *rióḡḡa*.

kiss, *n.*, *póḡ*, -óíḡe, *f.*

kiss, *v.*, *póḡaim*.

kitchen, *h.*, *cirtin*, -eac, *f.*

know, *v.*, *tá a fíor ḡam*; *tá*
eolair ḡam ar; *tá aicne ḡam*

ar; *tá (ré) ar eolair ḡam*; *ir*
eol 'oom; *ir ḡear 'oom*; *ir*
eolac me ('oom); *aicniḡim*
(*aicín*), *vn.*, *aicint* (recognise,
etc.).

knowledge, *n.*, *fíor*, *ḡeara*, *m.*;
eolair, -air, *m.*; *aicne*, *f.*

Labour, *n.*, *obair*, *oibre*, *npl.*,
oibreacḡa, *f.*; *raótar*, -air, *m.*;
ḡnó, -óḡa, *m.*

lady, *n.*, *bean-uairal*, *f.*

lake, *n.*, *loc*, -a, *m.*

lame, *a.*, *bacac*, *gsf.*, -aíḡe.

lament, *v.*, *caoimim*.

lance, *n.*, *rlaḡ*, *rlaíḡe*, *f.*

land, *calam*, -aim, *m.*; -*lihan*, *f.*;
pl., *calmaicḡi*; cultivated —,
itir, -eac, *f.*; fallow —, *úir*
ḡlar, *f.*

land = alight, *cuirli(n)ḡim*, *vn.*,
cuirpling or *cuplac*.

landlord, *n.*, *tiḡearna calihan*, *m.*

lane, *bóitirín*, *m.* (country); *ḡráto*-
in, *m.* (town).

Language movement, *Cúir na*
ḡaoluinne.

languish, *v.*, *useoul* i *ḡceal* or
oul ar ceal.

lantern, *n.*, *cúlrín*, *m.*

last, *a.*, *veirḡannac*, *gsf.*, -aíḡe;
veiró (= *gen. of veirḡeac*).

last, at —, *ré veirḡeac*; at long
—, *ré veirḡeac tiar tall*.

late, *veirḡeannac*, *gsf.*, -aíḡe.

lately (latterly), *le veirḡeannaíḡe*.

laugh, *n.*, *ḡáire*; *ḡáiróe*.

laugh, *v.*, *ḡáirim*, *cúirim* *ḡáire*
(*ḡáiróe*) *aram*, *veinim ḡáiróe*.

Laune, *n.*, *leaḡaim*, -inna, *f.*

law, *n.*, *olḡe*, *npl.*, *olḡte*, *m.*;
ḡeacḡ, -a, *m.*; *oleacḡ*, -a, *npl.*,
-anna, *f.*; moral —, *olḡe vé*.

lawful, *a.*, *cóir*, *gsf.*, *córa*; *olḡ*-
ḡeaḡail, *ḡeacḡaḡail*; *oleḡ*-
ḡacḡ,

lawn, *n.*, *fairte*, *f.*
 lawyer, *n.*, *feair olige*, *m.*; *olig-
 ceoir*, *-ópa*, *m.*; *oligeadóir*, *m.*
 lay up, *v.*, *bailigim*, *vn.*, *-iugad*;
 lay (eggs), *beirim*, *vn.*, *bpeit*.
 laziness, *n.*, *leirce*, *f.*
 lazy, *a.*, *leirceamail*.
 lea, *bán*, *báin*, *pl.*, *bánta*, *m.*
 leader, *n.*, *treopaire*, *apl.*, *-óce*,
m.
 leaf, *n.*, *uilleog*, *-oige*, *f.*; *buil-
 leog*, *-oige*, *f.*
 leap, *n.*, *léim*, *-e*, *npl.*, *-eanna*, *f.*
 learn, *v.*, *fogluimim* or *fogluim-
 igim*, *vn.*, *fogluim*.
 lease, *n.*, *léar*, *m.*
 leave, *v.*, *fágaim*, *vn.*, *fágaint*,
fágáil(*r*).
 Leinster, *n.*, *laigim*, *-ean*, *dat.*,
-uib, *f.*
 length, *n.*, *fair*, *-e*, *f.*
 lesson, *n.*, *ceacht*, *-a*, *npl.*, *-anna*,
m.
 lest, *ar eagla go*, *le h-eagla*
go; *rair a* (*eccl.*).
 let (allow), *v.*, *leigim*, *leogaim*,
vn., *-int*.
 let to, *i n-áiríoe*.
 letter, *n.*, *leitir*, *-treac*, *-tre*,
pl., *-treacá*, *f.*; knowledge of
 letters, *fiop leirídeacá*.
 level, *a.*, *piób*, *gsf.*, *-e*.
 lie, *n.*, *béag*, *-éige*, *npl.*, *-a*, *f.*
 lie, *v.*, *luigim*, *vn.*, *luige* (action),
táim im luige (state).
 lie, *v.*, you lied = you told a lie,
tugair o'éiteac.
 life, *n.*, *anam*, *-a*, *npl.*, *annanna*;
an t-anam, *na h-anama*.
 light, *n.*, *rolar*, *-air*, *npl.*, *roillre*,
m.
 light, *v.*, *laipaim* (a candle); (*r*)*ao-
 uigim* (a fire): *vearpaim* (a
 pipe).
 lightning, *n.*, *ceintreac*, *-ige*, *f.*;
 a flash of —, *rplannc*, *-ainne*,

npl., *-ada*, *f.*; thunder and
 lightning, *toirneac*, *-ige*, *f.*
 like, *n.*, *leitcéir*, *-e*, *npl.*, *-i*, *f.*
 like, *a.*, *use ir cuma nó* . . .
 like, *v.*, *ir maic* (*áil*) *liom*.
 like, *adv.*, *mar a beac*; *ar nó*
(gen.); *mar*.
 likewise, *adv.*, *mar an gcéanna*;
leir; *fairir rin*.
 lion, *n.*, *leothan*, *-ain*, *m.*
 lintel, *n.*, *fárhoar*, *m.*
 listen, *v.*, *cloirim*, *vn.*, *cloirint*;
pt., *éualar*.
 little, *a.*, *beag*, *gsf.*, *bige*.
 little, *n.*, *beagán*, *-áin*, *m.*
 live, *v.*, *mairim*, *vn.*, *mairneac-
 tain*; live (dwell), *comnuigim*,
vn., *comnuige*; live in peace
 with, *piórtuigim le*, *vn.*, *piób-
 teac*.
 livelihood, *n.*, *beata*, *-ó*, *f.*; *rlige*
beataó, *f.*
 loan, *n.*, *iarac*, *-a*, *f.*
 loathing, *n.*, *gráin*, *-nac*, *f.*;
reirbtean.
 lock, *v.*, *cuirim an glar ar*;
oainnuigim ar.
 London, *n.*, *lonnóan*, *-ain*.
 loneliness, *n.*, *uaignear*, *-ir*, *m.*
 lonely (lonesome), *a.*, *uaigneac*,
gsf., *-ige*.
 long, *a.*, *far*; as long as, *an fair*
ir com far *ir*.
 look (at), *v.*, *féadaim* (*ar*), *vn.*,
féadaint.
 loose, *v.*, *raoilim*.
 lord, *n.*, *tigearna*, *m.*
 lose, *v.*, *caillim*, *vn.*, *-eamaint*.
 Lough Neagh, *n.*, *loc n-eacac*.
 lovable, *a.*, *gráothar*, *gsf.*, *-aire*.
 love, *n.*, *gráb*, *-a* or *-áir*, *m.*;
cion, *ceana*, *m.*; *gean*, *-a*, *m.*
 loving, *a.*, *geanamail*, *gsf.*, *-má*;
gráothar, *gsf.*, *-aire*; *cean-
 amail*, *gsf.*, *-má*.
 low, *a.*, *ireal*, *gsf.*, *irle*.

lower, *a.*, *ioctpac*, *gsf.*, -*aiße*.
 lowing, *n.*, *zéim*, -*e*, *npl.*, -*anna*, *f.*
 luxuriant, *a.*, *boib*, *gsf.*, *huirbe*.

Mac Sweeney, *Mac Suibne*.

mad, *a.*, *use gen. of buile*, *f.*

maiden, *n.*, *bruinneal*, -*ille*, *f.*;
óig-bean, *f.*; *cailín*, *m.*

maintain (support), *v.*, *coéuigim*;
beáuigim.

majority, *n.*, *forróir*, *m.*

Malachi, *n.*, *mael-feaclann*, -*ainn*,
m.

man, *n.*, *féar*, *fír*, *m.*

mane, *n.*, *mong* (*muing*), *muinge*,
f.

Mangerton, *n.*, *maingarta*, -*n*, *f.*

mangled, *a* mangled mass, 'na
éorair *cró* (37); *corair*, that
 which is trampled on.

manner, *n.*, *cuma*, *f.*

manners, *n.*, *béara*, *m.*

mansion, *n.*, *éig*, *mór*, *carleán*,
m.

manufacture, *n.*, *éántúr*, -*úr*,
m.; *éántanar*, -*air*, *m.*

many, *a.*, how —, *an 'mó* (*iomó*),
cé méir; too many, *an ioma*;
 as many as, *an oirgeo le* (*agur*).

mark, *gearrad*, -*arrta*, *m.* (in
 throwing hammer).

Maryborough, *n.*, *port Laoigre*.

Mass, *n.*, *airneann*, -*inn*, *m.*

mass, *n.*, mangled mass, *na éorair*
cró; a lifeless mass, *pleirt*,
-e, *f.*

master, *n.*, *máistir*, *gen. id.*,
npl., -*i*, *m.*

match (hurling, etc.), *cluitche*, *m.*

material (for), *n.*, *dóbar*, -*air*,
m.; *muana*, -*ais*, *m.*

matter (= state of affairs), *rcéal*,
-éil, *m.*; what is the matter
 with you? *cao tá ort?*

Maurice, *n.*, *muirir*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

May, *bealtaine*, *f.*; *mí na beal-*
taine; May-day, *bealtaine*,
lá bealtaine.

mayor, *n.*, *méire*, *m.*; *maor*, -*ir*,
m.

meadow, *bán*, -*in*, *npl.*, -*nta*, *m.*;
móinfeár, -*éir*, *m.*

meal, *n.*, *a* —, *béile*, *m.*

meal (flour), *n.*, *min*, -*e*, *f.*

mean, *v.*, *meairim*, *vn.*, *meair*;
tá im áinead; *teairim* (*oo*),
vn., *teairt*.

mean man, *ppionnlóigin*, *m.*

meaning, *n.*, *briß*, -*e*, *npl.*, *brißa*,
f.

means, *n.*, *cao*, *npl.*, -*te*, *f.*;
gléar, -*éir*, *npl.*, -*eanna*, *m.*;
 by some —, *ar cuma éigin*.

Meath, *n.*, *an mhíre*, *gen.*, *na*
míre.

meet, *v.*, *buidim le*; *carad* . . .
orm; *teanghuigim*, *vn.*, *teang-*
tháil.

meeting, *n.*, *cuinnigead*, -*igte*,
m.

melodious, *a.*, *bin*, *gsf.*, -*e*.

melt, *v.*, *leairim* (*trans. and*
intrans.).

member, *n.*, *ball*, -*áil*, *m.*;
balta, *m.*; Member of Parlia-
 ment, *feirir*, *m.*

memory, *n.*, *cuirne*, *f.*

mention, *v.*, *áirim*, *vn.*, *áiream*;
tráctaim ar.

mercantile affairs, *ceannairdeact*,
-a, *f.*

mercy, *n.*, *trócaire*, *f.*

merrymaking, *rléir*, -*e*, *f.*

message, *n.*, *teactaireact*, -*a*, *f.*

messenger, *n.*, *teactaire*, *m.*

microbe, *m.*, *miotmhac*, -*ais*, *m.*

microscope, *n.*, *miotopaacán*, -*áin*,
m.

middle, *n.*, *lár*, *lár*, *m.*; *meáon*,
-oin, *m.*

middle, *a.*, *meáonac*, *gsf.*, -*ais*;
 middle-aged, *meáon-dorta*.

midnight, *n.*, *meáon-oirche*, *m.*

mild, *adj.*, *cnearta*, *bog*.

milk, *n.*, bainne, *m.*; new —, leathnadh, *-a, f.*; butter —, bláta, *-aige* or *bláite, f.*

milk, *v.*, cruothaim.

million, míliún, *-iúin, m.*

mind, *n.*, aigneadh, *-iú, m.*

misery, *n.*, donas, *-air, m.*

miss (a train), caillim, *vn.*, *-eadhaint.*

mistress, *n.*, bean an tige, *f.*;

school —, máistirceár, *-a, f.*

moan, *n.*, olagón, *-óin, m.*

moment, *n.*, nóimead, *-ic, npl.*, *-taí, m.*

monastery, *n.*, mainistir, *-treadh, npl.*, *-treadh, f.*

month, *n.*, mí, *npl.*, míonna or míora (mí, after numerals), *f.*

moon, *n.*, gealach, *-aige, f.*

moonlight, *n.*, solas na gealaige.

more, *n.*, tuilleadh, *-iú, m.*; bheir, *-e, f.*; more than, tuilleadh agus.

morning, *n.*, maidéan, *gen.*, maidé, *dat.*, maidin, *npl.*, maidéada, *f.*; in the —, ar maidin.

morsel, *n.*, blúipe, *m.*; hero's morsel, cupamúr.

mortal, *a.*, ro-tharbha; — man, uime ríogalta; — enemy, dearg-naíadó.

moss, *n.*, cúnla, *-aig, m.*

mount, *v.*, tagaim (téigim) i n-áiríe.

mouth, *n.*, béal, béil, *m.*

move, *v.*, airtíngim; — towards, oiriúim le, *vn.*, oiriúim.

mow, *v.*, bainim, *vn.*, bainc.

mowing machine, inneall baince, *gen. and npl.*, innill baince.

much, móran, puinn; *adv.*, i bfu; how much, an mór...; too much, an iomaíca, an iomaí; as much as, an oiread le (agus).

muddle, *v.*, veinim botún oe.

Munster, *n.*, Mútha, *gen.*, *-n, dat.*, *-in, f.*; Province of —, cúige Múthan; native of —, Muithneach, *-ig, m.*

murder, *v.*, marbaim, marbuisim.

murder, *n.*, óuntharbad, *-bda, m.*

murmur, *n.*, crónán, *-áin, -m.*

murmuring (=complaining), mionnabair, *-air, m.*

muscle, *n.*, féit, *-e, npl.*, eada or eanna, *f.*

muscular, *a.*, féiteach, *gsf.*, *-ige.*

must, *v.*, ir éigean dom, ní fulaigh dom, caitim, tá orm; ní mór dom.

muzzle, *n.*, béal, *-éil, m.*

Nail, *n.*, ionga, *-n, pl.*, ingne (claw); cairnge, *pl.*, *-ngiúe, f.*

name, *n.*, ainm, *gen.*, *-e* or *ainm, npl.*, ainmníochas, *f.* (in Munster), *m.*

Nano Nagle, eilíonóir oe nóglá.

narrow, *n.*, caol, *gsf.*, caoile (slender); cumhang, *-ainge* (not broad).

nation, *n.*, náiriún, *-úin, m.*; people of the —, coitcheantacht, *-a, f.*

nationality, *n.*, náiriúntacht, *-a, f.*

natural, *a.*, nádúrach; sualach; ir sual ró.

naturally = of course, níó nád iongnadh.

nature, *n.*, an vothan, cruthaíodacht (the universe); nádúr, *-úir* or *-úra, m.* (disposition); dúcar, *-air, m.*; sual, *-ail, m.* (hereditary instinct).

naval, use *gen. of* long.

nay, ní h-eadh, *ad* . . .

near, *prep.*, le h-air, le coir, i n-áice (all take *gen.*); i ngiorra, *ad* dom; i n-áicéumair, *ad* dom; áicéumair dom.

neat, *vear*, *gsf.*, *veire*; *gleoite*.
 necessity, *n.*, *gábad*, -*aió*, *m.*; *riáctanar*, -*air*, *m.*
 neck, *n.*, *muineál*, -*nil*, *m.*; neck of (jar, etc.), *ceogall*, -*aill*, *m.*
 necktie, *n.*, *carabac*, *m.*
 need, *n.*, *gábad*, -*aió*, *m.*
 neighbour, *comuirda*, -*an*, *pl.*, -*ain*, *f.*
 neither, *conj.*, *ac éom beag*; *ac an oiread*.
 nephew, *n.*, *garthac*, -*thic*, *m.*
 nest, *n.*, *nead*, *nio* or *nipe*, *npl.*, *nioeada*, *m.* and *f.*
 nettle, *v.*, *cuirín fearg ar*.
 nevertheless, *mar sin féin*; 'na *taob fan*; 'na *ainneoin sin*.
 new, *a.*, *nua*, *gsf.*, *nuair*; *úr*, *gsf.*, *úire*; new milk, *leamnaict*, -*a*, *f.*
 New Ross, *n.*, *Ror thic Treoin*.
 news, *n.*, *nuadaict*, -*a*, *f.*; *rcéala* (*pl.*), *m.*; *newspaper*, *nuadéar nuadaicta*, *m.*
 nickname, *n.*, *leapainm*, -*e*, *f.*
 night, *n.*, *oirde*, *npl.*, -*deanta*, *f.*; at night, *ir oirde*; nightfall, *tuitim na h-oirde*; to-night, *anoct*; last night, *aréir*.
 north, *n.*, *tuairceart*, -*irt*, *m.*; in the —, *tuaid*; from the —, *dothuaid*; northwards, *ó tuaid*; north of, *ar an otaob tuaid oe*.
 nose, *n.*, *rnón*, *rnóine*, *f.*
 nostril, *n.*, *polláire*, *m.*
 nothing, *n.*, *neam-níó*; *einníó* with *neg. part.*
 notwithstanding, *prep.*, *i n-ainneoin* (*gen.*).
 nourish, *v.*, *beaúigim*, *coruigim*; well nourished, *beaúigte*.
 November, *n.*, *Samain*, -*thna*, *f.*; *mí na Samna*, *f.*
 nowhere, *adv.*, *éir ná tuar*.
 number, *n.*, *lín*, *lín*, *npl.*, *lín*, *m.*; *uimhir*, -*thpe* or -*thpead*,

npl., *thpeada*, *f.*; a number of persons, *a lán daoine*.
 numbness, *n.*, *barrpa* - *liobar*; *barrpa-leatar*, *m.*
 nun, *n.*, *bean riagalta*, *f.*

Oath, *n.*, *mionn*, -*a*, *m.*
 observe, *v.*, *éim*; *tugaim fé nveara*.
 obtain, *v.*, *geibim*; *tá . . . agam*.
 occasional, *a.*, *fo-*, *fo-* (*prefix asp.*).
 occur, *v.*, *tuitéann amad*.
 officer, *n.*, *oirigeac*, -*ig*, *m.*
 once, *don uair amáin*; once a year, *uair ra bliadain*; at once, *láirpeac*, *gan moill*; once upon a time, . . . *rao ó*.
 only (for), *mar mbead* (*followed by acc.*); — that, *mar mbead go*; *ac go*.
 open, *a.*, *ar leatad*, *orcaile*, *ar orcaile*.
 open, *v.*, *orcaim*, *ful*, *orclóac*, *un.*, *orcaile*.
 operate, *v.*, *oibrigim*, *un.*, -*rugad*.
 opinion, *n.*, *breit*, *breite*, *f.*; *tuairim*, *f.*; *meas*, *m.*
 opportune, *a.*, *trátamail*, *gsf.*, -*aila*; *caoiteamail*, *gsf.*, -*aila*.
 opportunity, *caoi*, *pl.*, -*te*, *f.* (*of ar*).
 opposite, *n.*, *a thalairt* (*óirpeac*).
 opposite, *prep.*, *ar aghar*; *or comair*.
 orange, *n.*, *óráirte*, *f.*
 order, *n.*, *oivugad*, -*uigte*, *m.*; *pocal*, -*ail*, *pl.*, -*ail and ecla*.
 order, *v.*, *oivugim* *oo*, *un.*, -*ugad*.
 Oscar, *Orcar*, -*air*, *m.*
 other than, *reodar*.
 outlawed, *be —*, *táim ar mo teicead*.
 outline of the story, *bunadair* (*bunúr*) *an rceíl*,

oval, *a.*, *ap* nó^r uíbe cí^unce.
 overcoat, có^uta mó^r, *m.*
 overflow, *v.*, brú^uccaim, *vn.*, -*gháil*.
 overpopulated, *say*, tá *an* ioma^oo
 u^oaoine *ann*.
 overpower, *v.*, t^urao^uccaim; t^ureap-
 ca^uaim, *vn.*, t^ureapca^uir^u.
 overseer, *n.*, ma^oo^r, -*aoi^r*, *m.*
 overtake, be^uirim . . . *ap*; t^ug-
 a^uim r^ua^r le.
 overwhelm, *v.*, t^urao^uccaim; t^ureap-
 ca^uaim; t^ureapca^uir^u; m^uccaim;
 ba^rcaim.
 owing to, to^uirc (*with gen.*); to^uirc
 go.
 Pain, *n.*, p^uan, -éine, *npl.*, -*nta*,
f.
 pair, *n.*, fé^uire, *m.*; pé^uire, *m.*;
 pair (= two persons), be^uirc, -*e*,
f.; pair (= a married couple),
 lé^uanna, -*n*, *f.*
 palace, *n.*, pá^ul^u, -*áir*, *m.*
 pale, *a.*, lia^ucc-bán.
 paradise, *n.*, fl^uaiteap, -*ir*, *m.*
 parallel, *n.*, co^ura^uhlac^u, -*a*, *f.*
 parched, *pp.*, pí^uopt^u.
 parish, *n.*, pa^uróir^u, *f.*
 part, *n.* (share), cí^uon, ce^uana, *pl.*,
 cí^uonta, *m.*
 part (with), *v.*, r^uca^uaim, *vn.*,
 -*am^uaint*.
 partake (of), *v.*, ca^uit^uim, *vn.*,
 -*eam*; í^uim, *vn.*, í^uce; tó^ugaim.
 partiality, *n.*, fa^uba^r, -*áir*, *m.*;
 bá^uir, -*e*, *f.*
 particularly, *adv.*, go mó^r mó^r.
 partition, *v.*, ro^uinnim, *vn.*, ro^uinnt.
 pass, *n.*, a mount^uain —, má^um,
 -*áime*, *f.*; be^ualac^u, -*áig*, *m.*
 pass by, *v.*, g^uabaim t^uap, *vn.*,
 g^uabáil^u.
 passage, *n.*, be^uapna, -*n*, *f.*; r^ulig^ue,
f.
 pasture (common), in^ube^uap, -*ir*, *m.*

paw, *n.*, la^upa, *m.*
 pay, *n.*, t^uap^uap^ual, -*áil*, *m.*; pá^ug,
 -*a*, *m.*
 pay, *v.*, uí^uolaim, *vn.*, uí^uol (for,
ap); í^uocaim, *vn.*, í^uoc.
 pebble, *n.*, mion-é^uloc, -é^uloice, *f.*;
 cloí^ucin, *m.*; mé^uapóigín, *m.*;
 r^uligín, *m.* (thin piece of slate).
 penal-law, *n.*, cam-é^ulige, *npl.*,
 -*g^uce*, *m.*
 perceive, *v.*, é^uim; t^ugaim r^ue
 n^uoeap^u; mo^utuigim (internal).
 per cent., ra é^uao, r^ue'n g^ué^uao.
 perfidy, *n.*, r^ueall, r^ueill, *m.*
 perforate, *v.*, pollaim.
 perhaps, use b'fé^uoir^u go.
 perishing from, le^uac^uta le.
 persevere, *v.*, lé^uanaim, *vn.*, -*na^uh-
 a^uint* (at, *oe*).
 perspiration, *n.*, all^uap, -*uir*, *m.*
 pervert, *v.*, iom^upuigim, *vn.*, iom-
 páil, iom^upó^u (*ad. and pas.*).
 petition, *n.*, a^uccuinge, *f.*
 petition, *v.*, a^uccuingim, *vn.*, -*ge*.
 pick, *v.*, pí^uocaim.
 pillar-stone, *n.*, g^uallán, -*áin*, *m.*
 pious, *a.*, uia^uba, uia^ugan^uta.
 pipe, *n.*, pí^uob, pí^ube, *f.*; smoking
 —, pí^uopa, *m.*
 pirate, *n.*, pí^uapáit.
 pistol, *n.*, pí^uor^uta^u, *m.*
 place, *n.*, áit, -*e*, *npl.*, -*eanna* or
 -*ea^uca*, *f.*; in^uea^u, -*ir*; ion^uea^u,
 -*áir*, *m.*
 plain, *n.*, ma^uca^uire, *m.*
 plan, *n.*, r^ueir^u, -*e*, *f.*
 plasma, *n.*, lí^uonn f^uola, *gen.*,
 lé^uanna —, *m.*
 play, *v.*, im^urim, *vn.*, im^uir^u; play
 an instrument, r^ueinnim, *vn.*,
 r^ueinn^u.
 play, *n.*, plé^uireac^u, -*a*, *f.*; fair
 play, ce^uap^u *ir* có^uir.
 pleasant, ao^uibh^unn, *gsf.*, ao^uib^une;
 it is —, *ir* o^uea^u (b^urea^ug) *an* r^uuo . .

- please, *v.*, *taithuigim* le, *vn.*,
 -neam; if you please, *má'r é*
 'oo toil é; leo toil.
 pledge, *v.*, *geall*, *gill*, *m.*; *coin-*
geall, -ill, *m.*
 plentiful, *adj.*, *flúirfead*, *gsf.*,
 -ige.
 plough, *n.*, *céadta*, *m.*
 ploughshare, *n.*, *roc* (*an céadta*),
ruic, *m.*
 plunder, *v.*, *robálaím*, *vn.*, *rob-*
áil; *goirim*, *vn.*, *goir*.
 poem, *n.*, *ván*, -in, *m.*
 pole, *n.*, *pola*, *m.*; *ptaic*, -e, *npl.*,
 -eanna, *f.*; trolly-pole, *cleat* or
cleit, *f.*
 policeman, *n.*, *riot-thaor*, -aoir,
m.; *conspábla*, -airte, *m.*;
piléir, *m.*
 polished, *part.*, *liomta*; *pleaithaím*.
 politely, *adv.*, *go bog péir*.
 popular, *a.*, she is popular with
 rich and poor, *sa bhoile agur*
paróir bairteac oi.
 pond, *n.*, *lotán*, -áin, *m.*
 poor, *a.*, *boet*, *gsf.*, *boíte*; *dealb*,
gsf., -a.
 Portarlington, *n.*, *Cúl an tsúo-*
aire.
 portion, *n.*, *cion*, *ceana*, *m.*
 position, *n.*, *céim*, -e, *npl.*, -eanna,
m. and f.
 possess, *v.*, *use* *ir* . . . le or tá
 . . . ag.
 possession, *n.*, *reilb* (*realb*),
reilbe, *f.*
 postpone, *v.*, *cuirim* ar *cáirve*.
 potatoe, *n.*, *práta*, *m.*
 poultry-maid, *n.*, *caílín na gceairc*.
 pour, *v.*, *oirpim*, *vn.*, *oirteac*;
fearraim, *vn.*, -éain.
 poverty, *n.*, *boetaimé*, *f.*; *deal-*
bar, -air, *m.*
 powder, *n.*, *púdar*, *m.*
 power, *cumar*, -air, *m.*; *neairc*,
nirc, *m.*
 powerful, *a.*, *cumarac*, *gsf.*, -aige.
 practice, *n.*, *taithge*, *f.*
 practise, *v.*, *cleadtaím*.
 praise, *v.*, *molaim*.
 pranks, *n.*, *cleairteac*, *f.*
 prayer, *n.*, *upnaíde*, *npl.*, -óite,
f.; *paroir*, -ore, *npl.*, -oreada,
f.
 preach, *v.*, *reahmóinim*, *vn.*, -eac.
 precisely, *adv.*, *go cruinn*.
 predicament, *n.*, *cruadéar*, -áir,
m.
 prepare, *v.*, *ullthuigim*.
 prepared for = expecting, *use*
coinne.
 presence, *use* *be* there; in the —
 of, *i briaónaire*.
 Presentation Order, *Ordo ban*
Riagála na Toirbirte.
 preserved, *pp.*, *leairigte*.
 president, *n.*, *uashtarán*, -in, *m.*
 pretend, *v.*, *leigim* *oim*; or *use*
maí'ó'ead at end of phrase.
 prevent, *v.*, *coirpim*, *corc*; there
 was nothing to prevent, *ní raib*
bac *ai*.
 previously, *adv.*, *roimir* (*roime*)
rim.
 price, *riada* (*npl.*), *m.*; *luas*, -a,
m.; highest —, *an pinginn ir*
aoirve.
 pride, *n.*, *uabair*, -air, *m.*
 princess, *ingean an rí*, *g.* -gine, *f.*
 principal (sum invested), *n.*, *bun-*
airgead, *m.*
 prison, *n.*, *carcair*, -crac, *f.*
 probable, *ir* *vóta* *go*.
 proceeded, *use* *went* on.
 procure, *v.*, *aimpígim*, *vn.*, -iugaó.
 professor, *n.*, *ollamh*, -aimh, *m. and*
f.
 profit, *n.*, *tairbe*, *f.*; *corac*,
corca, *m.*
 profit, *v.*, to profit by, *tairbe* *oo*
baint *ar*; to become profitable
io, *oúl i tairbe* *oo*.

progress; in —, *ap* *piu*bal.
 progress, *v.* *céigim* *cun* *cinn*.
 promise, *v.* *geallaim*, *vn.*, -*aim*-*aint*.
 prospect, *n.*, *pa*ðarc, -*arc*, *m.*; *aim*ar, -*arc*, *m.*
 protect, *cornaim*, *vn.*, *coraint* or *cornam* (from, *ap*).
 protuberance, *use* *a*ðarc, *f.*
 provide, *v.*, *rolátrui*gim, *vn.*, *rolátar*.
 provider, *n.*, *rolátruib*e, *m.*
 prudent, *adj.*, *ciallm*ar, *gsf.*, -*aire*.
 puff, *v.*, *réioim*.
 puff (a gust), *n.*, *puicín*, *m.*
 punishment, *n.*, *pi*onór, -*ór*, *m.*
 pupil, *n.*, *rcoláir*e, *npl.*, -*í*, *m.*
 purchase, *v.*, *céannuigim*, *vn.*, *ceannad*.
 purpose; on purpose to, *o'*fonn *ir* *go*; on set —, *o'*don *gnó*; to no purpose = in vain = *ni* *paib* *maic* (*eo*) *ann*; for what —, *cao* *cuige* (*go*), *cao* *'na* *taob* (*go*).
 purse, *n.*, *rpapán*, -*ín*, *m.*
 pursue, *v.*, *leanaim*; *céigim* *i* *noiaib*.
 put on (clothes), *v.*, *cuirim* *opm* (*umam*).
 Quagmire, *n.*, *tonn* *ap* *bo*gab, *npl.*, *cuinnte* —, *f.*
 quail, *v.*, *cú*baim (*cúb*), *vn.*, *cú*bað (*under*, *noim*).
 quarrel, *n.*, *bpuigean*, -*ine*, *f.*; *cpio*, -*oa*, *f.*
 quarreling, *ag* *bpuigín*, *ag* *a*c-*pann*.
 quarter (district), *n.*, *áir*o, -*e*, *f.*; *ceair*o, -*a*, *npl.*, -*anna*, *f.*
 quarter (a fourth part), *ceat*paí~~na~~*a*, -*n*, *npl.*, -*hna*, *f.*
 quartz, *n.*, *clóc*-*gréine*, *f.*
 queen, *n.*, *bainpíogán*, -*gha*, *npl.*,

-*ghanta*, *f.*; *nom.* also spelled *bainpíogáin*.
 Queenstown, *n.*, *cóib* *corcaige*.
 quickly, *adv.*, *go* *ta*paib, *gan* *hoill*, *go* *oia*n, *ap* *an* *oioir*e, *láit*reac.
 quiet, *a.*, *ciuin*, *gsf.*, -*e*.
 quite, *adv.*, *go* *maic* (*after adj.*); *i* *geair*e.
 Race (of people), *riol*rac, -*áig*, *m.*
 racially, *adv.*, *oo* *réir* *out*cair.
 radiant, *adj.*, *polarm*ar, *gsf.*, -*aire*.
 rafters, *n.*, *rpacá*ca, *f.*
 rail, *n.*, *ráil*, -*lac*, *npl.*, -*laca*, *f.*
 rain, *báir*reac, -*áig*, *f.*; *féar*-*éainn*, -*anna*, *f.*; heavy rain, *clagar* or *clagar*rac, *m.*
 raise, *v.*, *áir*uigim; *cógaim*, *vn.*, -*aint* or *áil*.
 random statement, *uses* *raib*éir, -*e*, *f.*
 ranks; form —, *cuir*o *riao* *iao* *réin* *i* *n*-*egar*.
 rarely, *a.*, *go* *h*-*annam*, *ir* *annam*.
 rather, *v.* = prefer.
 rather than, *ní*o *cpirce* *ná*.
 Rathmore, *n.*, *Rá*c *móir*, *gen.*, *Rá*ca *móir*, *m.*
 ravages, *n.*, *cpacá*ca.
 ravine, *n.*, *cumar*, *m.*
 reach, *v.*, *rpoirim*, *vn.*, -*rint*; *rpoidim*; *bainim* *amaic*; *ca*g-*aim* *ap*; reach out, *rinim*.
 readily, *adv.*, *go* *fonnm*ar, *go* *h*-*obann*.
 ready, *a.*, *ullam*, -*aim*e.
 reap, *v.*, *bainim*, *vn.*, *baint*.
 rebellion, *n.*, *éirge* *amaic*.
 rebellious, *a.*, *ear*ao~~ntac~~, *gsf.*, -*áig*e.
 receive, *v.* = get.
 reckon, *v.*, *áir*thigim, *vn.*, *áir*eam.

- reckoning, *n.*, ἀρίσκη, -κή, *m.*
 recognise, *v.*, ἀνιγίνομαι (3rd sing. *past*, ὀνόμαζεν), *vn.*, ἀνιγναι.
 recollection, *n.*, κυνήνη, *f.*
 reconcile, *v.*, ταῖς αἰσθήσεσιν (of reports, etc.).
 red, *a.*, ῥυαῖς, *gsf.*, ῥυαῖς.
 red-haired, ῥυαῖς, *gsf.*, ῥυαῖς.
 Reeks (the), *n.*, ἡ ἀρμαστὴς οὐδία, *f.*
 reflect, *v.*, μαρτυροῦμαι, *vn.*, μαρτυροῦμαι; κυνήνη, *vn.*, -νεῖν (ἀρ).
 refusal, *n.*, εἰσαγγελία, -αῖς, *m.*
 regain consciousness, say my mind came to me.
 regiment, *n.*, ὀφρῖμα, *m.*
 regret, *v.*, ἰρὸς ἑαυτοῦ.
 rein, *n.*, ῥιγίον, -ῖον, *npl.*, -ῖα, *m.*
 reject, *v.*, κυνήνη, *vn.*, κυνήνη.
 relate, *v.* = tell.
 relatives, *n.*, ἐγγεῖνες, *gsf.*, ἐγγεῖνες, *often* μαιννέες, -ῖες, *f.*
 relax, *v.*, he relaxed his hands, ὅτε ῥέει ἡ δὴ ἐρῶ.
 released, ῥυαῖς, -ῖα.
 relief, *n.*, ῥῶς, -ῶς, *m.*
 religion, *n.*, κυνήνη, -κή, *m.*
 remain, *v.*, ῥησῶμαι, *vn.*, -ῖν.
 remark, *v.* = say.
 remember, *v.*, κυνήνη, *vn.*, -νεῖν (ἀρ).
 remnant, *n.*, ὀφρῖμα, -αῖς, *m.*
 remove, *n.*, ἀνιγίνομαι; ὀφρῖμα, *m.*
 rend, *v.*, ῥυαῖς, ῥυαῖς.
 renounce, *v.*, ῥησῶμαι.
 rent, *n.*, ῥῶς, -ῶς, *m.*
 rent, *v.*, κυνήνη, *vn.*, -νεῖν (ἀρ).
 repentance, *n.*, ἀνιγίνομαι, -αῖς, *m.*
 reply, *n.*, ῥησῶμαι, *m.*
 reply, *v.*, ῥησῶμαι, *vn.*, ῥησῶμαι.
 report, *n.*, ῥῶς, *m.*; ῥῶς, -ῶς, *m.*; κυνήνη, -ῖες, *f.*
 reproach, *n.*, ἀνιγίνομαι, -αῖς, *f.*
 reproach, *v.*, reproaching me with my poverty, ὅτε ῥῶς ἡ ἐμὴ οὐδία.
 reptile, *n.*, ῥῶς, ῥῶς, *f.*
 reputation, *n.*, ῥῶς, -ῶς, *f.*; ῥῶς, *gen. id.*, *m.* and *f.*
 require, *v.*, ῥησῶμαι . . . ῥῶς, *vn.*, ῥησῶμαι(ῶς); ῥῶς . . . ῥῶς.
 resemble = to be like (ῥῶς, ῥῶς).
 resolution, *n.*, ῥῶς, -ῶς, *m.*
 resolve, *v.*, ῥῶς, *vn.*, -ῶς.
 resort, *v.*, use go to.
 resources, ῥῶς, -αῖς, *m.*; ῥῶς, -ῖες, *m.*; ῥῶς, -ῖες, *m.*
 respect, *n.*, ῥῶς, -ῶς, *f.*; in many respects, use ways.
 respite, *n.*, ῥῶς, *f.*
 rest, *v.*, κυνήνη, ὀφρῖμα, *vn.*, ὀφρῖμα.
 rest (repose), *n.*, ῥῶς, -ῶς, *m.*
 rest (remainder), *n.*, ὀφρῖμα, *m.*
 result; as a result of, ὀφρῖμα.
 result, *v.*, use ῥῶς, *vn.*, ῥῶς.
 retreat, *v.*, ὀφρῖμα, ὀφρῖμα (ῥῶς, -ῶς).
 return, *v.*, ῥῶς; ῥῶς, ῥῶς.
 reverence, *v.*, ῥῶς ὅτι ῥῶς . . . ῥῶς.
 reverie, *n.*, μαρτυροῦμαι, -κή, *m.*
 reward, *v.*, κυνήνη, . . . ῥῶς, *vn.*, ῥῶς.
 Richard, *n.*, ῥῶς, -ῶς, *m.*
 rid, get — of, *v.*, κυνήνη, ὀφρῖμα.
 riddle, *n.*, ὀφρῖμα, -αῖς, *m.*
 riddle, *v.*, they riddled him with bullets, ῥῶς ὅτι ῥῶς ὀφρῖμα.
 rider, *n.*, ῥῶς, -ῶς, *m.*

ridge, *iomairne, m.*
 right, *a., ceapc, cipc, m.*
 right (claim), *n., cáll.* What right have you to it? *Cao é an cáll atá agat cuige?*
 rill, *n., reilteán, -áin, m.*
 ring, *n., fáinne, m.*; ring (of a bell), *fuaim, -ama, f.*
 river, *n., ába, -ann, npl., aibne, f.*
 road, *n., bótar, -air, npl., bóitne, m.*
 roar, *v., béicim, cuirim búir ar;* roaring, *ag búitnead.*
 robber, *n., pobáilíre, m.*; *gao-áirde, m.*; *biteamhnaic, -aig, m.*
 rob, *v., cneadaim; pobálaim, vn., pobáil.*
 robin, *n., rpropos, -oige, f.*
 roll, *v., umlaireaim, vn., umlaire.*
 room, *n., reompa, m.*; *rlige, f.*; to make room for, *rlige oo tabairt oo.*
 Rosary, *n., an Cópóin mhíle.*
 rosary-beads, *paróish, m.*
 round, *a., spuin, gsf., f.*; — about, *mór-ocimceall, éaric timceall.*
 round, *n., cúrra, m.*; *gneap, -a, m.*; another round, *aitégneap, m.*
 ruddy, *a., use luirne, f.*
 ruffian, *n., cuirpthead, -ig, m.*
 ruin, *n., fothac, -aig, m.*
 ruin (destruction), *n., léir-rcuiof, -ta, m.*
 ruin, *v., millim; rcuiofaim.*
 rumour, *n., rápla, m.*
 run, *n., rit, peata, m.*
 rush, *v., rcinnim, preabaim.*
 rush, *n., rioctad, -aib, m.*; *putaig, -aig, m.*
 Russian, *n. and a., Rúiríneac.*
 rust, *n., meirig, -e, f.*
 rust, *v., tá meirig ag teadt ar.*

rustle, *v., cnagaim, vn., -ad;* *cuiimlim, vn., cuiimilt.*

Sad, *a., bpónac, gsf., -aige.*
 saddle, *n., oiallao, -e, f.*
 safely, *adv., go plán follám.*
 saintly, *a., naomta.*
 sale; for —, *le oíol.*
 sallow, *adj., burde.*
 salt, *n., salann, -inn, m.*
 salt, *a., guirt.*
 same, *a., céanna.*
 sample, *n., rompla, m.*
 sand, *n., gaimh, -nhe, f.*
 sand-piper, *n., gobaoán, -áin, m.*
 satisfaction, *n., ráramh, -aith, m.*; *éar, -air, m.*; *compóro, -óiro, m.* (pleasure).
 save, *v., rábáilim, vn., rábáilt.*
 scaffold, *n., cnoic, -oide, npl., -a, f.*
 scan, *v., réacaim, -aill, f.*
 scarcely, *ar éigim; ar beag má tá.*
 scatter, *v., rcuirim.*
 schedule, *n., cláirín, m.*
 school, *n., rcóil, -e, npl., -eanna, f.*; at school, *ar (ag) rcóil.*
 scientist, *n., ealaðantóir, -a, npl., -í, m.*; *feap ealaðán.*
 scolding, *n., rcallad teangan.*
 score; on that —, *'na taob ran.*
 scorn, *n., tapcuirne, f.*
 Scotland, *n., alba, -an, f.*
 scouts, *n., luic brait, m.*
 scream, *n., liúg, -úig, m.*; *béic, -e, npl., -eanna, f.*
 scud, *v., use gluairim.*
 scythe, *rpéal, -eile, f.*
 sea, *n., fairrige, f.*
 search, *v., cuarouigim, vn., cuar-oad.*
 search, *n., cuaroad, -aig, m.*; in — of, *ar long.*

seat, *n.*, ρυθραεάν, -άιν, *m.*
 secret, *n.*, ρύν, -ύν, *m.*
 secret, in —, ἄ γαν ριόρ.
 secretary, *n.*, ρύναιθε, *m.*
 security, *n.*, υπηραιθεστ, -α, *f.*;
 υπηραιθρ, -αιρ, *m.*
 see, *v.*, έίμ, ní ρεícim.
 seed, *n.*, ριόλ, ρίλ, *pl.* ριόλτα. *m.*
 seem, *v.*, ράμλσιγim.
 seize, τόγαίμ, *vn.*, τόγαίντ or
 -άιλ; βείrim . . . αρ . . . (by,
 αρ).
 seldom, *adv.*, γο h-annam; ιρ
 annam . . .
 send, *v.*, κυrim (to, έυν, ἄγ
 τρuάλλ αρ); ρεόλαίμ (= des-
 patch); send for, κυrim ριόρ
 αρ.
 sense, *n.*, ciáll, céille, *f.*; meab-
 ай, -раэ, *f.*
 sentence, *n.*, абpa, -аэ, *f.*
 sentence (judgment), *n.*, брейт
 (breast), -ейт, *f.*
 separate, *v.*, ρκυrim, *vn.*, ρкур;
 ρκαpaίμ, *vn.*, -άmαίντ, -аэ.
 serfs, *n.*, ραор-έlann, -áinne, *f.*
 sermon, *n.*, ρεανmóin, -όνα, *npl.*,
 -όiní or -όнаэ, *f.*; ρεανmóir, *f.*
 servant, *n.*, буаэáιλл or caílin
 (áimrhe).
 serve (in army, etc.), *v.*, ρειnbir
 cogaiθ á óéanam; to serve
 your own ends, αρ máite leat
 ρéin.
 service, *n.*, ρειnbir, -e, *f.*
 set, *v.*, the sun was setting, bí an
 grian ἄγ ουl ρé.
 set out, *v.*, gлyairim, *vn.*, -eáετ.
 settle, *v.*, ροcпугim, *vn.*, ροc-
 пуэаэ.
 severe, *a.*, oian, *gsf.*, oéine.
 shade, *n.*, ρсáт, -а, *m.*
 shadow, *n.*, ρсáйл, -e, *npl.*, -i, *f.*
 shaggy, *a.*, gapb, *gsf.*, gairbe;
 gюбаlаэ, *gsf.*, -áige.
 sham, *adj.*, use map ó'eaθ.

shame, *n.*, náipe, *f.*; ceipт, -e, *f.*;
 ceann ρé, *m.*
 Shannon, *n.*, Sionna, -áinne, *f.*
 shape, *n.*, cpyт, *gen.* cpoтa or
 cpyite, *m.* and *f.*
 share, *n.*, cion, ceana, *pl.*, cionta,
m.
 sharpen, *v.*, κυrim ραοθар ар.
 shave, *v.*, beapraim.
 sheep, *n.*, caopa, -э, *pl.*, caopa,
 caoiriγ, *f.* (*sing.* and *pl.* pro-
 nounced caoirhe).
 sheep-dog, macopa, *m.*
 shelter, *n.*, oion, oin, *m.*; ροéáин,
 -ана, *f.*
 shepherd, *n.*, aoθaipe, *m.*
 sheriff, *n.*, ρippriam, -iaim, *m.*
 shining, ἄγ таitneam.
 shirk, *v.*, use тpéigim, *vn.*, -ean.
 shoe, *n.*, бpóг, -óige, *f.*; horse —,
 cpyт, -уйт, *npl.*, -уйтe.
 shoemaker, *n.*, gpeápaíthe, *m.*
 shop, *n.*, piopa, *npl.*, -ái, *m.*
 shorten, *v.*, gεapraim.
 shoulder, *n.*, ρlinneán, -áin, *m.*
 (shoulder-blade); гуаlа, -ann,
pl., гуаилне, *f.*
 shout, *n.*, ρpneao, -а, *npl.*, -anna,
m.
 shout, *v.*, ρpneaoaim, *vn.*, ρpneao
 or ρpneaoaig; κυrim liúg
 , άрам.
 shouting, *n.*, callaipeaετ, -а, *f.*
 show, *v.*, таipbeánaим, таарbáин-
 им, *vn.*, -eáинт, -eanaθ.
 showy, *a.*, use uapal, *gsf.*, uairle.
 shrug, *v.*, cpoitim.
 shut, *v.*, oúnaим; iaθaim.
 side, таоb, таоibe, *f.*; cliaéán,
 -áin, *m.*
 sight, *n.*, paθapc, -airc, *m.*
 sign, *n.*, comapтa, *m.*; pian, piam,
m. (= trace).
 silence, *n.*, ciúineap, -ip or -а, *m.*
 silver, *n.*, aipgeao, -io, *m.*

sink, *v.*, *τέγιμι ρίοι; τέγιμι ἀρ
λάρ (in bog, etc.); τέγιμι ὅ
τόιν πνίλλ (in sea, etc.).*
sir! *ἀ θυνη υδραίλ!*
sister, *n.*, *θεῖρῆβρίν, -έδαρ, d.
-ιαίρ, pl. -άδα.*
situated, *γυῖοτε.*
sixpence, *n.*, *ραολ, -άτ, f.*
skate, *ῥεαῖννυῖγim, vn., -υῖαδ.*
skilful, *a.*, *αισιλλῖοτε.*
skin, *n.*, *ερωίεανν, -cinn, pl.,
-cne, -cinn, m.; cneαρ, -ιρ, m.*
sky, *n.*, *ῥπέαρ or ῥπέιρ, -έιρε or
-εάτ; npl., -έαρῆα, f.; in the
sky, ἀρ ἀν ῥπέιρ.*
Slav (language), *σλαβόναιρ.*
slaving, *use working hard.*
sledge-hammer, *ορo, υῖορ, m.*
sleep, *n.*, *κοολαδ, κοολατa, or
κοολατa, f.*
sleep, *vn.*, *κοολαίμ, v., -λαδ (ac-
tion); τὰ ῥέ'να κοολαδ (state).*
slender, *a.*, *λεαβαίρ, gsf., -e (long
and pliant); caol, gsf., caoile.*
slip, *n.*, *ῥάνάν, -άιν, m. (for boats).*
slip, *v.*, *ῥεαῖννυῖγim, vn., ῥεαῖν-
νυῖαδ.*
slope, *n.*, *κλιατάν, -άιν, m.*
sluggish; moving sluggishly, *ας
ῥνάμῃγαίλ.*
slumber, *n.*, *ῥυαν, -άιν, m.*
small, *a.*, *βεαῖ, gsf. biḡe, compar.
luḡa.*
smell, *n.*, *βολαίτ or βολαδ, m.*
smith, *n.*, *ḡaba, gen. ḡaba or
ḡabann, npl. ḡaibne, m.*
smoke, *n.*, *οεατὰτ, -άιḡe, f.*
smooth, *a*, *μίν, gsf., -e.*
smother, *v.*, *μύδαίμ.*
snail, *n.*, *ῥειλμῖοτε, m.*
snatch, *v.*, *ῥεοβαίμ, ῥναῖαίμ.*
snow, *n.*, *ῥνεατὰτ, -αίθ, m.*
snowy, *use gen. of ῥνεατὰτ.*
solt, *a.*, *βοḡ, gsf., buiḡe.*

soften, *v.*, *βοḡαίμ.*
soi-disant, μαρ θ'εαδ.
soldier, *n.*, *ῥαῖḡοιυῖρ, -ύρa, pl., i,
m.*
solitude, *n.*, *υαῖḡνεαρ, -ιρ or -a,
m.*
something else, *α θαλαίρετ οε ḡνó
(éúram).*
song, *αῖρῆάν, -άιν, m.*
soon, *adv.*, *ḡan moil; ῥαρ i bḡao;
ba ḡeαρῖ ḡo.*
sooner, *τύῖρε.*
sorry, *a.*, *use ιρ οτ liom; cuiρ-
eann ῥε catuḡaδ opm.*
soughing, *ας éiḡeαḡ.*
soul, *n.*, *αναμ, -a, npl., -anna, m.
and f.*
sound, *n.*, *ῥυαίμ, -a, npl., -anna,
f.; ῥοτḡam, -αίμ, m.; ḡiuḡ,
ḡiḡe, f.*
sow, *v.*, *cuῖρim, vn., cuῖρ.*
space; an open —, *ῥαιττε, f.;
μαδαίρε, m.*
spacious, *a.*, *μόρ, λεατάν, ῥαιρ-
ῖνḡ.*
Spain, *n.*, *σῥάινν, -e, f.*
spare (= slender), *a.*, *caol, gsf.,
-oile.*
spare, *v.*, *τυḡaίμ ῥaoῖρεαḡ οο;
coḡlím, vn., coḡlῖτ (οο);
ῥάbáilím; ῥῥάῖáilím.*
spark, *n.*, *ῥῥῥεάτ, -a, m.*
speak, *v.*, *λαβῖαίμ, vn., λαβαίρετ.*
special, *a.*, *ῥπειριατa; ῥε leit.*
sphere, *n.*, *λιατῖρόνο(in), m.*
spider, *n.*, *ουbán ḡalla, -άιν —,
m.*
spike, *n.*, *ῥῥaῖρa, m.*
spin, *v.*, *ῥνíoḡaίμ, vn., ῥνíoḡ,
-άτάν.*
spinning-wheel, *n.*, *τύῖρνε, m.*
spirit, *n.*, *ῥῥῖοι, -οe, f. (= ghost);
τεaῖρbaτ, -άιḡe, f. (= animal
spirits).*
spite; in spite of, *i n-áimoeoín.*

- spoil, *v.*, *loicim*, *vn.*, *loc.*
 spoiler, *n.*, *bíteamhnað*, -*aið*, *m.*;
repiopadóir, -*ópa*, *pl.*, -*i*, *m.*
 spot, *n.*, *ball*, -*ail*, *m.*
 spread, *v.*, *leataim*; *rcairim*.
 Spring, *n.*, *an t-earrað*, -*aið*.
 spring, *v.*, *preabaim*; *léimim*,
vn., -*eað* or *léimt*. He sprang
 with all his strength, *eo léim*
ré ar a cóirp.
 sprout, *earcraim*, *vn.*, *earcar*.
 square, *n.*, *cearnóg*, -*óige*, *f.*
 square, *a.*, *cearnac*, *gsf.*, -*aiðe*;
cearnógac, *gsf.*, -*aiðe*.
 stable, *n.*, *rtábla*, *m.*
 stage coach, *n.*, *cóirce*, *m.*
 stairs, *n.*, *rtairíne*, *m.*
 stamp, *v.*, *gnafaim*.
 stamp, *n*, *rtampa*, *m.*
 stand, *v.*, *reapa(ímh)im*, *vn.*, *reap-*
amh (action); *cáim im reapaí-*
(state).
 startle, *v.*, *bainim geit ar*; *cuirim*
iongnab (gnarabuaic) ar.
 starvation, *gorca*, *m.*
 state (condition), *n.*, *cuma*, *f.*
 state of affairs, *n.*, *rcéal*, -*éil*, *m.*
 statement, *n.*, *cúntar*, -*air*, *m.*
 station, *v.* = put.
 stay, *v.*, *fanaim*, *vn.*, -*amhaint*.
 steadfast, *a.*, *reapímac*, *gsf.*, -*aiðe*.
 steal, *v.*, *trans.*, *goraim*, *vn.*, *goio*.
 steal, *v.*, *intrans.*, *éaluiğim*, *vn.*,
éalób, -*uðab*.
 steed, *n.*, *eað*, *éið*, *m.*
 steep, *a.*, *oian*, *gsf.*, *oéine*; *gáep*,
gsf., -*éipe*.
 step, *n.*, footstep, *coircéim*, -*e*,
npl., -*eanna*, *m.*
 step on, *v.*, *cuirim mo cór ar*.
 step-mother, *n.*, *leap-mháir*, *f.*
 steward, *n.*, *maor*, -*oir*, *m.*
 stick, *n.*, *maioe*, *m.*; *bata*, *m.*;
rlat, *rlait*, *f.* (short stick);
cleat, -*eite*, *f.*
 stick, *v.*, *ceanglaím*, *vn.*, *ceangal*
 (to, *oe*).
 stifle, *v.*, *múcaim*.
 stiletto, *n.*, *use meanaite*, *m.*
 stir, *v.*, *corruigim*, *vn.*, -*iðe*.
 stone, *n.*, *cloé*, -*oide*, *npl.*, -*a*, *f.*
 stoop, *v.*, *cpomaim*.
 stop, *v.*, *cuirim córc* . . . *le*;
rtadaim, *vn.*, *rtao*; *rtopaim*,
vn., -*ab* or *rtop*.
 store (of provisions), *n.*, *lón*, *lóin*,
m.; *rtór*, *rtóir*, *m.*
 store up, *v.*, *cuirim i stairce*.
 storey, *n.*, *uplár*, -*áir*, *m.*
 stout, *a.*, *ceann*, *gsf.*, *ceinne*.
 straight, *adj.*, *oíreac*, *gsf.*, -*iðe*.
 straightway = immediately.
 strand, *n.*, *tráid*, -*áð*, *f.*
 strange, *a.*, *neamh-coitcheanta*;
éagraíamh, *gsf.*, -*amhla*; *gneann-*
thar (= amusing).
 strangle, *v.*, *cactaim*.
 strength, *n.*, *neart*, *nirt*, *m.*;
treire, *f.*; *lároreac*, *f.*; *tréine*,
f.
 strengthen, *v.*, *neartuigim*, *vn.*,
-uðab.
 stretch, *v.*, *rínim*.
 strict = severe, *oian*, *gsf.*, *oéine*
 (*air*).
 strike, *v.*, *bualim*, *vn.*, -*lab*.
 strip off, *v.*, *bainim oe*, *vn.*, *baint*.
 stroke, *n.*, *béim*, -*e*, *npl.*, -*eanna*,
f.
 strong, *adj.*, *láoir*, *gsf.*, -*ope*.
 stubbornness, *ceannobáac*, -*a*, *f.*
 stumble against (= come across),
tagaim cporca ar.
 succeed, *v.*, *éirígeann* (*riteann*,
tagann) *liom*.
 successfully, *adv.*, *go toirtamhail*.
 such a —, *a leitéro oe*.
 suddenly, *adv.*, *go h-obann*, *gan*
coinne, *oe geit*, *oe pneib*

sufficient, *a.*, *use* leop; *oóitín*; ní beag le.

sullenly, *adv.*, go rúgín.

summer, *n.*, rathrao, -aíó, *m.*; midsummer, láir an trathraíó.

summer, *a.*, *use gen. of* rathrao.

summit, *n.*, mullac, -aig, *npl.*, -aige, *m.*: barr, -aírr, *m.*; fiaírao, -aíó, *m.*

summons, *n.*, glaoóac, -aig, *m.*; glaoó, -oíó, *m.*

sun, *n.*, grían, -éine, *npl.*, -ta, *f.*

supper, *n.*, ruipéar, -éir, *m.*

support (life), *v.*, cothuigim, beathuigim, foláctaim rúige-máir-eáínná.

surface, *n.*, barr, báir, *m.*; barra, *m.*; uct, -a, *m.*; uactar, -aí, *m.*

surmise, *n.*, tuairim, -e, *f.*

surpass, buaíóim ar, *vn.*, buaóacéaim.

survivor, *n.*, *use* those remaining alive.

suspect, *v.*, ríim (= think).

swallow, *n.*, áinle, *f.*

swallow, *v.*, rloigim, *vn.*, -ogao; rúgaim, *vn.*, -ao.

sward, *n.*, pláróg, -óige, *f.*

sway, *v.*, luarcaim; ruacaim.

swear, *v.*, vearbuiigim, *vn.*, -uao.

swelling, *n.*, plucamar, -aí, *m.*; ac, áic, *m.*

swim, *v.*, rnaíaim, *vn.*, rnaí.

Switzerland, *n.*, eilbéir, -e, *f.*

sword, *n.*, claitéam, -im, *npl.*, -óííte, *m.*

syllable, *n.*, riolla, *m.*; gíog, -íge, *f.*, *with neg.* (= not a word).

sympathetic, *a.*, *use* báíó, -e, *f.*

synonymous, *a.*, *use* ír.

Take, *v.*, cógaim, *vn.*, -aínt; glacaim.

talk, *n.*, cainnt, -e, *f.*; ag cainnt le, talking to.

tale, *n.*, rcéal, -éil, *pl.* rcéalta.

tapering, *a.*, barrac-aol; aol-faoa.

tar, *n.*, tarrao, -aíó, *m.*

Tara, *n.*, Teamair, -máir, *f.*

tax, *n.*, rraí, -e, *pl.*, -í, *f.*

teach, *v.*; múinim; teagarcaim, *vn.*; teagar.

tear, *v.*, rraacaim.

teens, véaga.

telegraphic, *use* teinntreac, -ruge.

tell, *v.*, innrim, *vn.*, -rínt; aít-rurim, *vn.*, aít-rur; veirim le; tell of, rraécáim ar; tell tales of (= inform), rcéitím, *vn.*, rcéit.

telling, *vn.*; There was no telling . . . níorb fíor . . .

tempest, *n.*, anrao, -aíó, *m.*

tenant; *n.*, tionóntarae, *npl.*; -óíte, *m.*

tender, *a.*; caoim, *gsf.*; -e.

tending, *vn.*; ag aoaraac.

terrace, *n.*, ároán, *m.*

terrible, *a.*, millteac, *gsf.*, -íge; uatbárae, *gsf.*, -aíge.

terrify, *v.*, cuirim rceon i.

terror, rcaannrao, *gen. id. and* -ara (ar), *m.*; rceon, -oíne (i), *f.*

testify, *v.*, vearbuiigim.

thanks, *n.*, buíreac, -aí, *m.*

thatched, *a.*, ceann-cuige.

thereupon, leir rin, annroim.

thick, *a.*, reamair, *gsf.*, reáíre; cuig, *gsf.*, cuige.

thicket, *n.*, rcaírt, -e, *pl.*, -eac, *f.*

thief, *n.*, bíteamnac; -íg, *m.*; gaarae, *m.*

thin, *a.*, canarae.

thing, *n.*, ruo, -a, *npl.*, -aí; níó, *gen. id.*, *npl.* neíte, *m.*

think, *v.*, ιρ νοιέ lion; pilim;
ceapaim, ραηλουιγim (imagine);
meapaim, *vn.*, meap (consider);
maectnuigim, *vn.*, maectnañ
(reflect); cuimneagim ar, *vn.*,
cuimneam (— of).

though, biob go; ar a fon go;
riub ιρ go.

thousand, mile, *npl.*, milte.

thrash, *v.*, léapaim.

threaten, *v.*, bagpaim, *vn.*, bag-
airt.

threshold, *n.*, cáirpeac, -rige, *f.*

throat, *n.*, rcórnac, -aige, *f.*;
brága, -o, *f.*

throw (at), *v.*, cairtim (le), *vn.*,
cairteam.

thrust, *v.*, ráitim, *vn.*, ráit(ad);
ropaim.

thunderbolt, *n.*, caor, -oir, *f.*

tidings, *n.*, rcéalda (*npl.*).

tie, *v.*, ceanglaím, *vn.*, ceangal
(to, ve).

till, *adv.*, go, go oí go.

till, *v.*, raotruigim, *vn.*, raot-
ruagad.

time, *n.*, am, -a, *npl.*, -annca, *m.*;
aimpeap, -ripe, *npl.*, -a, *f.*; a
short time, camall, -aill, *m.*;
this time (= on this occasion),
oo'n cor ro, oo'n cupur ro;
bad times, oioe-faozal; I had
no time to . . . , ní raib uain
(aga) agam ar; in time, i
n-am; in good time, go trát.
amail; by this time, um an
otaca ro.

tipsy, *a.*, rúgac, *gsf.*, -aige.

tired, *a.*, corca; cuirpeac.

toils, *n.*, lionca (*npl.*), *m.*

tomb, *n.*, uag, -e, *f.*

tooth, fiacail, -e, *pl.*, -cla, *f.*

topic, *n.*, ruo, -a, *npl.*, -ái, *m.*;
aobap cainnte, *m.*

torrent, *n.*, caoire, *pl.*, -aca, *f.*;
tuile, *pl.*, -lte, *f.*

toss, *v.*, ruacaim.

touch, *v.*, cuirim mo théap le;
bainim oe; cuimlim oe, *vn.*,
-milt.

towards, pé óein, éun (*with gen.*).

towel, *n.*, túáille, *m.*

tower, cloigteac, -ige, *npl.*, -igte.
m.; túir, -e, *f.*

town, *n.*, baile, *npl.*, -lte, *m.*

townland, *n.*, baile, *pl.*, -te, *m.*

trace, *n.*, cárc, -a, *m.*; cuairic,
-e, *f.*

trade, *n.*, ceapo, ceirpe, *f.*

tradesman, *n.*, ceapraide, *npl.*,
-óte, *m.*

Tralee, *n.*, Tráig lí, *f.*

tram, *n.*, use cóirte, *m.*

trample on, *v.*, gabaim oe coraib
. . . i, *vn.*, gabail.

translate, *v.*, aepuigim; airtrugim.

treachery, *n.*, feall, -eill, *m.*

treasure-house, *n.*, tig óir, *m.*

treasury, *n.*, tig óir, *m.*; an
Cirt, *m.*

treatment, *n.*, cor, -uir, *m.*

tree, *n.*, crann, -ainn, *m.*

trembling, ar bailleirte.

treasure, *n.*, ríao, -a, *m.*

trick, *n.*, cleap, -a, *m.*

Trinity, *n.*, Tríonóro, -e, *f.*

triumph over, *v.*, beirim an bairp
ó.

troop, *n.*, ríaca, *m.*; troop (of
horse), cor, coir, *m.*; troops =
army or soldiers.

trotting, *vn.*, ar rooap.

trouble, *n.*, buaóirte, -eairte, *f.*;
cúnam, -aim, *m.*

truce, *n.*, ropac comraic, *m.*

trunk, *n.*, colann, -lna, *dat.*,
-ainn, *f.* (= the human body).

truth, *n.*, fírinne, *f.*

try, *v.*, triailim, *vn.*, triail;
cárcailim, *vn.*, cárcail; oenim
iarrac; try = see, use réac-
aim.

tuition, *n.*, οἰσεάδαρ, -αῖρ, *m.*
 tumult, *n.*, γλισσοαρ, -αῖρ, *m.*
 Turk, *n.*, τυρκάδ, -αῖς, *m.*
 Turkish (language), τυρκάιρ, *f.*
 turn, *n.*, in —, ἰ νοισιὸ δ ἐέιλε.
 turn, *v.*, ἰομπυῖγῖμ, *vn.*, ἰομπάιλ
 or ἰομπόδ; ἰονντυῖγῖμ, *vn.*,
 -τούδ or -τάιλ; цаpaйм.
 Ulster, *n.*, υἷλαῖδ, *gen.* υἷλαδ, *dat.*
 υἷλαῖδ.
 Ulsterman, *v.*, υἷλταδ, -αῖς, *m.*
 unanimously, *adv.*, níl ouinne
 ágaínn (aca) ná . . . ; o'áon
 coil.
 unbuckle, *v.*, pcaoirim.
 uncivil, *use* náδ φοῖγαντα.
 uncle, *n.*, úncal.
 undergrowth, *n.*, pcaipr, -e, *f.*
 underlings, *n.*, luét leanaíhna,
m.
 understand, *v.*, tuigim, *vn.*, tuip-
 gínt.
 undertone, *n.*, cogar, -αῖρ, *m.*
 unfold, *v.*, opclaim amaδ, *vn.*,
 opcaílt.
 unite, *v.*, cuirimís le ééile.
 unjustly, *adv.*, go h-éagcópaδ, ran
 éagcóip.
 unlock, *v.*, bainim an glar oe.
 unoccupied, 'oíomáoin, *gsf.*, -e;
 all but —, breac-oíomáoin.
 unsaid = without saying.
 unselfishly, *adv.*, go neamh-buio-
 ead.
 untie, *v.*, pcuraim, *vn.*, pcur(αδ).
 unusual, *a.*, annam; neamh-coit-
 éeanta.
 upper, *a.*, uaδταpaδ, *gsf.*, -aῖς;
 or *use gen. of* uaδταp.
 uppishness, éipḡe 'n-áipoe.
 upset, *v.*, leagaim, *vn.*, leagad.
 urge on, *v.*, ḡríopam; áς tatant
 áip.

urging, *n.*, tatant, -aínt, *m.*
 use, *v.*, bainim úpáio ar.
 useless, *use* ní paib don maít ann
 oo.

Vacant, *a.*, folam, *gsf.*, foilme.
 vain; in —, *use* teip áip; ní paib
 don maít ann (oo).
 valuable, *a.*, luadmaρ, *gsf.*, -aῖς.
 variance (at), bun ór cionn le.
 vein, *n.*, féit, -e, *npl.*, -eanna, *f.*
 vengeance, *n.*, oioḡalταρ, -αῖρ,
m.
 vessel, *n.*, foitead, -eḡ, *npl.*, -eḡe,
m.; áptaδ, -aῖς, *npl.*, -aḡe, *m.*
 vicinity, *n.*, comuρpanaδτ, -a, *f.*
 view, *n.*, paδapc, -aῖpc, *m.*; aḡapc,
 -aḡpc, *m.*; féadáínt, -e, *f.*
 vigour, *n.*, fuinneamh, -íh, *m.*
 (= energy).
 village, *n.*, rráio, -e, *f.*; baile
 beag, *npl.*, -lte, *m.*
 violence, *n.*, tréineadτ.
 visit, *n.*, cuairτ, -apτa, *npl.*,
 -eanna, *f.* (to, ap).
 voice, *ḡut*, -a, *npl.*, -anna, *m.*
 vote, *n.*, *ḡut*, *ḡoδa*, *pl.*, -anna,
m.
 vote, *v.*, tuḡaim (mo) *ḡut* (for,
 i bráðap, i bráipr, *gen.*).

Wager, *n.*, ḡeall, ḡill, *m.*
 wages, *n.*, tuapapτal, -aíl, *m.*;
 páḡ or páḡe, *gen. id. npl.*,
 -eanna, *f.*
 wail, *n.*, ḡol, ḡuil, *m.*
 walk, *v.*, riublaím, *vn.*, riubal.
 wall, *n.*, falla; balla, *m.*
 wand, *n.*, flaitín, *f.*
 want, *n.*, ḡáðap, -aῖp, *m.*; for
 — of, le h-eapbaíδ, -a, *f.*; (oe)
 ceal (with *gen.*).
 want, *v.*, teaptauḡeann . . . uaim,
vn., teaptaíl or teaptabáíl;
 tá . . . uaim.

- war, *n.*, cogad, -ad, *m.*
 warm, *n.*, te; brotallad, *gsf.*, -aige.
 warm, *v.*, téiríom.
 warning, *n.*, rabad, -ad, *m.*
 warren, *n.*, comicéar, -éir, *m.*
 watch, *v.*, féadaim ar, *vn.*, féad-
 aint; fairsim ar, *vn.*, fairpe.
 water, *n.*, uisce, *m.*
 Waterford, port Láirge.]
 way (= manner), cuma, *gen. id.*
pl., cumta, *f.*; rlighe, *gen. id.*,
 rlighe, *f.*; nóir, nóir or -a, *m.*;
 Way of the Cross, turur na
 Croire (Croíche).
 weak, *a.*, lag, *gsf.*, laige.
 weakness, *n.*, laige, *f.*; fannagar,
 -air, *m.*
 wealth, *n.*, rairbhreag, -ir, *m.*;
 raemag, -air, *m.*; gurcal, -ail,
m.
 wealthy, *a.*, rairbhí, *gsf.*, -bhe.
 wear, *v.*, caitim, *vn.*, -eam;
 worn out, caíte amad, coréa,
 cpaécta.
 weary, *a.*, tuirread, *gsf.*, -rige;
 coréa.
 weasel, *n.*, eor, -a, *m. and f.*
 weather, aimpéar, -ipe, *f.*; uain,
 -e, *f.*; bad —, voineann, -inne,
f.; good —, roineann, -inne, *f.*
 web (spider's), *n.*, neao, *gen.*, nioe,
 nio, *pl.*, nio, neapraéa, *m. and*
f.; rnat, -ait, *m.*
 weed, *n.*, riadaile, *f.*; oirleat,
 -lig, *m.*
 weight, *n.*, comérom, -ruim, *m.*
 welcome! Dé beata-raí *pl.*, Dé
 bur mbeata-ra. Answer: Go
 mairir-pe (i bpa), *pl.*, mairir
 rib.
 well nigh, *adv.*, beag ná; ná
 mór.
 Well now! Sead anoir!
 wet, *a.*, fluot, *gsf.*, flíche.
 Wexford, loe gCarman.
- whatever, pé (cibé).
 wheel, *n.*, rot, -a, *m.*
 while, *n.*, tamall, -ill, *m.*
 whip, *n.*, fuip, -e, *f.*
 whipping, *vn.*, sheadad; léapad.
 whirl, *v.*, caraim.
 whisper, *n.*, cogar, -air, *m.*
 whisper, *v.*, cograim, *vn.*, cogar;
 ag cogarnaig.
 whispering, *n.*, cogarnaé, -aige,
f.
 whistle, *n.*, feao, -a, *m. and f.*
 whistling, *n.*, ag feaoail.
 whit, *n.*, ruainne, *npl.*, -eata, *f.*
 Whiteboy, *n.*, buacail bán, *npl.*,
 buacaili bána, *m.*
 wide, *adj.*, leatán, *gsf.*, leitne.
 wild, *a.*, riadain, *gsf.*, -e; allta,
 cúitead, *gsf.*, -aige; grow wild,
 téigim éun riadantair.
 will, *n.*, toil, *gen.*, toile or tola,
f.; uadé, -a, *f.* (= last testa-
 ment).
 wind, *n.*, gaot, -oite, *f.*
 window, *n.*, fuinneog, -ige, *f.*
 winnow, *v.*, cátaim.
 winter, *n.*, geimhead, geimhí, *m.*
 wire, *n.*, rreangán, -áin, *m.*
 wish, use ir maít (mian, toil) le.
 wisp, *n.*, rop, fuip, *m.*
 withdraw, *v.*, tugaim amad ar.
 within, *adv.*, irig; within a year,
 pé éann bliadna, lairig oc
 bliadain.
 wolf, macéipe, *m.*; mac tpe, mic
 —, *m.*; faolcu, -éon, *pl.*, -éom,
f.
 woman, *n.*, bean, *gen.*, mná, *dat.*
 mnaoi; *npl.*, mná, *gen.*, ban, *dat.*
 mnáib, *f.*
 wonder, *n.*, iongantag, -air, *m.*;
 iongnad, -ad or -gantá, *m.*
 (an iongnad); no wonder, níó
 náé iongnad.
 wonder, *v.*, ir iongnad liom.

wonderful, *a.*, iongantach, *gsf.*,
-aíge.

wood, coill, -e, *pl.*, -llte, *f.*
(forest); admao, -ao, *m.* (tim-
ber).

wool, *n.*, olann, *gen.*, olas, *f.*

work, *n.*, obair, oibre, *pl.*, oibre-
acha, *f.*; gnó, -ta, *npl.*, -taí,
m.; at work (= working), ag
obair.

work, *v.*, oibríúim, raobruíim.

worldly, *a.*, raogalta.

worried, *a.*, ciapta.

worth, *n.*, three pounds' —, luach
trí bpúnt.

worth, *a.*, fiú.

wrap, *v.*, caphaim; fillim.

wreak, *v.*, agraidim, *vn.*, -rao.

wren, *n.*, orneoilín, *m.*

wring; he wrung his hands, oo
buaíl ré a óa buair.

writ, *n.*, reirbáil, -ála, *m.*;
brougao reirbála.

write, *v.*, reiríobaim (to, cum).

writing, *n.*, reiríóinn, -bne, *npl.*,
bne or beanna, *f.*; An Scribínn
Uladá, the Sacred Scriptures;
reiríobneoiríocht, -a, *f.* (= pen-
manship).

yard (= 3 ft.), *n.*, rlae, -aite,
npl., -a, *f.*

yelping, *n.*, rceadh, -eith, *m.*

yield, *v.*, rtaonaim.

young, *adj.*, óg, *gsf.*, óíge.

Zealous, *a.*, ceap-ghrádó, *gsf.*,
-aíge; oícheallach, *gsf.*, -aíge.

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